

# Historical Abstracts

1775-1945

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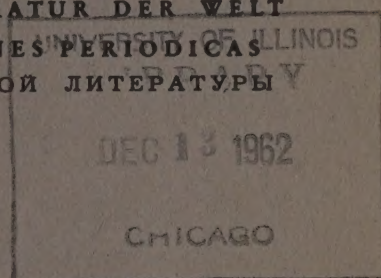
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1775 - 1945

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 Y. Tominaga



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## NOTE:

Readers are advised to consult categories 1 - 5 and the "General History" sections of each of the chronological categories (A - F) to complete their search in the respective country and area sections.

NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES

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## NOTES:

- [1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See "Habsburg Empire" in categories A - D
- [4] See "B General History" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars
- [5] 'Austria' in categories E and F
- [6] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the Baltic Provinces in categories A - D
- [7] Includes the West Indies
- [8] Abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they may deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." Abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions
- [9] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Oceania
- [11] Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D



# Historical Abstracts

VOLUME 7

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## 1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also 7:1863, 1864, 1869, 1910, 2001, 2021, 2093, 2131, 2176, 2195, 2360, 2492, 2571

7:1810. Bahr, Ernst (Marburg/Lahn). *POLNISCHE VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN ZUR OST- UND WESTPREUSSISCHEN GESCHICHTE AUS DEM VERGANGENEN JAHRZEHN* (1950-1960) [Polish publications of the last decade (1950-1960) concerning the history of East and West Prussia]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1961 10(2):309-347. Short comments on the most important Polish publications to appear from 1950 to 1960 concerning East and West Prussia. Books, journals, collections and articles are discussed under the following headings: 1) published source materials; 2) general history; 3) social and economic history; 4) legal history; 5) intellectual, school and press history; 6) church history. G. H. Davis

7:1811. Batowski, Henryk. *WYDAWNICTWA INSTYTUTU HISTORYCZNEGO W SKOPJU* [Publications of the Historical Institute in Skopje]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(1):285-286. Enumerates the Institute's publications of historical sources and monographs from about 1951 on. Mention is also made of the historical papers published in *Godišen Zbornik Filozofski fakultet na universitetot Skopje* [Yearbook. Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Skopje] and the Institute's own periodical, published semiannually from 1957: *Glasnik na Institutot za Nacionalnu Istorijs* [Bulletin of the Institute of National History]. A. F. Dygnas

7:1812. Dermigny, Louis. *LES ETATS-UNIS: HISTORIENS ET SOCIOLOGUES AU TRAVAIL* [The United States: historians and sociologists at work]. *Annales. Economies, sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 15(5):974-992. A review article on recent historical and sociological studies of the United States. G. Iggers

7:1813. Geoghegan, A.R. *BIBLIOGRAFIA DE HISTORIA ECLESIASTICA ARGENTINA. 1944-1959* [Bibliography of Argentine ecclesiastical history. 1944-1959]. *Archivum Argentina* 1945-59 3(2):412-429, and 1960 4(1):377-393. A bibliographical collection, grouped according to subject matter, of articles, books, published documents, pamphlets, etc. Not annotated. B. T. (IHE 36594)

7:1814. Hernández Suárez, Manuel. *REGISTRO BIBLIOGRAFICO* [Bibliographical register]. *Museo Canario* (Spain) 1955 [1960] 16(53-56):133-190. Gives the titles, classified numerically, of 708 works (articles, pamphlets and books) published in 1954-1955 which refer to the Canaries. M. Li. (IHE 35916)

7:1815. Ichiko, Chuzo (Ochanomizu Univ.) and Taeko Iwanoaka. *KIN HYAKUNEN DAI CHUGOKU MEIJIN KANKEI SHOSHU MOKUROKU* [Bibliography of the eminent Chinese in the last one hundred years]. *Kindai chugoku kenkyu* 1960 (4):1-136. A bibliography of the writings of and on some six hundred eminent Chinese who played an important role in Chinese history from 1840 to the present. All the writings listed here are deposited at the Toyo Bunko [Oriental library] in Tokyo or the Department of History of Ochanomizu University. M. Oyama

7:1816. Jilek, Heinrich (Marburg/Lahn), ed. *AUSWAHLBIBLIOGRAPHIE ZUR GESCHICHTE UND LANDESKUNDE DER SUDETENLÄNDER 1958-1959* [A selected bibliography on the history and area study of the Sudetenland 1958-1959]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1961 10(1):185-200. A topically arranged list of 279 titles of books, journals, and articles written in 1958-1959 concerning the Sudetenland. Included are works written in Czech, German and English. Czech titles are translated into German. G. H. Davis

7:1817. Kondô, Hideki (Kyôto Univ.). *SHINDAI KENKYU ENO OBOEGAKI* [A note pertaining to the study of the Ch'ing period]. *Tôyôshi Kenkyû* 1961 20(1):87-97. A critical survey of the chief treatises on the economic and social history of the Ch'ing period published in Japan after 1956. M. Koyama

7:1818. Mella Chavier, Próspero. *BIBLIOGRAFIA HISTORICA DOMINICANA* [Dominican historical bibliography]. *Ciflo* (Dominican Republic) 1959 27(114):109-112. A collection of historical works published in the Dominican Republic in 1958 and 1959, arranged alphabetically by authors. Some of the works relate to the history of the island during the colonial era and the independence era. G. C. C. (IHE 36543)

7:1819. Morris, Morris D. (Univ. of Washington), and Burton Stein (Univ. of Minnesota). *THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY*. *Journal of Economic History* 21(2):179-207. Includes only English-language material dealing with the economic history of "the areas which after 1947 became India and Pakistan." The essay is divided into two time periods: "Ancient India" and "India after the Advent of the Europeans." Under the former subdivision the authors discuss works dealing with general economic history of the Hindu and Moslem periods, regional and period studies, ancient Indian economic history by class of production, and early Indian institutions. Under the latter time period they review general economic histories, studies by period, and studies of specific topics (population, national income, agriculture, industry and commerce, railways, public finance, money and banking, international trade, capital movements, and labor). The authors conclude that two striking characteristics of Indian historiography are nationalist bias and the great stress placed upon North India. Studies of the "Ancient" period lack in quality because scholars have failed "to relate and integrate various forms of economic behavior so as to suggest an organization of economic activity in any period or place," while in the modern period they succumb to the "tendency to describe rather than analyze," and have generally neglected to apply "the discipline's theoretical apparatus to the problems of history." E. Feldman

7:1820. Rister, Herbert (Marburg/Lahn), ed. *POMMERSCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE 1958-1959* [Pomeranian bibliography 1958-1959]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1960 9(2/3):465-480. A topically arranged list of books,



journals and articles published mostly in Germany and Poland during the years 1958 and 1959. G. H. Davis

7:1821. Rister, Herbert (Marburg/Lahn), ed. *SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER SCHLESIESEN 1958-1959* [Writings concerning Silesia 1958-1959]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1960 9(2/3):449-464. A topically arranged list of books, journals and articles published mostly in Germany and Poland during the years 1958 and 1959. G. H. Davis

7:1822. Schnerb, Robert. *LENINE. Information Historique* 1961 23(1):28-31. A critical review of recent French literature on Lenin. G. Iggers

7:1823. Weiss, Hellmuth. *BALTISCHE BIBLIOGRAPHIE 1959: SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER ESTLAND UND LETTLAND IN AUSWAHL* [Baltic bibliography 1959. Selected writings on Estonia and Latvia]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1960 9(4):625-640. A topically arranged list of 274 books, journals and articles written in German, Russian, English and the Baltic languages during 1959. G. H. Davis

7:1824. Wermke, Ernst (Munich), ed. *SCHRIFTTUM ZUR GESCHICHTE VON OST- UND WESTPREUSSEN 1959* [Writings on the history of East and West Prussia, 1959]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1961 10(2):385-400. A list of 301 titles of books, articles, collections and journals published in 1959 concerning East Prussia and West Prussia. Most titles are in German or Polish. G. H. Davis

7:1825. Winkler, Henry R. (Rutgers Univ.). *SOME RECENT WRITINGS ON TWENTIETH CENTURY BRITAIN. Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(1):32-47. A bibliographical review of some books and articles on 20th-century Britain, which for want of space, does not include works on religion, education or the press. "Virtually all the works noticed have inevitably been pioneer reconnaissances, outlining some features of twentieth century Britain which deserve comment, offering tentative judgments, but hardly presuming to have the perspective for more than contingent assertions."

J. J. Woods

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 7:1859, 1904, 2118, 2273

7:1826. Aguilera, Miguel. *EL HECHO HISTORICO CLASIFICADO* [Classification of historical facts]. *Boletín de Historia y Antiquedades* (Colombia) 1961 48(555/556):88-106. Condemning the chronicles of unsorted facts that often pass for history (e.g., at textbook level) in Latin America, examines the broad topical categories into which historical data must be organized for proper understanding of their significance. The author touches also on such subjects as the role of anecdotal history, and moral judgments on historical events.

D. Bushnell

7:1827. Armengaud, André (Dijon). *HISTOIRE ET DEMOGRAPHIE: A PROPOS D'UN COLLOQUE RECENT* [History and demography: concerning a recent colloquium]. *Information Historique* 1961 23(1):17-19. Discusses the significance of demographic studies for the historian and mentions some of the literature and research since 1948 of interest to the historian. G. Iggers

7:1828. Baehrel, René. *PRIX, SUPERFICIES, STATISTIQUE, CROISSANCES* [Prices, areas, statistics, and growth]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(4):665-685, and (5):922-938. An analysis of certain basic concepts and methodological problems in economic history. It is questionable whether the history of prices should be related to the metallic value of money, whether prices should not be viewed in terms of broader economic structures such as real income, demographic changes, and internal trade. Similarly, comparative studies of productivity per unit of land may mislead, since they ignore that not all land is of equal value. The second and concluding article deals with the influence of noneconomic factors on the history of prices and the interrelation of the various social sciences. G. Iggers

7:1829. Berlin, Isaiah (Oxford Univ.). *HISTORY AND THEORY. THE CONCEPT OF SCIENTIFIC HISTORY. History and Theory* 1961 1(1):1-31. Belief in particular facts does indeed involve general propositions, but these generalizations do not necessarily rest on induction. Scattered generalizations implicit in the everyday use of words or ideas do not yet constitute the systematic structure of even the most rudimentary sciences. The generalizations of history are largely unconnected, so that a change in the degree of belief in any one of these does not, as in the natural sciences, automatically effect the status of all others. What actually occurs in historical thinking is much like the operation of common sense, in which we weave together various logically independent concepts and general propositions and bring them to bear on a given situation, a process which involves intuitive judgment

alien to electronic brains. The historian does not stand outside his subject matter as does the natural scientist, but is an actor in the process he studies. He seeks not factual knowledge but understanding of the central succession of patterns which we call normal and which he projects into the past in his search for coherence and unity. G. Iggers

7:1830. Bertin, Jacques (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris). *UN EXEMPLE DE CARTOGRAPHIE EXPERIMENTALE* [An example of experimental cartography]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(3):469-476. Comments on André Siegfried, *Géographie électorale de l'Ardèche sous la IIIe République* (Paris, 1949). Maps of the department of Ardèche are presented to show not only the use of such maps in demonstrating visually historic patterns of voting, but also in presenting possible economic, geographic, demographic, religious and other factors which may have influenced such patterns. G. Iggers

7:1831. Burns, Arthur Lee (Australian National Univ.). *INTERNATIONAL THEORY AND HISTORICAL EXPLANATION. History and Theory* 1961 1(1):55-74. Although historians of international affairs are methodologically independent and can manage without theoretical help, international theory may point to unrecognized problems. Nondeterministic theories of historical explanation can be devised with the help of game-theory. By exploring alternatives, such theories deepen our understanding of the historical process. But the presuppositions of game-theory, and the conditions of its application, suggest that a general theory of international competition and conflict cannot be devised. G. Iggers

7:1832. Castro, Américo. *CLARIDAD Y PRECISION HISTORIOGRAFICAS* [Historiographical clarity and precision]. *Cuadernos* (France) 1958 (33):3-13. Considers two lines of thought: the methodological and the interpretive (in relation to the history of Spain). The author states that history is composed solely of events of the "first order," and that in Spanish history an awareness of the "imperative" dimension of the person is prevalent. J. V. V. (JHE 29044)

7:1833. Delumeau, Jean. *METHODE MECANOGRAPHIQUE ET TRAFIC MARITIME: LES TERRE-NEUVIERS MALOINS A LA FIN DU XVIIIE SIECLE* [Computing machine methods and maritime traffic: Newfoundland shippers of Saint-Malo at the end of the 17th century]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(4):665-685. Discusses and evaluates use of IBM cards in a statistical study of trade between European ports and Newfoundland in the 17th century; relates methods and sources of error. G. Iggers



7:1834. Despois, Jean. LA REPARTITION DE LA POPULATION EN ALGERIE [Population distribution in Algeria]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 15(5): 15-26. Presentation of a population map of Algeria on the basis of the 1954 census. Using red and black dots of different sizes, the map presents a graphic picture of size and interpenetration of Moslem and European population, followed by an analysis of techniques of the map as well as of geographic and historic indications to be gained from it. G. Iggers

7:1835. Dupront, Alphonse (Univ. of Paris). PROBLEMES ET METHODES D'UNE HISTOIRE DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE COLLECTIVE [Problems and methods of a history of collective psychology]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(1):3-11. The history of collective psychology must be distinguished as a separate discipline with its own subject matter and methods. Its task is threefold: 1) to establish an inventory of forms, creations, images and more or morbid expressions of the collective mind through the ages; 2) to analyze motivation of collective action and passion in an epoch, country or determined moment; 3) to study the existence of periodic phenomena of rhythm or return among ideas, mental images, myths and archetypes. A history of ideas is insufficient, since it inclines to view ideas purely intellectually, often separated from the social milieu. G. Iggers

7:1836. Friedmann, Georges (Univ. of Paris). SCIENCES SOCIALES ET SOCIOLOGIE DU TRAVAIL [Social sciences and sociology of work]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(3):477-496, and (5):908-921. Examines in the first part the interrelation of three social sciences, technology, history and geography. Like geography, technology can never be understood outside a social framework. In this sense technology too is a social science, rather than a mere science of techniques. Differences between history and sociology are relative, matters of perspective not nearly definable. Social history involves the study of "dynamic structures." The second and concluding article deals with the relation of economic and demographic studies of labor to the social sciences and reviews major recent French, British and American writings on the problems of the sociology of labor. This recent literature agrees that the assumption of the classical economy of man as a *homo economicus* following rationally his economic interests is a fiction and that any study of human behavior is influenced by a multiplicity of social factors. G. Iggers

7:1837. Grushin, B.A. MARKS I SOVREMENNYE METODY ISTORICHESKOGO ISSLEDOVANIYA [Marx and the contemporary methods of historical research]. *Voprosy Filosofii* 1958 (3):11-25. One of the most striking features in the contemporary development of science is the examination of the objects under study from the historical point of view. The present form of the principle of historicism is derived from the philosophy of Marx, who created scientific dialecticism and elaborated the theory of the development of the objective world and the study thereof. The contemporary historical sciences are concerned with systems that are part of a complex whole, such as the history of society, evolutionary biology, geology, linguistics, cosmology and anthropology. All of these sciences reproduce in thought the historical processes of development of specific causal systems. Each science encounters its own specific problems, but two basic methods emerge: all techniques of research: 1) the method by which the development of a system is reproduced in the form of its theory, and 2) the method by which the development of a system is reproduced in the form of its history. Both methods are directly associated with the name of Marx. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1838. Ihnatowicz, Ireneusz. W SPRAWIE PUBLIKACJI ŹRÓDEŁ HISTORYCZNYCH Z XIX I XX WIEKU [On the publication of sources pertaining to the history of the 19th and 20th centuries]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1961 52(1):164-172. Noting that existing Polish instructions concerning the publication of historical sources are designed only for records dating from the Middle Ages till the middle of the 19th century, the author discusses various possible forms of publishing sources from the last hundred years. He finds full publication impracticable on account of the sheer bulk of modern records, and suggests suitable principles of transcription, footnotes, indexes and annexes. He sees three possibilities with respect to the form of publication: 1) selection of documents, with the fullest possible information on those omitted; 2) publication of excerpts

or summaries of documents, and 3) reproduction of data in the form of tables for certain categories (mass and repeating material -- e.g. reports on strikes, accidents at work, authorizations for theatrical performances). A. F. Dygnas

7:1839. Janne, Henri (Univ. of Brussels). UN MODELE THEORIQUE DE PHENOMENE REVOLUTIONNAIRE? [A theoretical model of the revolutionary phenomenon?]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 15(6):1138-1154. Similar to macro-economic models that permit the description of principal movements of a national economy, it may be possible to construct macro-sociological models that would make possible the explanation of essential structural changes in a society, even though these changes would be of a qualitative rather than a quantitative nature. The model would indicate vertical and horizontal stratification. Revolutions could be described in terms of the interaction of these factors. A revolution occurs when the pressure of a horizontal formation breaks the monopoly of power by the state. Taking revolutions as negative quantities and the existing order as positive quantities, mathematical concepts can be introduced. A society in which all relations were positive would constitute the perfect, but utopian, pole; a society in which all relations were negative would constitute the pole of absolute social disorder. Various types of revolutionary movements, communism, syndicalism and fascism, are analyzed in terms of this model. G. Iggers

7:1840. Purš, Jaroslav. HISTORIE A KYBERNETIKA [History and cybernetics]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1961 9(3):396-399. Gives several examples showing how historical research can utilize modern electronic mathematical machines and arrives at the conclusion that up to now history, unlike the natural and technical sciences, did not apply the achievements of cybernetics. It is possible that, as happened in the case of statistics, cybernetics may develop as an auxiliary branch of historical and social sciences to keep source materials under control. F. Wagner

7:1841. Vilar, Pierre. REMARQUES SUR L'HISTOIRE DES PRIX [Remarks on the history of prices]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(1):110-115. Critical comments on E. J. Hamilton's paper "The History of Prices Before 1750," delivered at the 11th International Congress of Historical Sciences (Rapports, Vol. 1, p. 144 ff.). Vilar questions Hamilton's view that prices are the main data available to the historian of old economies. The economies of former times are no less complex than ours, and prices must be studied within the framework of the complex society. G. Iggers

## PEDAGOGY

7:1842. Deissler, Hans Herbert (Freiburg). UNIVERSALITÄT ALS DIDAKTISCHES PRINZIP IM GESCHICHTS-UNTERRICHT [Universality as a didactic principle in history teaching]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1961 12(2):81-93. Emphasizes that with progress in the sciences, many long-held conceptions of the world undergo change. History, however, is tied to universalities as guiding principles, and these do not fluctuate with the times. If methods of teaching history are geared to the teaching of lasting values of a civilization, the student will gain something real and not transitory. A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:1843. Dutkiewicz, Józef (Łódź Univ.). UWAGI NA MARGINESIE ARTYKUŁU GERARDA LABUDY "O METODYCE KSZTAŁCENIA HISTORYKÓW" [Notes on the paper of Gerard Labuda "On the methods of training young historians"]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):176-179. Criticism of the paper published in *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(3): 724-727 [see abstract 7:20]. Dutkiewicz thinks that Labuda's paper is too theoretical and does not take into consideration the actual problems facing the academic history teacher. Too often the state of studies before 1956 is taken as still existing. A. F. Dygnas

7:1844. Landahl, Heinrich. TAGUNG DES VERBANDES DER GESCHICHTSLEHRER DEUTSCHLANDS [Meeting of the Association of German History Teachers]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1961 12(2):77-81. A speech by a senator of the City of Hamburg on 6 October 1960 on the theme of "Africa and Asia," in relation to history teaching. The author advises that while the importance of Asia



and Africa in history should not be underestimated, the lesson of Western development in relation to the rise of these areas must not be overlooked. A. L. Smith, Jr.

7: 1845. Moszczeńska, Wanda (Warsaw Univ.). *MIEJSCE PRACY MAGISTERSKIEJ W PLANIE STUDIÓW NA UNIWE-RSYTECIE (NA PRZYKŁADZIE STUDIUM HISTORYCZNEGO)* [The place of the master's thesis in the university curriculum (as exemplified in historical studies)]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1961 9(9):12-21. Analyzing the actual system of historical studies in Poland, the author states that the proper choice of the subject for the thesis is not easy for the student, who has to make his decision before he knows all fields and periods of history. Hence the role of the professor and his advice is of great importance. In assigning or discussing with the student the subject of his thesis one ought to take into consideration several aspects of working on it, so that its preparation would increase the student's ability for research work. A. F. Dygnas

7: 1846. Rumpf, Horst (Darmstadt). *SCHULE, GESCHICHTSLOSIGKEIT, ENTWURZELUNG. ERWÄGUNGEN ZUR GEGENWÄRTIGEN HOCHKONJUNKTUR IN ZEITGESCHICHTE* [School, lack of history, uprooting. Considerations on the present boom in recent history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(11):692-700. The reason for the much deplored mental vacuum of German youth about the National Socialist period is not a result of insufficient material in their history texts, but a basic and dangerous loss of continuity with the recent past. The loss may in part be the result of teaching too many dry "uprooted" facts. The author refers to published sources on this subject. Elizabeth Levy

7: 1847. Śreniowska, Krystyna (Łódź Univ.). *Z METODYKI ĆWICZEŃ "WSTĘPU DO BADAŃ HISTORYCZNYCH" NA I ROKU HISTORII* [On the method of practical work on the "Introduction to Historical Research" in the first year of historical studies]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1961 9(9):22-29. At Polish universities the subject called "Introduction to Historical Research" is treated in two ways. There is a lecture under that title, and practical discussions are held in which first-year students learn the features of the scholarly book, of using bibliographies, etc. Youth coming direct from the high schools are not always up to standard in the field of the humanities; hence the present allocation of time for these discussions is too small. On the other hand the lectures on this subject seem to be too advanced for the first-year students.

A. F. Dygnas

7: 1848. Stavrianos, L. S. (Northwestern Univ.). *THE TEACHING OF WORLD HISTORY*. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(2):110-117. Examines the problems and feasibility of teaching courses in World History on the university and college level. Some attention is also given to the possibility of such courses on the high-school level. J. J. Woods

7: 1849. Windels, R. *GESCHICHTSTEST* [History test]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1961 12(2):115-118. A history test compiled by a Belgian teacher for the purpose of testing the knowledge of a pupil who has had three years of instruction in the primary grades. A. L. Smith, Jr.

## PERIODIZATION

See also: 7: 2648

7: 1850. Lemberg, Eugen (Wiesbaden). *ZUR MARXISTISCH-LENINISTISCHEN PERIODISIERUNG DER TSCHECHISCHEN GESCHICHTE* [Concerning Marxist-Leninist periodization of Czech history]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1961 10(1):104-119. Examines recent Marxist-Leninist interpretations of epochs in Czech history. Using history as a pedagogical instrument to demonstrate and activate the Marxist idea of truth, Czech Marxist historians follow the cyclical scheme of periodization that Engels applied to universal history. The appearance of Slavic peoples marked the original epoch of classless society. The epoch of slavery is not applicable to Czech history. The feudal epoch lasted from the 10th century to 1848 and is divided into six parts. These are: early feudalism (10th to early 13th century), high feudalism (13th century to 1419), the Hussite revolutionary movement (1419-1437), new consolidation of feudalism (1437-1620), completion of the second serfdom (1620-1781), and the Czech Renaissance (1781-1848). The period from 1848 to 1945 is called the "capitalist epoch" and is divided into the revolutionary movement (1848-1849), constitutional and national struggle (1849-1867), the rise of the working class (1867-1900), the era of imperialism (1900-1914), World War I and the October Revolution (1914-1918), the first Republic and the Protectorate (1918-1945). The period since 1945 apparently is the dictatorship of the proletariat. G. H. Davis

## SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VII-IX, Index number of Vol. 3). The more important relevant policies of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are indicated below.

**Scope.** HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

**Periodicals to be included.** As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. It is consequently not limited exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered retroactive to 1 January 1955. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. *Festschriften*, dedicated to persons or institutions, or published to commemorate an event, are abstracted if any of their articles are within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

**Procedural matters.** It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of the abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor.

**Abstract headings** are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:  
 "Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.  
 "A": the author prepared the abstract.  
 "A(t)": abstract prepared by the author of the article and translated into English.  
 "IHE": abstract prepared by *Indice Histórico Español*. IHE abstractors are listed by initials which are identified in the List of Abstracters.



### 3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 7:1812, 1826, 1901, 1911, 1915, 1918, 1927, 1990, 1995, 2006, 2020, 2023, 2025, 2056, 2065, 2112, 2142, 2202, 2344, 2551, 2581, 2700, 2737, 2740

7:1851. Anderson, Edgar (San Jose State College). ARVEDS ŠVABE (1888-1959). *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1960 20(1):84-90. Commemorative article on this Baltic historian, who contributed outstandingly to Latvian history and is regarded as the founder of the Latvian school of historiography. Švabe, who in 1918 became a member of the Latvian National Council in the Far East, and after his return to Riga, an official of the Foreign Ministry and a member of the Constituent Assembly of the Latvian Republic, concentrated on legal history at the University of Riga. He was appointed first to the chair of History of Law, and in 1936 became the head of the Department of History. In 1939 he became vice-president of the Latvian State Institute of History. From 1941 to 1944 he was nominally president of the Institute of Historical Sources, and was subsequently deported to Germany and rescued by the Allies. Forced to remain in exile by the Russian occupation of his country, he was elected president of the Latvian Central Committee in Exile, and later on settled in Sweden, devoting himself to historical research. Although overestimating legal, social and economic factors, Švabe put Latvian historiography on a new basis by introducing scientific methodology. He was particularly indebted to Fustel de Coulanges, Kluchevsky and Aulard. Besides writing approximately a thousand articles, he published more than fifty books. P. Podjed

7:1852. Andreas, Willy. ABSOLUTISMUS UND AUFLÄRUNG (LITERATURBERICHT) [Absolutism and Enlightenment (review article)]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1961 12(2):137-144. A review and evaluation of the ninth volume of the proposed ten-volume work: *Ein Handbuch der Weltgeschichte in zehn Bänden*. The volume reviewed is by Fritz Valjavec and is entitled *Aufklärung und Revolution*. A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:1853. Arissian, N. WHY ARMENIAN COMMUNIST HISTORIANS ARE CRITICIZED. *Problems of the Peoples of the USSR* 1958 (1):34-37. Historical writing about the Armenian Communist party has been criticized for falsification of documents and deviation from the accepted principles of Marxism. Interpretation of party history must fit into officially prescribed limits, or it is otherwise deemed to be deviationist. There is no room for critically objective writing of Soviet history within the present-day Soviet Union. Based on Soviet published works. A. Birkos

7:1854. Batllori, Miguel, S.J. LA DOBLE LECCION DE JAIME VICENS Y VIVES. 1910-1960 [The double lesson of Jaime Vicens y Vives. 1910-1960]. *Razón y Fe (Spain)* 1960 62(752):261-272. A portrait of Jaime Vicens dealing with the fundamental aspects of his personality, as a man, historian and master, and written by a person who knew him very well. E. S. (IHE 35930)

7:1855. Bronska-Pampuch, Wanda. DIE "VERGEGENWÄRTIGUNG" DER PARTEIGESCHICHTE. IN DIE VERGANGENHEIT PROJIZIERTE POLITIK [The updating of party history. Politics projected into the past]. *Ost-Probleme* 1959 11(22):713-718. A comparison between the recently published party history text, and the Short Course used during the Stalin era. Condemnation of party enemies is not as severe in the new book, and party history is more factual. However, the party still "manufactures" history that will be of greatest advantage to it in the present. For example, Stalin is cautiously, but definitely downgraded, and his methods are increasingly condemned. Elizabeth Levy

7:1856. Cline, Howard F. (Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress). IN MEMORIAM: CLARENCE HENRY HARING. *The Americas* 1961 17(3):292-297. Sketches the contributions made by Professor Clarence Henry Haring (1885-1960) to the study of Latin American History. A list of Haring's publications is appended. D. Bushnell

7:1857. Cobb, R.C. (Univ. of Wales, Aberystwyth). GEORGES LEFEBVRE. Past and Present 1961 (18):52-67. A survey of Lefebvre's life and work, containing material on 18th-century French historiography. A. W. Coats

7:1858. Cordova, Ferdinando. IN MARGINE ALLE "MEMORIE D'UN FUORUSCITO" DI G. SALVEMINI [Marginalia upon "The Memoirs of an Exile" by G. Salvemini]. *Historica* 1960 13(2):78-82. A review article commenting upon the significance of one of Salvemini's last books, published in Italy in 1960, after a long period of exile in the United States as an enemy of Mussolini. A. F. Rolle

7:1859. Danilov, A.I. TEORETICKO-METODOLOGICKE PROBLEMY HISTORICKEJ VEDY V ZAPADONEMECKEJ BURŽOÁZNEJ HISTORIOGRAFII [Theoretical-methodological problems of historical science in West German bourgeois historiography]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(1):104-127. This Slovak text was translated from the Russian from Vol. 15 (1959) of *Srednii vek*. F. Wagner

7:1860. Erickson, Ann K. (Ph. D. Candidate, Univ. of Wisconsin). E. V. TARLE: THE CAREER OF A HISTORIAN UNDER THE SOVIET REGIME. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 19(2):202-216. Examines the methods and effectiveness of Soviet demands for conformity in historical writing by following the career of Tarle from 1917 to the present through his purge by the early Soviet historian M. N. Pokrovski, Tarle's reinstatement to the University of Leningrad and his subsequent studies of Napoleon. Based on Pokrovski's writings, numerous studies of Soviet historical writing and an analysis of Tarle's books on Napoleon. E. B. Richards

7:1861. Ford, Guy Stanton. A RANKE LETTER. *Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(2):142-144. Reproduction of a letter, with translation, written in 1824 to Georg Reimer, who was the publisher of Ranke's *The History of the Romanic and Germanic Peoples, 1494-1514* (1824). The letter is "uncommonly important. It was written in a year for which we have little Ranke correspondence. It is about the first volume of his first major publication in the field to which he was to devote most of his life. It set his feet on the path to a professorship in the University of Berlin. Finally, it carries us back into the atmosphere of a time when a serious historical writer like Ranke felt he had to reckon with the possibility of censorship." J. J. Woods

7:1862. González, Rubén C., O.P. FR. JACINTO CARRASCO O.P. 1883-1956. *Archivum (Argentina)* 1945-1959 3(2):357-361. Biographical notes on this Argentine Dominican and his work, accompanied by a list of his principal publications (histories, biographies, etc.). B. T. (IHE 36550)

7:1863. Grabski, Andrzej Feliks. BADANIA NAD JOACHIMEM LELEWELEM W POLSCE WSPÓŁCZESNEJ (1945-1960) [Studies on Joachim Lelewel in contemporary Poland (1945-1960)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):184-190. Enumerates works by and on the great Polish historian published after the Second World War. A. F. Dygnas

7:1864. Iguiniz, Luz Margarita. BIBLIOGRAFIAS MEXICANAS CONTEMPORANEAS: JUAN B. IGUINIZ [Contemporary Mexican bibliographies: Juan B. Iguiniz]. *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional (Mexico)* 1959 10(4):45-60. Complete bibliography of this contemporary Mexican historian and bibliographer (born in 1881). It includes his numerous works on Mexican colonial history. G. C. C. (IHE 36557)



7:1865. Kawałkowski, Aleksander. INSTYTUT JEDNEGO CZŁOWIEKA [One-man institute]. *Kultura* 1961 15(9):57-66. Pen portrait of Władysław Pobóg-Malinowski, non-academic historian who recently published three volumes on the history of Poland, 1865-1945. A. F. Dygnas

7:1866. Kon, I.S. FILOZOFICKÝ RELATIVIZMUS V SÚČASNEJ AMERICKEJ BURŽOÁZNEJ HISTORIOGRAFII [Philosophical relativism in contemporary American bourgeois historiography]. *Historický Časopis* 1959 7(2):266-281. A Czech translation of an article which was published in the Russian periodical *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia*, No. 5 (1958), pp. 125-138 [see abstract 6:865]. F. Wagner

7:1867. Lehár, Bohumil. K OTÁZCE ZPRACOVÁNÍ DĚJIN PRŮMYSLOVÝCH ZÁVODŮ V ČESKOSLOVENSKU [Data on the problem of the historiography of industrial enterprises in Czechoslovakia]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1961 9(2):223-239. Czechoslovak Marxist science has heretofore dealt with the topics of class warfare, the revolutionary workers' movement, national and social liberation, and development of workers' parties, chiefly the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It did not, however, pay enough attention to the significance of industrial enterprises. Henceforth this will be a main task for Czechoslovak Marxist historians. It was impossible to deal extensively with this problem prior to 1945, but since then political circumstances have matured enough to allow the preparation even of monographs on the history of industrial plants, especially from 22 June 1960, when the Central Committee of the Czech Communist Party set up a special commission to solve such questions. The author reviews several such monographs prepared by Czechoslovak Marxist historians. One-sidedness, it is stressed, should be overcome and a new rule of methodology should govern the historians. Such history books should demonstrate the role of an enterprise in the creation and strengthening of the new, proletarian public administration, the people's army, collective farming, etc. -- i.e., its part in the construction of a socialist system of life in Czechoslovakia. F. Wagner

7:1868. Leitsch, Walter. STOCKHOLM 1960: WEDER SIEG NOCH GESPRÄCH: WEST-ÖSTLICHES ZUM XI. INTERNATIONALEN HISTORIKERKONGRESS, 21. BIS 28. AUGUST 1960 [Stockholm 1960: Neither victory nor colloquy: Remarks on Western-Eastern relations on the occasion of the Eleventh International Historical Congress, 21-28 August 1960]. *Österreichische Osthefte* 1961 3(1):80-86. At the International Historical Congress at Stockholm in 1960 Soviet historians took part for the second time since 1955. Although there were heated arguments from both the Soviet and the Western sides, the Soviet attitude made it clear that discussions will be extremely difficult as long as 1) history is regarded by the Soviets as an auxiliary science for Communist ideology, and 2) Marx, Engels, Lenin and their interpreter Stalin, and their outlook on history, are only to be confirmed and not criticized. Fruitful discussions will only be possible on problems which do not touch ideological questions, such as "The political relations between Western and Eastern Europe at the time of the Thirty Years' War." For the next congress, the author suggests that subjects be chosen for discussion which will enable Soviet and Western historians to participate without entering into fruitless arguments on ideological questions. P. Podjed

7:1869. Logan, Frenise A. (Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina). AN APPRAISAL OF FORTY-ONE YEARS OF THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY, 1916-1957. *Journal of Negro History* 1959 44(1):26-33. An analysis of 607 full-length articles appearing in the forty-two volumes of the *Journal of Negro History* (c. 1916-1957). Virtually all significant work on Negro history has either appeared or been reflected in the *Journal*. The list of contributors includes almost everyone distinguished in the field, both Negro and non-Negro. A substantial number of papers have come from non-Negro historians. Despite the fact that 67 per cent of all papers contributed deal with the period of sectional crisis, 1820-1876, there is a growing interest in the history of the colored man outside the United States, with West Africa, the West Indies and Brazil attracting the largest number of papers. A

7:1870. McNeal, Robert H. (Univ. of Alberta). SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY ON THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION: A REVIEW OF FORTY YEARS. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1958 17(3):269-281. For forty years Soviet his-

torians of the 1917 revolution have labored under most frustrating circumstances due to the nature of the regime under which they live. Objective historiography has been almost impossible because of fear of reprisals and because of the necessity for following an official line which has itself been subject to frequent and abrupt changes. Under the circumstances it is to their credit that they did not fabricate more than they did. Their most reprehensible fault has been the suppression of facts about the true role in the revolution of Trotsky and others who subsequently fell from favor. Based on published and unpublished documents and on personal conversations. R. E. Wilson

7:1871. Manfred, A.Z. K VOSMIDESIATILETHIU AKADEMIKA VIACHESLAVA PETROVICHIA VOLGINA [On the 80th birthday of the academician Viacheslav Petrovich Volgin]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (4):119-126. V. P. Volgin belonged to the older generation of Marxist revolutionists. He was the first Communist rector of Moscow State University and in 1942 was vice-president of the Akademiia Nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences of the USSR]. His most important achievement in the investigation of problems of modern history was the establishment of a new branch of study: the history of socialistic ideas. Among his principal works are *Razvitie obshchestvennoi mysli vo Frantsii v XVIII veke* [The development of social thought in France in the 18th century] (Moscow, 1958) and *Istoriia sotsialisticheskikh idei* [History of socialistic ideas]. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1872. Mengelberg, Kaethe (Upsala College, New Jersey). LORENZ VON STEIN AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1961 22(2):267-274. Lorenz von Stein (1815-1890) deserves to be rescued from oblivion for his liberal, individualistic analysis of the French Revolution and the 19th century. His kinship with Alexis de Tocqueville is apparent in a number of significant ways. W. H. Coates

7:1873. Neubauer, Helmut (Assistant, Osteuropa Institut, Munich). SOWJETISCHE WELTGESCHICHTE [Soviet World History]. *Osteuropa* 1961 11(2):109-112. It took longer than a generation for the social and political system which considers itself the very apogee of world history to publish a history of the world. Between 1955 and the end of 1960 seven volumes of this history have appeared. The work is written according to Communist theories, Communist terminology is used throughout, and the underlying thesis is that world history develops progressively according to laws. The reviewer finds that this constitutes at times a problem for the authors, who have to admit numerous exceptions to their general laws, leaving intact only the law of change. All Russian historians of any prominence have participated in the enterprise, and their articles are carefully reviewed by an editorial board. In general the history follows customary chronological epochs and territorial divisions. Three volumes are reserved for the years after 1917. E. C. Helmreich

7:1874. Nurser, John S. (Tankersley, Yorkshire). THE RELIGIOUS CONSCIENCE IN LORD ACTON'S POLITICAL THOUGHT. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1961 22(1):47-62. Lord Acton's concept of conscience was positive, and it consisted of cognitive, ascetic and mystic elements. His interpretation of America depended on his belief "that the individual conscience is the touchstone of Liberal politics." For him "the state exists for the sake of individuals." The balance of power principle was an important check, but even more important was the restless conscience that is prepared, as in 1776, for revolution. W. H. Coates

7:1875. Palmer, R. R. (Princeton Univ.). GEORGES LEFEBVRE: THE PEASANTS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(4):329-342. A laudatory review of the work and career of the octogenarian Georges Lefebvre. The article also contains a digest of Lefebvre's *Les paysans du Nord et la Revolution française* (Bari, 1959). J. J. Woods

7:1876. Pfeil, Sigurd Graf von (Göttingen). HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE UND DAS JUDENTUM [Heinrich von Treitschke and Jewry]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1961 21(1):49-62. An analysis of the question: Was Heinrich von Treitschke anti-Semitic? The author discusses the problem of defining anti-Semitism, examines Treitschke's statements concerning Jews and concludes that Treitschke was very critical



ut not hostile (*kämpferisch*) toward the Jews. He did not reject them completely, but wished they would accept more closely the ways of their hosts, the German people. Much of his criticism was directed against a certain group of Jews, the banking elements, rather than Jewry as a whole. As a nationalist, he condemned those Jews who criticized the German people, but not solely because these critics were Jews. G. H. Davis

7:1877. "ph." PROFESOR MACŮREK ŠESTĎESIA-ROČNÝ [Professor Macůrek at sixty]. *Historický Časopis* 1961 9(1):175. A comprehensive evaluation of the literary as well as educational activities of Josef Macůrek, professor of Slavic history at the J. E. Purkyně University in Brno, Czechoslovakia. Macůrek obtained his doctoral degree at Prague University in 1925, and in the years 1926-1927 attended the universities of Paris and Rennes. Since 1935 he has been associated with Brno University. Among Macůrek's main fields of interest have been the history of the Slavs, the Balkan Peninsula, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. During the most recent years, economic aspects have played a significant role in his historical approach. Macůrek's contribution to the research on Czech-Slovak historical relationships is especially emphasized. F. Wagner

7:1878. Piadyshev, B. D. KURS NA RAZVITIE ISTORII. OBEZOR ZHURNALA "WORLD POLITICS" ZA 1956-1959 GODY. ZDANIE TSENTRA PO IZUCHENIIU MEZHDUNARODNYKH OTNOSHENII PRINSTONSKOGO UNIVERSITETA [Course in the direction of a revision of history. A survey of the periodical World Politics for the years 1956-1959, published by the Center for International Studies, Princeton University]. *Novaia i Novelaia Istoriia* 1959 (4):134-143. World Politics differs from other periodicals on foreign policy because its editor accepts only papers by pure scholars. In addition to personal viewpoints, press information and historical literature, its collaborators use archival material of the State Department and other U. S. governmental institutions. In spite of the wide scope of the ideas presented and the many-sidedness of the theories dealt with, the emphasis of the articles is on the attempt at a revision of history in accordance with the views of the present imperialistic course of the ruling circles of the USA. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1879. Schieche, Emil (Stockholm-Huddinge). SCHWEDISCH-FINNISCHE BEITRÄGE ZUR OSTFORSCHUNG [Swedish and Finnish contributions to East European research]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1960 9(2/3):362-376. Summarizes the contents of recent Swedish and Finnish monographs concerning the areas east of the Oder River and the Gulf of Bothnia. Topics involving the 17th and 18th centuries receive the most attention, while medieval subjects are relatively rare. This tendency seems to have been encouraged by the large number of Estonian, Ukrainian and Polish historians who have become naturalized in Sweden and Finland. In Finland, the 18th and 19th centuries are frequently treated, especially fundamental domestic and international changes and the increase of Russian pressures. G. H. Davis

7:1880. Schönebaum, Herbert (Leipzig). KARL LAMPRECHT UND ERNST BERNHEIM. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1961 43(2):217-239. As a student in Göttingen from 1874 to 1877, Karl Lamprecht studied under Ernst Bernheim (1850-1942), who was at the time Privatdozent and after 1883 professor at Greifswald. Throughout his life Lamprecht remained in contact with Bernheim. Both exchanged their views on questions of methodology and philosophy of history. Bernheim received a handwritten version of the detailed outline, printed here, of Lamprecht's *Deutsche Geschichte* and also read the proofs of the first volumes of this work. The attempt to attract Bernheim to Leipzig in 1895 failed, and as a result ill feelings arose. Bernheim took part neither in the so-called "Geschichtswissenschaftlicher Streit" (1895-1900) nor in the discussions on questions on universal history. He remained close to philosophical idealism and considered Lamprecht a positivist. From 1910 on both worked on organizational aspects of questions of pedagogy at the university level. Their views diverged without their becoming personal enemies. Based on letters of Lamprecht and Bernheim and on Schönebaum's manuscript biography of Lamprecht "Leben und Werk eines Kämpfers um die Geschichtswissenschaft." A (t)

7:1881. Soriano Lleras, Andrés. MARIO LONGHENA, BIOGRAFO DE CODAZZI [Mario Longhena, biographer of Codazzi]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1961 8(555/556):109-112. Bibliographical note on the Italian historian Mario Longhena (born in 1876), with special reference

to his studies of the Italian-born geographer Agostino Codazzi (1793-1859), who carried out important investigations in Colombia and Venezuela in the mid-19th century. D. Bushnell

7:1882. Śreniowska, Krystyna (Łódź Univ.). UWAGI O TWÓRCZOŚCI HISTORYCZNEJ KAROLA SZAJNOCHY NA MARGINESIE JEJEGO KORESPONDENCJI [Remarks on the historical works of Karol Szajnocha and on his correspondence]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1961 52(2):360-364. Review article on the two-volume *Korespondencja Karola Szajnochy* [The correspondence of Karol Szajnocha] (Wrocław, 1959). The reviewer states that the correspondence contains hardly any elucidation of his historical writings. Sketching Szajnocha's leading concepts, she opposes the notion put forward by some historians that there exists a kinship of ideas between Szajnocha and Joachim Lelewel. The reviewer defines the former as a precursor of the nationalistic trend in Polish historiography. A. F. Dygnas

7:1883. Tokhomirov, M. N. K PIATILETIU SO DNIA SMERTI AKADEMIIKA BORISA DMITRIEVICHA GREKOVA [On the fifth anniversary of the death of the academician Boris Dmitrievich Grekov]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (5):51-58. B. D. Grekov (1882-1953) was the unusual example of a scholar combining varied public activities with intensive scholarly work. For many years he was the academic secretary of the section for historical sciences of the Akademii Nauk SSR [Academy of Sciences of the USSR], director of the Institut Istarii [Institute of History], and for some time also director of the Institut Slavinaovedeniia [Slavistic Institute]. Among his many works were *Krest'iane na Rusi s drevneishchikh vremen do XVII veka* [The peasants in Russia from antiquity to the 17th century] (1952-54) and *Feodal'nye otnosheniia v kievskom gosudarstve* [The feudal relations in the Kiev State] (1935). Erna Wollert (t)

7:1884. Unsigned. HOMENAJE A LA MEMORIA DEL ACADEMICO NUMERARIO DON DANIEL ORTEGA RICAURTE [Homage to the memory of the academician Don Daniel Ortega Ricaurte]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1961 48(555/556):1-35. Bibliographical note and various tributes to the memory of the Colombian historian Daniel Ortega Ricaurte (1894-1960). D. Bushnell

7:1885. Unsigned. HOMENATGE A JAUME VICENS I VIVES [Tribute to Jaume Vicens i Vives]. *Serra d'Or* (Spain) 1960 2(11):1-15. A collection of articles relating to the deceased historian. Apart from an unpublished contribution by Vicens i Vives himself to the series *Epil dels dies entitit* "El nostre treball de cada dia," it contains the following contributions: Jordi M. Pinell O.S.B., "I la terra serà seva"; Jordi Rubió (i Balaguer), "El mestre enemic de succedanis"; Ferran Soldevila, "El dinamisme de Vicens i Vives"; J. V. Foix, "De les Cartes a En Vicens Xatard"; Miquel Batllori S. J., "El seu prestigi Catalunya enfora"; Josep Trueta, "Adeu a Jaume Vicens i Vives"; Enric Bagué, "Un aspecte de l'activitat de Jaume Vicens i Vives"; Joan Reglà, "Jaume Vicens i Vives, professor universitari i cap d'escola"; Alexandre Cirici-Pellicer, "El meu Jaume Vicens"; Joan Mercader, "Jaume Vicens i Vives, historiador"; John Elliott, "La revolució historiogràfica de Vicens vista per un estranger"; Joan Fuster, "Apunts per una rèplica a Vicens Vives." See also: 7:2043, 2349, 2546 J. Ró. (IHE 35928)

7:1886. Unsigned. 1960 SERRA AWARD OF THE AMERICAS. *The Americas* 1961 17(4):383-393. Address by Joseph R. Barager on the contributions of Prof. Arthur P. Whitaker to the study and writing of Latin American history in the United States; with answering remarks by Whitaker. D. Bushnell

7:1887. Unsigned. RAMON GAYA MASSOT. HOMENAJE DEL CENTRO COMARCAL LERIDANO [Ramón Gaya Massot. A tribute from the Lérida Center]. *Boletín. Centro Comarcal Leridano* (Spain) 1960 4(35):2-9. Various articles on this historian of Lérida University (died in 1959), to mark the addition of his papers and research documents to the Institut d'Estudis Catalans in Barcelona. F. S. (IHE 35922)

7:1888. Unsigned. VITA A MAGYAR TÖRTÉNETI FORÁSKIADÁS HELYZETÉRŐL ÉS FELADATAIRÓL [Debate about the situation and tasks of the editing of Hungarian historical sources]. *Századok* 1961 95(1):205-215.



This debate was held by the Hungarian Historical Association in Budapest, 6 June 1960, in order to compile new rules for the preparation of source editions. Kálmán Benda, member of the Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, delivered the introductory lecture. He showed that the 18th century and the second half of the 19th century were significant periods in the country's historiography. Benda mentioned many individuals and institutions in relation to publishing source materials and referred to the Hungarian Historical Collection (*Magyar Történelmi Táár, 1854-*) and to the *Monumenta Hungariae Historica (1857-)* as significant enterprises. He concluded by criticizing the political and military one-sidedness of the source publications. István Barta (Historical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences) reviewed the more important publishing achievements since 1945. Remarks were made by Bernát Kumorovitz, Emma Iványi (on bibliography), Elek Karsay (on the counterrevolutionary period, 1919-1945), Edit S. Vincze (on the labor movement), Elemér Málysz, and others. In the opinion of Sándor Györfi (National Archives, Budapest) the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is responsible for the temporary setback in publishing activity. F. Wagner

7:1889. Wesley, Charles H. RESURGENCE IN AFRICA'S HISTORICAL TRADITION AND THE AMERICAN REACTION. *Negro History Bulletin* 1961 24(4):81-89. Points out that previously African history was written from the viewpoint of white Europeans who pictured Africa as a dark continent inhabited by savages. Recent interest in Africa has also stimulated activity in the area of historical and archaeological scholarship about it. New concepts emphasize African claims as the cradle of civilization, a much more varied and richer historical past than that depicted by earlier writers, and the existence of a number of past African civilizations. The author hopes that in the United States the renewed interest in African studies will result in official and unofficial friendly interest in the new nations of Africa, as well as support for the American Negro in his struggle against discrimination.

L. Gara

7:1890. White, David. LA CRITICA ORTEGUIANA DE LA HISTORIOGRAFIA DEL SIGLO XIX [Ortega's critique of the historiography of the 19th century]. *Nueva Democracia (U.S.A.)* 1960 40(4):97-105. Examination of the division established by Ortega y Gasset in the historiography of the 19th century: the historical school (of which B. G. Niebuhr and Ranke were the greatest representatives) and its exact opposite, the philosophical school, whose central figure was Hegel.

D. B. (IHE 35855)

7:1891. ---. [CHRISTIAN INTERPRETATIONS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR]. *Church History* 1961 30(2). Clebsch, William A. (Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest), CHRISTIAN INTERPRETATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR, pp. 212-222. A historiographical study of neglected interpretations of the Civil War. Dabney and Munger saw God's hand at work in history, but their interpretations fall into otherwise familiar patterns. Bushnell saw the war as a divine judgment

on an irresponsible nation and as a providential crisis by which, through atonement wrought by bloodshed, the United States became "God's own nation." Schaff interpreted the war as a divine judgment on "an arrogant and boastful nation," which, by virtue of the conflict, emerged responsible. Ahlstrom, Sydney E. (Yale Univ.), COMMENT ON THE ESSAY OF PROFESSOR CLEBSCH: HISTORY, BUSHNELL, AND LINCOLN, pp. 223-230. Notes that Clebsch's paper bridges the gulf between the tradition of the American Society of Church History, with its concern for church history and historical theology, and that of the American Historical Association, founded by exponents of "scientific" history. Contra Clebsch, the author would classify Bushnell "with romantic-nationalist interpreters" and believes that Bushnell was handicapped by a too liberal anthropology. Unlike Bushnell, Lincoln combined "a profound Christian conception of American ideals" with "a tough-minded practical concern for the institutions of this-worldly history." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:1892. ---. [HENRY E. SIGERIST]. *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 1958 13(2). Fulton, John F., ed., INTRODUCTION, pp. 125-126. Rosen, George, IN MEMORY OF HENRY ERNEST SIGERIST (1891-1957), pp. 126-127. Sigerist, Henry E., LATIN MEDICAL LITERATURE OF EARLY MIDDLE AGES, pp. 127-146. Ackerknecht, Erwin H., RECOLLECTIONS OF A FORMER LEIPZIG STUDENT, pp. 147-150. Makover, Henry B., HENRY E. SIGERIST: AN APPRECIATION BY A FORMER STUDENT, pp. 151-154. Zilboorg, Gregory, HIS OWN COOK, pp. 155-160. Miller, Genevieve, BACKGROUNDS OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE, pp. 160-178. Rosen, George, CRITICAL LEVELS IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS. A THEORETICAL EXPLORATION DEDICATED TO HENRY ERNEST SIGERIST, pp. 179-185. Pagel, Walter, HARVEY AND VAN HELMONT IN EUROPEAN THOUGHT, pp. 186-200. Stevenson, Lloyd G., A TRIBUTE TO THE INFLUENCE OF HENRY SIGERIST, pp. 212-213. Falk, Leslie A., MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY: THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. HENRY E. SIGERIST, pp. 214-228. Roemer, Milton I., HENRY ERNEST SIGERIST: INTERNATIONALIST OF SOCIAL MEDICINE, pp. 229-243. A memorial to Henry E. Sigerist, the Swiss-American medical historian and educator. D. Houston

7:1893. ---. [WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT]. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1959 39(1). Humphreys, R. A., WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT: THE MAN AND THE HISTORIAN, pp. 1-19. Levin, David, HISTORY AS ROMANTIC ART: STRUCTURE, CHARACTERIZATION, AND STYLE IN THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO, pp. 20-45. Lohmann Villena, Guillermo, NOTES ON PRESCOTT'S INTERPRETATION OF THE CONQUEST OF PERU, pp. 46-80. Gardiner, C. Harvey, PRESCOTT'S MOST INDISPENSABLE AIDE: PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS, pp. 81-115. Patterson, Jerry E., A CHECKLIST OF PRESCOTT MANUSCRIPTS, pp. 116-128. Also included are reprints of book reviews made in the years of his Ferdinand and Isabella, *Conquest of Mexico*, *Conquest of Peru*, and Philip the Second. Carol Davis

### ABSTRACTERS

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## 4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 7:1829, 2240

7:1894. Bobińska, Celina (Cracow Univ.). O "STRUKTURZE KLASOWEJ W ŚWIADOMOŚCI" POLEMICZNIE [Po-lemically on the "class structure in the consciousness"]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):106-138. Criticizes Stanisław Ossowski's book *Struktura klasowa w społecznej świadomości* [Class structure in social consciousness] (Łódź, 1957) for treating the Marxist system, which is based on reality, like any other system, as "one of the many visions that have till now existed forming a lower type of generalization than do synthetic visions." A. F. Dygnas

7:1895. Chestakov, V. P. (Editor, State Publishing House "Soviet Encyclopedia," Moscow). KATEGORIA GEROIZMA V ISTORII ETIKI [The category of the heroic in the history of ethics]. *Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1960 (20):16-31. Sketches the conception of the "hero" in history from Bruno through Vico, Hegel, Carlyle and Nietzsche to conclude that modern bourgeois philosophy grounds the ideal of the heroic on irrationalism and voluntarism, while Marxist-Leninist ethics recognizes mass heroism as the determining factor in history without denying the existence of individual heroism. Based primarily on works of historians cited, and Bolshevik theoreticians. E. B. Richards

7:1896. Cipolla, Carlo M. (Venice). SOURCES D'ENERGIE ET HISTOIRE DE L'HUMANITE [Sources of energy and the history of mankind]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(3):521-534. Discusses the fundamental role of sources of energy and changing utilizations of energy in human history and proposes that a history of man be written with emphasis on this factor. G. Iggers

7:1897. Colmenares, Luis Oscar. REFLEXIONES SOBRE LA HISTORIA [Reflections on history]. *Humanitas* (Argentina) 1959 7(12):189-199. A commentary on Eloy Benito Ruano's ideas on historical matters, as expressed in an article "La contemporaneidad histórica," pointing out where they are in agreement with, and where they diverge from, Colmenares' own ideas. E. Rz. (IHE 35851)

7:1898. Dray, William (Univ. of Toronto). TOYNBEE'S SEARCH FOR HISTORICAL LAWS. *History and Theory* 1961 1(1):32-54. Examines three types of difficulties which critics have found in Toynbee's search for historical laws: the questions 1) whether Toynbee offers empirical verification for his theories; 2) whether his whole verificatory enterprise is undermined by the unclarity of his conception of what he is trying to verify; 3) whether his theory of socially significant actions as challenges and responses is compatible with historical laws at all. Criticisms on the first two counts can be answered for the most part. On the third count a real difficulty arises from Toynbee's assertion on the one hand that he is not a metaphysical determinist and his deterministic assumptions on the other. G. Iggers

7:1899. Horigome, Yozo (Univ. of Tokyo). SŌGŌTEKI REKISHI-KAN E NO ICHI TEIGEN [A suggestion concerning the synthetic interpretation of history]. *Rekishi Hyoron* 1960 (123):2-12. Criticizing the socioeconomic interpretation of history prevailing in present-day Japan which aims at establishing rules of historical development, the author maintains that history is a science of facts and not rules, although it of course cannot do without some knowledge of general ideas. Concerning the emphasis by various historians on the importance of having a national subject of study, he believes it more important that the historian study history from his own point of view. The historian should find, before anything else, his real

self by inquiring into human experiences in the past; otherwise he will not be of any use to his nation. The author suggests strongly the need of a synthetic interpretation of history which puts human consciousness at the center of historical study, and gives examples of this approach, referring to the causes of corruption and decline of the Germanic peoples during the age of the Great Migration, the decisive factor in the formation of the medieval European world as against the Byzantine one, and the strange mixture of cruelty and piety of the first Crusaders. A (t)

7:1900. Rie, Robert (St. Cloud, Minnesota). GESCHICHTE IN RAUM UND ZEIT [History in space and time]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1961 21(2):100-108. A comment on the problem of relating time and space in history. The physical circumstances are material and involve spatial relationships within which events, or history as such, take place. The events, or history as such, are immaterial and without dimension, but not without direction. Direction, however, is not involved in the concept of space. G. H. Davis

7:1901. Rippy, Merrill (Ball State Teachers College). THEORY OF HISTORY: TWELVE MEXICANS. *The Americas* 1961 17(3):223-239. A comparison and analysis of the historical thought of twelve modern Mexican writers -- with special attention to Edmundo O'Gorman, Leopoldo Zea and Antonio Caso -- reveals an international outlook and strong influence of existentialism. The "scientific" approach to history is generally rejected; and the one noteworthy defender of Marxist historical materialism, Jesús Silva Herzog, espouses a somewhat attenuated version. D. Bushnell

7:1902. Rondero, Javier. REFLEXIONES SOBRE EL CONOCIMIENTO Y EL SENTIDO DE LA HISTORIA [Reflections on the knowledge and direction of history]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico)* 1959 15(3):33-50. Dwells on the philosophy of history. It is more important to study the prevalent ideas of a period than the chronology of events. The central theme that motivates the ideas in the history of humanity is the desire for freedom. C. W. Arnade

7:1903. Zagorin, Perez (McGill Univ.). HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE: A REVIEW ARTICLE ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(3):243-255. A review article, based on six books published in the years 1957/58, which gives attention to the problems of historical knowledge, historical objectivity, and historicism. J. J. Woods

7:1904. --. TECHNOLOGY AS CAUSE IN HISTORY. *Technology and Culture* 1961 2(3). Burlingame, Roger. TECHNOLOGY: NEGLECTED CLUE TO HISTORICAL CHANGE, pp. 219-229. Mumford, Lewis. HISTORY: NEGLECTED CLUE TO TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, pp. 230-236. Hughes, H. Stuart. COMMENTARY: TECHNOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF IDEAS, pp. 237-239. Two pioneer historians of technology stress the need for communication between the general historian and the historian of technology, and a historian of ideas (Hughes) argues that man-made things as well as ideas manifest the human spirit. Burlingame reminds the general historian that technology is a frequently neglected clue to historical change (historians have sometimes, for example, overlooked the rails and the telegraph lines binding the frontier to the American nation); Mumford notes that the historians of technology frequently neglect the role of religion and other social and intellectual factors in shaping technology. Journal (T. P. Hughes)



## 5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including

## MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

See also: 7:1811, 1838, 1888, 2000, 2058, 2138, 2150, 2163, 2191, 2218, 2321, 2323, 2584, 2665, 2694, 2726

7:1905. Batowski, Henryk (Cracow Univ.). MIEDZYNA-RODOWA KOMISJA HISTORII SŁOWIAŃOZNAWSTWA [The International Commission of the History of Slavic Studies]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1961 68(1):277-278. Outline of the Commission's activities from its establishment at the fourth International Congress of Slavists, held in Moscow in 1958, until its meeting held between 2 and 6 May 1960 in Vienna.

A. F. Dygnas

7:1906. Bond, Maurice. THE ARCHIVIST AND HIS RECORDS. History Today 1961 11(7):501-505. Deals with the work and problems of the British archivist on the county and local levels.

L. Kasparian

7:1907. Brickett, Margaret F. (Librarian, U.S. Department of Labor). LABOR HISTORY RESOURCES IN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR LIBRARY. Labor History 1961 2(2):236-240. The U.S. Department of Labor Library has a comprehensive collection of materials consisting of approximately 400,000 volumes. Acquisition of older documents generally not available in other libraries has been stressed. Although the primary purpose of the Library is to serve employees of the Labor Department, it is open to anyone, and materials may be borrowed by other libraries for advanced research. Microfilming facilities are not available in the Labor Department, but materials are loaned to the Library of Congress Duplicating Service.

J. H. Krenkel

7:1908. Carbone, Salvatore (Central State Archives, Rome). ATTI DELLE CORPORAZIONI RELIGIOSE NELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI PESARO [Papers of religious organizations in the State Archives of Pesaro]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1961 21(1):61-88. In 1956 material in the Registry Office at Pergola regarding religious organizations was moved to the provincial archives in Pesaro and now has been put in order. Material relating to three abbeys, a college, two monasteries, five convents and a chapel is included, with the dates ranging from 1137 to 1910. A list of volumes is given.

S. E. Humphreys

7:1909. Crenshaw, Russell S., Jr. MUSEE DE LA MARINE. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(12):90-101. The first Musée de la Marine originated in the Louvre in 1748, when Duhamel du Monceau, inspector general of the French navy, presented his collection of ship models to Louis XV. Since that time the museum has suffered occasional neglect and also damage by revolutions and wars. Nevertheless, it has continued to grow, and today, housed in a wing of the Palais de Chaillot, it is one of the world's finest maritime museums. Illustrated. Based on material furnished by the museum staff of the Association des Amis des Musées de la Marine.

W. Hobbs

7:1910. Gibson, Charles. RECUPERACION DEL MATERIAL DE BIBLIOTECAS Y ARCHIVOS [Recuperation of material in libraries and archives]. Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional (Mexico) 1959 10(4):3-7. A methodological note in which the author uses the term "recuperation" in the sense of discovering, localizing, making accessible and interpreting bibliographical and documentary material referring to all periods of the history of Spanish America. He refers principally to: information on recent bibliography (such as the Handbook of Latin American Studies and Indice Histórico Español; publications of documents; elaboration of documentary indexes; mentality and prejudice in dealing with historiographical material.

G. C. C. (IHE 36527)

7:1911. Harrison, John F. C. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF LABOUR HISTORY. Victorian Studies 1961 5(1):68-69. Announces the formation in Great Britain of the Society for the Study of Labour History and reports on its Bulletin and its first year of operation.

J. L. Altholz

7:1912. Jurkiewicz, Jarosław (Polish Institute of International Affairs). POLSKIE ŹRÓDŁA ARCHIWALNE DO HISTORII STOSUNKÓW POLSKO-NIEMIECKICH W LATACH 1914-1945 [Polish archival sources for the history of Polish-German relations, 1914-1945]. Archeion 1961 34:87-94. Enumerates the respective groups of records preserved in Polish archives in Poland and mentions two Polish institutions abroad (the Archives of the Józef Piłsudski Institute for the Study of Contemporary Polish History, in New York, and the Archives of the General Sikorski Historical Institute in London) and lists the printed sources relevant to the subject.

A. F. Dygnas

7:1913. Kellaway, William. RECORD PUBLICATIONS. Archives 1961 5(25):43-45. This list of record publications is a further supplement to the Handlist of record publications of the British Records Association (1951). Listings are subdivided under three headings: national societies and institutions, local societies and local authorities.

B. L. Crapster

7:1914. Macfarlane, Leslie (Univ. of Aberdeen). THE VATICAN ARCHIVES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOURCES FOR BRITISH AND IRISH MEDIEVAL HISTORY (II). Archives 1959 4(22):84-101. Continuation from a previous article [see abstract 6:103]. Describes types of materials in archives of the Secretariat, the Secretariat of State, diplomatic archives, archives of the Consistorial Congregation and of the college of cardinals, congregational archives, archives of the Roman Rota, and various additional collections. Appended are corrections and additions to part I of this article.

B. L. Crapster

7:1915. Meier, P. J. (Univ. of Massachusetts). THE WORK OF THE HAMBURG RESEARCH CENTER IN ENTREPRENEURIAL HISTORY. Journal of Economic History 1961 21(3):364-371. Reviews the work of the Hamburg Research Center in Entrepreneurial History (Wirtschaftsgeschichtliche Forschungsstelle) which began in 1939 with a series entitled Forschungen zur hamburgischen Wirtschafts- und deutschen Aussenhandelsgeschichte. By 1960, under the directorship of Ernst Hieke, twenty-four volumes had been published. These fall into four areas: history of industry, general entrepreneurial history, the history of mercantile houses, and source materials. Special attention is paid to the work of Ernst Hieke.

E. Feldman

7:1916. Nawrocki, Stanisław. ORGANISING AN ARCHIVES SERVICE IN POLAND. Archives 1961 5(25):39-42. A brief summary of the history of the Polish state archives, 1919-1945, is followed by a survey of present organization, activities and problems.

B. L. Crapster

7:1917. Piechowski, Jerzy J. "OSTFORSCHUNG" [East (European) research]. Życie i Myśl 1961 11(9/10):78-95. Enumerates German Institutes devoted to research on Eastern Europe, giving the dates of their establishment, most prominent leaders, scope and collections. The list is divided into sections on institutes existing before the Second World War, and on Ostforschung institutions of West Germany. The latter is further subdivided into research institutes, institutions training new scholars for this kind of research (here are also cursory remarks on relevant university courses) and institutes of predominantly propagandist character.

A. F. Dygnas

7:1918. Pontieri, Ernesto (Univ. of Naples). RICCARDO FILANGIERI (1882-1959). Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1961 21(1):5-34. Memorial address on Riccardo Filangieri, who was superintendent of the Naples state archives from 1934 to 1947 and inspector general of the Italian state archives after 1947, and president in 1956 of the Conseil International des Archives. In the early part of his career,



he edited and published the diplomatic papers of Amalfi. During and after World War II, he worked tirelessly in the restoration of the Angevin records which had been destroyed by fire -- of which 12 volumes have been published and three are in manuscript. Filangieri enriched his archives by obtaining many gifts of papers of private families and of the Bourbons. He was author of important histories of banking in Naples and of the University of Naples. S. E. Humphreys

7:1919. Reyman, Jan (Warsaw Univ.). ARCHIWA TURKIE I ICH ZNACZENIE DLA NAUKI EUROPEJSKIEJ [Turkish archives and their value for European scholarship]. *Archeion* 1961 34:123-135. Lists several Turkish archives, describing in some detail the Central Archives of the Council of Ministers, and enumerates works on Turkish records and archives prepared and published by European scholars.

A. F. Dygnas

7:1920. Sevillano Colom, Francisco. EL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION Y EL SERVICIO DE MICROFILM DE LA UNESCO [The National General Archives and UNESCO'S microfilm service]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Dominican Republic)* 1959 22(101/102):205-225. A short historical account of these archives in the Dominican Republic, with notes on their internal organization, sections, library, periodicals collection, collections of documents, directors, publications, etc. Also included is a list of material on microfilm, which comprises the sections Foreign Affairs (1844-1900), Interior and Politics (1848-1900), together with the books of the Cathedral archive (1590-1892). The author indicates the order of the volumes (largely containing protocols and notarial documents dating from 1607 to the beginning of the 20th century) which constitute the subdivision of the archives known as the Archivo Real de Bayaguana. D. B. (IHE 36528)

7:1921. Snively, Tipton R. (Univ. of Virginia). NOTES ON THE FOUNDING OF THE SOUTHERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. *Southern Economic Journal* 1960 26(4):263-272. The founding of the Southern Economic Association occurred in the years 1929-1932, a period of deep depression in the United States. The initial movement for an Association arose from universities in the deep South, but the early efforts to form an organization were attended by struggle and hardship. A noteworthy accomplishment of the annual convention of 1930 was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. Also the papers read at this convention were of a high order of merit, and much enthusiasm resulted from the larger attendance. The first issue of the *Southern Economic Journal* was published in October 1933. Quarterly publication dates from 1935. A

7:1922. Sobalski, Franciszek (State Archives, Częstochowa). DZIESIĘĆ LAT ISTNIENIA ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWEGO W CZĘSTOCHOWIE [Ten years of the existence of the state archives in Częstochowa]. *Archeion* 1961 34:25-29. Summary description of the archives with enumeration of the contents, which for records of craftsmen guilds reach back to the early 18th century, for records of the city of Częstochowa, to the beginning of the 19th century, and for other state agencies and economic collections, mostly to the late 19th century.

A. F. Dygnas

7:1923. Šolta, Jan (History Department, Institut für Sorbische Volksforschung, Bautzen). AUS DER TÄTIGKEIT DES ARBEITSBEREICHES GESCHICHTE DES INSTITUTS FÜR SORBISCHE VOLKSFORSCHUNG [From the activity of the Institute for Sorb Research in the field of history]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1960 8(1):175-181. Gives a survey of the studies completed and published by this institute, founded in 1951, and those studies planned up to 1965. The institute focused up to about 1957 on Sorb history in the late feudalistic period, and since then on the period of imperialism (20th century). The publications and theses of the West German Ostforschung are observed carefully by the institute. The author closes with a bibliographical survey of the most important publications of the institute in the field of history. The most important series published by the institute are 1) *Schriften* (all publications up to 1959), and 2) the historical *Jahresschrift*, series B (6 numbers published up to 1959). A (t)

7:1924. Storrs, Constance. GALLEGAN ARCHIVES. *Archives* 1961 5(25):31-38. The first part surveys the Archivo Regional de Galicia at La Coruña, founded in 1529. Analysis of contents and classification shows archival material to 1863. Discussion of municipal archives of the kingdom starts

with a summary of their history from 1500. Emphasis is on the city council of Santiago and its resolutions, running up to 1924. A sampling indicates the aspects of history touched therein. B. L. Crapster

7:1925. Wallin, H. N. (Vice-Admiral, U. S. Navy, retired). SEATTLE'S MARINE MUSEUM. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1961 87(4):83-96. Discusses the history and present-day role of the Joshua Green-Dwight Merrill Maritime Wing of the Museum of History and Industry at Seattle, Washington. The Marine Museum was established in 1959 through the joint efforts of the Seattle and Puget Sound Maritime Historical Societies. It performs "a valuable service in preserving and perpetuating maritime information and knowledge which might otherwise be lost." A. Birkos

7:1926. Zoellner, Erich. THE INSTITUT FUER OESTERREICHISCHE GESCHICHTSFORSCHUNG. *Archives* 1961 5(25):21-30. A sketch of the formation and early history of this institute in Vienna is followed by an outline of its present teaching program, its past and present scholarly research and publications, its relationship with other Austrian archives, and its ties with European and English scholarship.

B. L. Crapster

7:1927. --. PROTESTANT NONCONFORMIST RECORDS. *Archives* 1961 5(25). Powell, W. R., PROTESTANT NONCONFORMIST RECORDS AND THE LOCAL HISTORIAN, pp. 1-6. Darling, J. T., PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND RECORDS, p. 6. Tibbutt, H. G., CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH RECORDS, p. 7. Baines, A. H. J., BAPTIST CHURCH RECORDS, pp. 7-8. Beckerlegge, O. A., METHODIST RECORDS, pp. 8-9. Jones, E. D., NONCONFORMIST RECORDS IN WALES, pp. 9-10. Milligan, E. H., SOCIETY OF FRIENDS RECORDS, pp. 11-12. Powell sketches features of the bibliography and historiography of English and Welsh nonconformity. He (for nonconformity in general) and the other writers (for their respective areas) indicate the types of material found in nonconformist archives for different periods, their locations and accessibility, the availability of helps for researchers, and plans for the future. B. L. Crapster

## MEETINGS

See also: 7:1868, 2104

7:1928. Cardiff, Juan. LAS CAUSAS DE LA INDEPENDENCIA HISPANOAMERICANA. EL SIMPOSIO DE LIMA, 1957 [The causes of Spanish American independence. The Lima Symposium, 1957]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1958 4(13):116-119. Informative note, with a short critical commentary, on the lectures presented on the theme of the emancipation of America, outstanding among which was that by César Pacheco Vélez: "Un valioso antecedente de la Carta de Vizcardo."

R. C. (IHE 28823)

7:1929. Drozdowski, Marian. SESJA NAUKOWA KU CZCI LUDWIKA KRZYWICKIEGO W SETNĄ ROCZNICĘ URODZIN (1859-1959). [Meeting in commemoration of the centenary of Ludwik Krzywicki's birth (1859-1959)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(1):271-272. This meeting, initiated by the Polish Society of Sciences and Letters in Płock, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of Social Economy of the Higher School of Planning and Statistics, was held on 16 and 17 October 1959. The papers read, and the ensuing discussion, on the life of the noted sociologist are summarized here, and the different lines of approach to his achievements underlined. A. F. Dygnas

7:1930. Frančić, Mirosław. DRUGA KONFERENCJA KOMISJI HISTORYCZNEJ POLSKO-CZESKOŚLAWACKIEJ W PRADZE [The second conference of the Polish-Czechoslovak Historical Commission in Prague]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(1):284-285. This conference lasted from 11 to 14 November 1959. The papers read revolved around the subject of bibliography and the appreciation of Polish works on Czech and Slovak history and of Czechoslovak works on Polish history. Also dealt with was the listing of Polish archival material pertaining to Czech and Slovak history and of Czech and Slovak sources pertaining to Polish history. A. F. Dygnas

7:1931. Goldschmidt, Werner. PRIMER CONGRESO IBERO-AMERICANO DE DERECHO PROCESAL [First Ibero-



American Congress of Procedural Law]. *Revista Española de Derecho Internacional* (Spain) 1955 8(3):629-637. Note on this congress (Madrid, 1955). The following communications were of a historical nature: Hugo Alsina, "Influencia de la Ley Española de Enjuiciamiento Civil de 1855 en la legislación procesal argentina," and Victor Fairén, "Estudio histórico de la Ley procesal de 1855." C. B. (IHE 28023)

7: 1932. Herbst, Stanisław. III ZJAZD HISTORYKÓW CZECHOSŁOWACKICH [The third Congress of Czechoslovak Historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1960 67(1):282-283. Résumé of the proceedings of the first fully Marxist congress (the first was in 1937; the second in 1947 "was held still under the preponderance of bourgeois historiography"). The author enumerates the papers read and the most important participants in the discussion. A. F. Dygnas

7: 1933. Janowski, Andrzej. IV MIĘDZYNARODOWY KONGRES ARCHIWÓW W SZTOKHOLMIE [The fourth International Congress of Archivists in Stockholm]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):271-274. Report on this congress, held from 17 to 20 August 1960. The author summarizes the papers read at the congress. A. F. Dygnas

7: 1934. K. XI MIĘDZYNARODOWY KONGRES HISTORYKÓW W RELACJACH UCZESTNIKÓW [The eleventh international historical congress in the accounts by its participants]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):274-277. Summaries of the talks delivered at the meeting of the Warsaw branch of the Polish Historical Society on 10 November 1960 by five Polish delegates to the Stockholm Congress (Witold Kula, Iza Bieżuńska-Małowistowa, Aleksander Gieysztor, Janusz Woliński, and Żanna Kormanowa). A. F. Dygnas

7: 1935. K. G. KONFERENCJA RADZIECKICH HISTORYKÓW WSI [Conference of Soviet rural historians]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):279-280. Lists papers read at the third conference of Soviet historians studying rural problems, held between 23 and 29 September 1960 in Kiev. Ukrainian historians predominated at the conference. The papers covered the present territorial expanse of the Soviet Union, and thus also dealt with the rural history of the Baltic States and Poland in their former frontiers. A. F. Dygnas

7: 1936. Kladiva, J. XI. MEZINÁRODNÍ KONGRES HISTORIKŮ VE STOCKHOLMU [The eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1961 9(1):151-162. A detailed account of the 1960 Stockholm congress. Compared with the 1955 Rome meeting, the Stockholm congress offered the first real opportunity for Marxist historians to play a significant role in the field of international competition. The success of Marxist-Leninist historiography "mobilized some ideological trends of capitalism for counterattack and demagogic provocations," especially on the part of the Vatican representatives and the emigrants from the various Slavic countries. In summation, the author states that besides the "extremely reactionary and idealistic influence" of Toynbee and Dilthey, the effect of Comte's positivism is obvious. In West Germany and Switzerland the influence of the traditional "Geschichtsphilosophie" is apparent as well as that of Dilthey, Toynbee, Nietzsche, Spengler and existentialism. Despite these phenomena, there has been a gradual development in Marxist historical schools in the West, chiefly in France, Italy, Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Latin America and Japan. Gifts of books made by Czechoslovak historians caused favorable reaction among non-Marxist scholars. The Czechoslovak delegation was the only one which also prepared publications in Swedish. Predominance of the historians of the socialist camp in theoretical and methodological questions was evident.

The spirit of discussions and the personal contacts which developed in Stockholm should be evaluated positively for the future collaboration of historians. F. Wagner

7: 1937. Kušík, M., Z. Šamberger, and R. Rejman, eds. MATERIÁLY ZE IV. MEZINÁRODNÍHO ARCHIVNÍHO KONGRESU VE STOCKHOLMU [Materials from the fourth international archival congress in Stockholm]. *Sborník archivních prací* 1961 11(1):187-256. An abbreviated version of the basic materials of the 1960 archival congress in Stockholm. The main reports deal with government archives, the relationship of archives to economic and social research, and questions of the preservation and techniques of archives. Facts about the archives of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union were omitted, and a much slanted view was given of the archives of other socialist countries, without which the Washington delegates would have looked very pale by comparison. Wilma Iggers

7: 1938. Mandrou, Robert (Paris). UN SUCCES: LE COLLOQUE HISTORIQUE FRANCO-ALLEMAND DE SARREBRUCK (16-18 AVRIL 1961) [A success: the Franco-German history colloquium in Saarbrücken, 16-18 April 1961]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(5):987-990. A report on a meeting of German and French social and economic historians. Topics of discussion included the rise of economic and social history in France during the past century and a half, concepts of society and of social history before and after the French Revolution, and Fernand Braudel's conception of a new historical, social humanism to replace classical humanism. G. Iggers

7: 1939. St. L. SYMPOZJUM MIĘDZYNARODOWEJ RADY MUZEÓW (ICOM) W SPRAWIE MUZEÓW HISTORYCZNYCH [Symposium of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) on the subject of historical museums]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):265-266. This symposium was held in Poland from 23 May to 1 June 1960, meeting for its sessions and lectures in various towns and visiting a number of museums. There were fifteen delegates from six nations and three international organizations. The resolutions pertain mostly to the character and scope of historical museums. A. F. Dygnas

7: 1940. Unsigned. EL 20 JULIO EN LA ACADEMIA DE CARTAGENA [The 20th of July in the Academy of Cartagena]. *Boletín Historial* (Colombia) 1959 43(133):3-16. An account of the proceedings at the meeting which this academy of history devoted to the commemoration of the independence rebellion which began in Bogotá on 20 July 1810. G. C. C. (IHE 36917)

7: 1941. Unsigned. XXIV CONGRESO LUSO-ESPAÑOL PARA EL PROGRESO DE LAS CIENCIAS [The twenty-fourth Luso-Spanish Congress for the Progress of the Sciences]. *Anales de la Asociación Española para el Progreso de las Ciencias* (Spain) 1959 24(1):255-264. A note on this congress, held in Madrid in 1958, with an account of the colloquia (e.g. on cartography and the progress of history) and lectures (Francisco J. Sánchez Cantón: "Charles V: his meals and illnesses"). C. F. (IHE 35874)

7: 1942. Ž. K. [Kormanowa, Żanna] (Warsaw Univ.). NA MARGINESIE OBRAD XI MIĘDZYNARODOWEGO KONGRESU NAUK HISTORYCZNYCH [Marginal notes on the proceedings of the eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):268-271. Observations on the sentiment prevailing in the papers and discussion on social history at the congress and on the work of the Commission of the History of Social Movements and Structures, which also met in Stockholm just before the congress. A. F. Dygnas



## A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

## GENERAL HISTORY

## Political, Social and Economic History

See also: 7: 1844, 2022, 2027, 2080, 2143

7: 1943. Azzam, Abd Al-Rahman. THE ARAB NATION: WHAT THE PROPHET AND HIS FOLLOWERS PLANNED WAS NOT AN ARAB NATION BUT ONE MUSLIM NATION. *Islamic Review* 1960 48(12):15-18. A Pan-Moslem appreciation of Arab history and future potential.

N. Rescher

7: 1944. Barber, William J. (Wesleyan Univ.). THE ECONOMICS OF AFFLUENCE. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1961 60(3):249-261. A survey of two important critics of the orthodox economic positions of their respective times: John Stuart Mill for the mid-19th century and John Kenneth Galbraith for the mid-20th century. After analyzing the arguments and methodology of each, the author concludes that Mill's critique was, for his time, superior to that of Galbraith for the present.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

7: 1945. Bodart, Marie-Thérèse. "LE MATIN DES MAGICIENS" DE LOUIS PAUWELS ET JACQUES BERGIER [The Dawn of the Magicians] by Louis Pauwels and Jacques Bergier]. *Synthèses* 1961 15(178):68-80. Review of a book which ranges widely over various aspects of the supernatural. Statements by alchemists that prophesied a type of ultimate power as seen in the atomic bomb are discussed, statements by famous scientists expressing the vast area of the unknown in nature are given. This book has a long discussion of how the chief leaders of Nazi Germany believed in and belonged to societies studying the supernatural. Warnings about destructive military power are quoted from an ancient Chinese alchemist and the contemporary physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer. Optimistically, "The Dawn of the Magicians" sees hope for man, through his spiritual nature, to develop a universal conscience which may solve some of these problems.

D. L. Ling

7: 1946. Briggs, Asa (Univ. of Leeds). CHOLERA AND SOCIETY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Past and Present* 1961 (19):76-96. A suggestive, wide-ranging discussion of existing knowledge of this subject based on Le Choléra (1958), edited by Louis Chevalier. The author emphasizes the need for comparative study of the incidence of cholera, and the resistance to it.

A. W. Coats

7: 1947. Crandall, Kenneth H. THE IMPACT OF ISLAM ON CHRISTIANITY. *Islamic Review* 1960 48(8):4-28. Reprint of an address to the World Fellowship of Muslims and Christians containing an appreciation of the contribution of Islam to the Christian cultural tradition.

N. Rescher

7: 1948. Gimbel, Richard. THOMAS PAINE FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM IN THREE WORLDS: THE NEW, THE OLD, THE NEXT. CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITON COMMEMORATING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH. YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, OCTOBER 1959. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 1961 70(2):37-492. Brief descriptions of a rich and varied selection of items from the Paine Collection of Richard Gimbel, arranged under the following headings: Paine's separate works, letters, manuscripts; collected works (1791-1827); portraits and engravings; caricatures; tokens; and celebrations. A total of 427 items is included. In many cases, the descriptions include not only the contents of the items but important background information as well.

W. D. Metz

7: 1949. Goldman, Ilya J. NATION AND STATE IN THE MODERN WORLD. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 1959 7(1/2):1630-1646. Analyzes and discusses the ideas of Lord Acton, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton concerning government and nationalism. The author traces the development of nationalism from the 18th century to the present. Soviet oppressive and expansionist nationalism is compared to the American type, which is primarily constructive in nature.

American nationalism can be adapted easily on a world-wide scale because of its multiple and humanitarian character. Based on English and American published works, including works by John Stuart Mill and Lord Acton.

A. Birkos

7: 1950. Heussler, Robert (Syracuse Univ.). THE LEGACY OF BRITISH COLONIALISM: THE COLONIAL SERVICE. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1961 60(3):301-310. Surveys very briefly the historical development of British colonial service, primarily in Africa and Asia, and concludes that it was this development which accounted for British noninterference in local institutions and the aloofness of colonial officials. This in turn accounted for the attitude of colonial peoples toward the English. Local nationalists "hated colonialism because it frustrated their own ambitions. They did not and do not today hate the average administrator." These factors help to explain the difference between the ex-British colonies and those of other powers.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

7: 1951. Hroch, Miroslav. K PROBLEMATICE FORMOVÁNÍ BURŽOAZNÍHO NÁRODA V EVROPE [Data on the problems of the formation of the bourgeois nation in Europe]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1961 9(3):374-395. A methodological guide for Marxist-Leninist historians to show them how to deal with the origins and development of 19th-century bourgeois nationalism and the nationality question of Europe. Following the path of such Marxist classics as Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the author makes an attempt to define the Marxist concept of the bourgeois nation. Using various examples from 19th-century European history, he makes a Marxist-Leninist analysis of some history-making factors (language, economy, society, culture, etc.) of bourgeois nationalism which contributed to its development. He stresses that only a many-sided approach to the development of a bourgeois nation or nationalities in connection with the class warfare during the period of transition from feudalism to capitalism can elucidate the real character of the problem.

F. Wagner

7: 1952. Kula, Witold (Warsaw Univ.). SEKTORY I REGIONY ZACOFANE W GOSPODARCE WCZESNEGO KAPITALIZMU [Backward regions and sections in the economics of early capitalism]. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1961 5(3):37-47. A paper delivered at the second "Convegno di studi gramsciani" organized by the Istituto Gramsci in March 1960. Stating that the "law of uneven development inherent in capitalism possesses various aspects: chronological (cyclical), sectional and regional," the author analyzes the workings of that law in the case of countries where capitalist development was delayed, and industrialization of certain regions brought in its train modernization of agriculture in the industrialized regions, while it remained backward in the other regions. Thus two distinct regions arise with different structures, mutually influencing their respective development. The author draws examples of that influence from almost all European countries, but predominantly from the economic structure of northern and southern Italy and western and eastern Poland.

A. F. Dygnas

7: 1953. Legarda y Fernandez, Benito (Central Bank of the Philippines). THE WILDCAT AND THE PIGEONS. *Philippine Studies* 1960 8(4):846-867. A review article on Professor W. W. Rostow's *The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1960). In this work Rostow has made a valuable contribution to economic history of the past two hundred years by developing and enlarging upon a relatively new framework for economic reasoning: the five stages; namely: 1) the traditional society; 2) the transition or precondition stage; 3) take-off to self-sustained growth; 4) drive to maturity, and 5) period of high mass consumption. His discussion of these five stages as related to war, to economic theory and policy (especially of underdeveloped countries), and to foreign policy, does not attempt to be conclusive, but its value lies in providing a newer pattern for economic thought, and in expanding on the subject to include the underdeveloped countries as a dynamic force in the world's economic structure. Legarda concludes his review article with a brief survey of the economic growth of the Philippines as related to Rostow's five stages theory.

W. B. Hobbs



7:1954. Lowry, Ralph J. (Southern Univ.). THE READINESS OF A COUNTRY FOR INDEPENDENCE. Negro History Bulletin 1961 24(5):115-118. An interpretive essay which argues against the concept of colonialism as a transition between barbarism and eventual independence. The author points to the great civilizations of Africa's past which were in some ways superior to those of the Western world of their day. He claims that the confusion which characterized affairs in the newly independent Congo was similar to experiences in the early history of European nations and of the United States. There is no way to determine readiness for independence, and the challenge of the new situation may serve to stimulate the people of a former colony to act with political maturity. Based on secondary accounts. L. Gara

7:1955. Medalie, Richard J. THE COMMUNIST THEORY OF STATE. American Slavic and East European Review 1959 18(4):510-525. Presents a version different from that of Robert V. Daniels (carried in the same publication, December, 1953) of the original Marxist theory of the state. The author contends that according to the original theory, the oppressive function was seen as the basic reason for the capitalist state's existence, and after the proletarian revolution the state was supposed to wither away completely. He goes on to show how Soviet leaders modified the original Marxist theory to cope with realities, with the result that the Communist state is even more oppressive than the capitalist. Based mainly on writings of Marx, Lenin, Engels, Stalin, Trotsky and Khrushchev. R. E. Wilson

7:1956. Onyshchuk, Y. SPIRITUAL FOUNDATION OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM. Ukrainian Review 1961 8(2):53-62. Points out that Russian Communism is not an ideology and economic system created by Karl Marx and his followers, as is commonly believed in the West, but "a genuine Russian national idea." This statement is supported by quotations from N. A. Berdyayev, A. Leroy-Beaulieu and others. Y. Slavutych

7:1957. Patterson, David (Oxford Univ.). SOME RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES REFLECTED IN THE HEBREW NOVELS OF THE PERIOD OF ENLIGHTENMENT. Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester 1960 42(2):395-411. "The institution of the Ghetto in the middle of the sixteenth century resulted in a stagnation of Jewish life for some 250 vital years, during which the countries of Western Europe experienced an enormous expansion of horizons, both geographical and intellectual." The Hebrew literature of the late 18th and 19th centuries is examined by the author for its reflection of the intense struggle between advocates of orthodoxy and of reform of Judaism in a changing world. Religious, social and political values of the opposing groups are brought out in the author's discussion. Based on 19th-century Hebrew literature. A. Birkos

7:1958. Poliakov, Leon. LE SIONISME [Zionism]. Information Historique 1961 23(3):109-114. A brief historical survey of the Zionist movement from the late Middle Ages to the present. G. Iggers

7:1959. Ramadier, Paul. NATIONALISATIONS ET PROGRAMMES SOCIALISTES [Nationalization and socialist programs]. Année politique et économique 1960 (155/156):181-208. Despite the current tendency to identify socialism with nationalization, European socialists embraced nationalization, and the increase in the power of the state which it entailed, only gradually and reluctantly. The decisive influences were the success of Communist Russia, and the realization that a socialist state could be attained by nonrevolutionary means. The author surveys the current programs of several different European socialist parties. D. W. Houston

7:1960. Schreckenberg, Wilhelm. DAS JUDENTUM IN VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART [Jewry, past and present]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11 (11):713-721. A review article on nine books on the stated subject. E. H. Boehm

7:1961. Spengler, Joseph J. (Duke Univ.). THE POPULATION PROBLEM: YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW. Southern Economic Journal 1961 27(3):194-208. Contrasts the way in which the population problem is envisaged today both with the way it was envisaged in Malthus' day and the way it may be envisaged in the next 75 years. The author anticipates that as population pressures increase and threaten to deplete resources, the present tendency to stimulate population

growth through direct and indirect subsidies will be reversed. It is expected that economists, political scientists, and sociologists will take an active part in promoting those changes as well as urging more effective contraceptive practices.

R. E. Wilson

7:1962. Stolz, Jerome (Univ. of Rochester). 'BEAUTY: SOME STAGES IN THE HISTORY OF AN IDEA. Journal of the History of Ideas 1961 22(2):185-204. In the disintegration of the concept of beauty as a meaningful term, the 18th century, as seen through the British aestheticians, is the "great watershed." Even as denoting "one important kind of aesthetic experience and aesthetic value," the concept suffered a "profound transformation" in that period. W. H. Coates

7:1963. Turmanov, V. A. (Candidate, Institute of Government and Law, Moscow). "GOSUDARSTVO VSEOBSHCHEGO BLAGODENSTVIA" MIF ILI DEISVITEL'NOST' [The welfare state': myth or reality?]. Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury 1961 (25):3-13. Discusses contemporary comparisons of the development of 19th-century capitalism and the "welfare state" in the writings of Western economists as illusory defenses of bourgeois capitalism based on erroneous principles. The author cites Marx, Khrushchev, Soviet journal articles and five non-Soviet economic treatises to conclude that theoreticians of the "welfare state" are misrepresenting the essence and aims of that state. E. B. Richards

7:1964. Ulich, Robert (Harvard Univ., Emeritus). GOVERNMENT AND SCHOOLS ABROAD: A COMPARISON. Current History 1961 40(238):321-326. A comparison of U.S. and other educational systems with particular attention paid to the degree of control and influence exercised by the central government. W. J. Schellings

7:1965. Unsigned. L'INDUSTRIE DE LA CONSERVE A 150 ANS [150 years of the canning industry]. Revue libérale 1960 (31):71-78. An informal survey of the canning industry, mostly in France, from the time of the establishment of the first successful canning factory by Nicolas Appert in 1794 until the present. D. W. Houston

7:1966. Wagenlehner, Günther (Hamburg). KARL MARX UND DER "AUFBAU" DES KOMMUNISMUS [Karl Marx and the "construction" of Communism]. Osteuropa 1961 11(4/5):247-266. The question raised in this article is: Can a communist society be established by the political rule of a party? Reduced to essentials, according to Marx and Engels, in the communist society there would be no private ownership of the means of production, no political coercive power, no national borders, no specialization of different careers, and no scarcity, but rather a surplus of material goods. Communist society is thus the very negation of the bourgeois-capitalistic order. The means of achieving this society was to be the seizure of political power, and through the use of this power to nationalize property and bring about the other necessary changes. The paradox in this is that to achieve the essentials of a communist society as envisaged by Marx and Engels, it would be necessary to abolish all political domination, including communism, but this would mean giving up the very means designed to bring about the establishment of the communist order. The so-called transition period created a new political power and the "withering away of the state," as Stalin said, is still far in the future. It was Marx himself who destroyed the purity of his own concept by calling for a seizure of political power by the workers. This was the first step toward the totalitarian state.

E. C. Helmreich

7:1967. Weczerka, Hugo (Hamburg). KIRCHLICHE GLIEDERUNG OST-MITTELEUROPAS IN DER NEUZIT: ÜBERBLICK UND KARTOGRAPHISCHE PROBLEME [Church subdivisions in East-Central Europe in the modern era: general survey and cartographical problems]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1960 9(2/3):275-333. An investigation of the modern administrative subdivisions of the Roman Catholic, Uniate, Orthodox, Czechoslovak, and Protestant churches in East Germany, part of Central Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Russia and Rumania. Includes thirteen detailed maps. G. H. Davis

7:1968. Zaremba, Zygmunt. LE REVISIONNISME COMMUNISTE [Communist revisionism]. Revue socialiste 1961 (143):508-515. Traces the historical background of revisionism from 1917 to the present with numerous examples. J. A. Clarke



7:1969. --. ON ARNOLD DAVYDOVYCH MARGOLIN. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 1959 7(1/2). Vetukhiv, Michael, ARNOLD DAVYDOVYCH MARGOLIN: 1877-1956, pp. 1671-1676. Margelena, Lubow, A NOTE ON MY FATHER, pp. 1677-1679. Fedenko, Anas, MY MEETINGS WITH ARNOLD MARGOLIN, pp. 1680-1687. Chyz, Yaroslav, IN MEMORY OF ARNOLD MARGOLIN, pp. 1688-1689. Goldenweiser, Alexis, and Volodymyr Kedrovsky, TWO EULOGIES DELIVERED AT THE FUNERAL OF ARNOLD MARGOLIN, DANZANSKY FUNERAL HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1956, pp. 1690-1694. Vetukhiv outlines the life and work of Arnold Margolin and includes Margolin's published works in a footnote. Margolin's daughter, Lubow, gives an insight into some of his character traits. The work and political thoughts of Margolin are discussed by Fedenko in chronological order. Margolin is pictured as a man of high ideals and as a tireless worker for Ukrainian independence in the tributes by Chyz, Goldenweiser and Kedrovsky. As a man and jurist, Arnold Margolin believed in justice and freedom for all oppressed peoples.

A. Birkos

### International Relations

See also: 7:1831

7:1970. Dartford, Gerald P. (Salisbury School, Connecticut). FAILURE OF FEDERALISM IN THE BRITISH COMMUNITY. *Current History* 1960 39(228):108-113. Drawing conclusions on the experience of the British Empire, Dartford states that federalism, to be successful, requires three things: a certain minimum of common background and political experience; geographical proximity; and leadership of a high order. "The failure of the British Empire to use federalism as an answer to its problem of empire and Commonwealth was due to the lack of all these factors. The same difficulties must be encountered in any scheme for world federation." While unable to envision any true world federation, hope is held out that with proper leadership, peoples of countries with similar ideals may -- and must -- succeed in forming a federal union for common purposes. W. J. Schellings

7:1971. Haeseler, Peter. DIE INTERNATIONALE RECHTSREGELUNG DES DONAUVERKEHRS: HISTORISCHE ENTWICKLUNG -- HEUTIGE LAGE [The international legal order of Danubian traffic: historical development -- present state]. *Österreichische Osthefte* 1960 2(4):251-257. It traces the development of internationalization of the regulation of Danubian traffic from the Treaty of Paris (1856) to the present. The author discusses relevant control commissions and agreements. H. E. Reed

7:1972. Wright, Quincy (Univ. of Virginia). EMPIRES AND WORLD GOVERNMENTS BEFORE 1918. *Current History* 1960 39(228):65-74. Reviews the history of numerous empires and large territorial states, and finds that the size of the area governed has increased as means of communication and transport have improved. Most of the successful governments discussed have been highly centralized and have involved coercion of the peoples concerned. Where consent has been important, a federation has been most successful. Overseas territories and rising local nationalisms have been the most insuperable obstacles. Although the dream of universal government is an old and recurring one, political organizations of this type are a product of the 20th century, and have been the result of states rather than federations or governments. The author suggests that the "development of means of communication and transport . . . has probably . . . provided the material basis for world government . . . . The moral basis is still lacking." W. J. Schellings

### Military History

See also: 7:2048, 2733

7:1973. Goodspeed, D. J. THE SOLDIER AS HERO. *ASSURANCE THROUGH THE FATHER-IMAGE*. *Queen's Quarterly* 1958 65(3):389-397. A professional soldier examines the psychological basis of the disproportionate acclaim that military talent has received throughout history, and is approached by, and by "neither . . . very nearly," statesmen and saints. The soldier as statesman is also discussed,

with reference to the careers of Ulysses S. Grant, Wellington, Hindenburg, Eisenhower and others, as is the tendency of the soldier-statesman to consider all conflict in military terms, a tendency of the Marxists, too, with their "agricultural offensives" and "fighters for peace." No sources are cited.

J. A. Hawgood

7:1974. Ogorkiewicz, R. M. THE EVOLUTION OF ARMoured FORMATIONS. *U.S.I. Journal* 1956 86(364):242-250. Discusses the development and trends in the organization of armored units from 1916 to 1955. American, British, French, German and Soviet concepts of armor employment are analyzed for their importance as indicators of future trends. Through this study and analysis of various ratios of armor to infantry, it is concluded "that the general trend has been towards progressively closer integration between tanks and rifles." Undocumented. A. Birkos

7:1975. Sokol, Anthony E. (Stanford Univ.). DISARMAMENT -- IS IT POSSIBLE? *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1961 87(4):57-64. Up to 1800 war was considered as being either noble or necessary, or as a constantly recurring theme in history. The Industrial Revolution intensified the suffering from war, and some thought was given to possible disarmament. Disarmament is now looked upon as being necessary for peace; armaments only serve to heighten tensions which precede wars. Deciding the true causes for wars is as difficult as solving the method and degree of disarmament. Not until disarmament is approached in a rational manner and not as material for emotional propaganda can any progress be achieved toward attaining true peace. Undocumented.

A. Birkos

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See also: 7:1834, 1889

7:1976. Mörner, Magnus. PORTUGISISKA AFRIKA MELLAN SCYLLA OCH CHARYBDIS [Portuguese Africa between Scylla and Charybdis]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1961 48(2):90-100. Discusses the history and current problems of Angola and Mozambique. From coastal slaving and trading stations, Portuguese sovereignty expanded to the interior after 1850. Administrative policy became more repressive after 1926 under Salazar. Economic growth continued, but the problem of labor control has been serious. The assimilation policy has divorced native elites from a role of mass leadership.

Roberta G. Selleck

7:1977. Oton, Esuakema Udo. THE PRESS OF LIBERIA: A CASE STUDY. *Journalism Quarterly* 1961 38(2):208-212. The first period of the history of Liberia's press began in 1829 with the founding of the *Liberian Herald* and lasted until 1946. During that time numerous papers, some of them edited by outstanding leaders, appeared and died. The press was relatively free, but lacked a large literate audience and financial security. Since 1946 the Liberian press has been modernized in terms of technical equipment and make-up but suffers from a shortage of trained journalists and from thoroughgoing government control. L. Gara

### Asia

See also: 7:1815, 1817, 1819

7:1978. Desai, A. R. (Univ. of Bombay). RENAISSANCE INDIA. *United Asia* 1958 10(4):373-381. An account of India's basic economic, social and cultural transformation during the period of British rule. The author mentions the limitations caused by the British "Policy of Concession, Counterpoise and Coercion," and he discusses internal reform movements (Liberal and Revivalist), their leaders and limitations. Poverty and the ignorance of the masses is the main obstacle to the realization of these reforms. Elizabeth Levy

7:1979. Franz-Willing, Georg (Flensburg). DER INDISCHE AUFSTAND 1857-1859 [The Indian uprising, 1857-1859]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1961 21(1):29-48, and (2):109-130. The first part of this examination of the uprising



in India called the Sepoy Mutiny describes the origins and nature of British dominance in Indian affairs, the basic and immediate causes of the uprising, and the outbreak of the mutiny itself. Aside from the issue of cartridges greased with animal fat, the author stresses disputes concerning caste separation in hospitals, orphanages and railways, as well as the annexation of Oudh, the land ownership policy of the British, and the reform of the army. The second and concluding part describes the military campaigns and discusses the consequences of the uprising to the British and to the Indians. For the British it insured domination of India and, along with the subjugation of China, completed British overseas expansion. For the Indians it led to a revival of cultural and later political nationalism.

G. H. Davis

7:1980. Hashikawa, Bunzo (Meiji Univ.). TERORISUMU SHINKO NO SEISHINSHI [An intellectual history of belief in terrorism]. Shisonokagaku 1961 27:16-23, and 28:69-76. Examines the view of the soul inherent in the political terrorism in Japan. Regarding the relationship of the soul to this world, there can be found an optimistic view rooted in the native religion as to the immortality of life after death. Connected with the idea of divine land and emperor worship after the Meiji era, this belief became worship in which a person might be deified as a guarding spirit of the country. Under certain circumstances this conviction can bring out a state of mind in which the person is apt to neglect human rights and to feel no responsibility. The author argues that this served as a source of the energy of terrorism.

K. Sugiyama

7:1981. Hudson, G. F. (St. Antony's College). THE NATIONALITIES IN CHINA. St. Antony's Papers 1960 (7):51-61. A discussion of the historical origins of the problems of nationalities in China which faces the Chinese Communist rulers. No sources are cited.

J. A. S. Grenville

7:1982. Lamb, Alastair (Univ. of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur). THE INDO-TIBETAN BORDER. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1960 6(1):28-40. In relation to the boundary disputes between India and China in 1960, the author reviews the history of the Indo-Tibetan border from 1774 to the present. His study leads him to the conclusion that the British had always conceded Chinese suzerainty over Tibet and that the Chinese have some reasonable grounds for claims to territory south of the McMahon line, now disputed with India. He believes the controversy will eventually be settled through compromise following face-saving delays. Based on published sources.

R. E. Wilson

7:1983. Mahalanobis, P. C. (Director, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta). RAZVITIE NAUCHNYKH UCHREZHDENII V INDII [Recent developments in the organization of science in India]. Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury 1961 (25):30-38. Surveys the history of Indian scientific activities and schools from the 3rd century A.D. to the present, with particular emphasis on the recent growth of scientific and technological studies since the achievement of Indian independence after the Second World War.

E. B. Richards

7:1984. Quigley, Harold S. DEMOCRACY'S CHANCE IN CHINA. Virginia Quarterly Review 1961 37(3):350-360. Feeling that a realistic approach to a policy for China must take into account the historical development and heritage of the past, the author traces China's development from imperial times to the present to demonstrate that the Communist regime of Mao Tsê-tung fits into this development. He describes the consistent elements in successive governments, emphasizing the similarities between the "dictatorships of the right and the left." Considerable attention is given to Sun Yat-sen, Chiang K'ai-shek and the Kuomintang as well as the Communists of modern China.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

### Canada

7:1985. Brunet, Michel (Univ. of Montreal). COEXISTENCE -- CANADIAN STYLE. A NATIONALISTIC VIEW. Queen's Quarterly 1956 63(3):424-431. Presented as a rejoinder to Vaclav Mudroch's article in Queen's Quarterly 1956 63(2) [see abstract 7:1987] and discussing the ways that the French-Canadian problem has been and can be approached. The optimistic approach adopted by federal politicians is criticized, as is also the "big brother" attitude of the English-speak-

ing majority and of some French-Canadian intellectuals and businessmen, and the "brand new... social leftist" interpretation of the relations between Canadians and Canadiens. The Canadiens make some essential distinctions between the Ottawa government and the Quebec government. "There is no permanent solution to the problem of French Canada and its nationalistic aspirations." Based on a speech delivered 11 May 1956 to the annual meeting of the Canadian Public Relations Society. (On p. 620 of this volume the editor of the journal notes that the author's original title was "Ways of Approaching the French-Canadian Problem.")

J. A. Hawgood

7:1986. Little, C. H. (Commander, Royal Canadian Navy, retired). THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(5):73-91. Traces and discusses the activity and development of the Canadian naval forces from 1760 to the present. Through the Naval Service Act of 4 May 1910 "Canada finally assumed financial and operational responsibility for her own Navy." It was not until after 1919 that the Royal Canadian Navy began to develop in a strong fashion, since Canada concentrated on the development of its army in World War I. From 1939 to the present the Royal Canadian Navy has specialized in convoy escort and anti-submarine operations. The Royal Canadian Navy's specialized role would be of great importance in any conflict involving the USSR's large submarine forces. Illustrated.

A. Birkos

7:1987. Mudroch, Vaclav (Univ. of Toronto). THE ABBE GROULX. HISTORY AS A WEAPON. Queen's Quarterly 1956 63(2):179-187. The origins and the force of French Canadian nationalism are examined in the course of a critical study of the influence of the Abbé L. Groulx. The Abbé's attitude was developed in a series of lectures at the University of Montreal between 1915 and 1921, aiming to "fortify the French-Canadian will to live." The real source of his nationalist doctrine must be sought in his theory of history. In L'histoire acadienne (Montreal, 1917) he treats the expulsion [déportation] of the Acadians as one of the "uncurable old wounds" of Canada's history, and he holds that "the wound of 1760 has never healed completely." The reading of his works "leaves one indelible impression: he is a disillusioned man. He has had but small success in his lifelong task."

See also: 7:1985

J. A. Hawgood

7:1988. Stewart, F. K. (Canadian Education Association). GOVERNMENT AID AND CONTROL OF EDUCATION IN CANADA. Current History 1961 40(238):353-360. Outlines the role of all levels of government in the field of education, stating that the primary responsibility lies with the provincial government, with local agencies next in importance.

W. J. Schellings

7:1989. Wilson, Alan. THE CLERGY RESERVES: "ECONOMICAL MISCHIEFS" OR SECTARIAN ISSUE. Canadian Historical Review 1961 42(4):281-299. Based on public land records hitherto not extensively used in this connection, on ecclesiastical records recently unearthed, on the newly released Canada Land Company papers, and on a more thorough examination of Executive Council and Quarter Sessions records. The author examines evidence suggesting usefulness of these lands and questions validity of some earlier condemnations of their administration. He concludes that these criticisms were very frequently unjustified and a consequence of sectarian jealousy. He relates the progressive administrative improvements to the theme of Responsible Government.

Journal

### Europe

#### BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

7:1990. Matei, G. RAZRABOTKA ISTORII RUMYNSKOI RABOCHEI PARTII [The writing of the history of the Rumanian workers' party]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1957 (4):140-143. A critical survey of monographic investigations and reports of the Institute for the History of the Party in connection with the preparation of a new textbook on Party history.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:1991. Neville-Bagot, G. H. THE MUSLIMS OF BOSNIA AND THE OTHER AUTONOMOUS STATES OF YUGOSLAVIA. Islamic Review 1960 48(6):31-34. A short account of the Moslem minority in Yugoslavia and of its status.

N. Rescher



7:1992. Schwanke, Robert. KULTURELLES SCHAFFEN UND KULTURELLE ORGANISATIONEN IN ALBANIEN. [Cultural activity and cultural organizations in Albania]. Osterreichische Osthefte 1960 2(4):291-298. Educational institutions in Albania go back to the schools founded by Franciscans in 1861 and Jesuits in 1877 in Shkodër, also to the schools established during World War I by the occupation forces of Italy, Austria-Hungary and particularly France, while professional schools were influenced by American foundations in Tirana and Kavajë. The expansion of the educational system after World War I was hampered by the lack of school buildings and teachers. All this changed after World War II. In 1950 there were only 75,000 illiterates left, and in 1957 a university was founded in Tirana for Albanian students, who prior to World War II had usually studied at Vienna. A unified alphabet had been created in 1908. In 1912 the dialect of Elbasan became the official language, and it gave way in 1945 to Tosk in Albania, while Yugoslav Albanians, constituting about a third of the total, still use Gheg. Hand in hand with better education went a flowering in all fields of culture, of which there had been hardly a sign before 1945. Richly documented. P. Podjed

7:1993. Stančev, Stefan (Univ. of Sofia). ÖSTERREICHISCH-BULGARISCHE KULTURBEZIEHUNGEN [Austrian-Bulgarian cultural relations]. Osterreichische Osthefte 1961 (1):43-49. Austrian-Bulgarian cultural relations go back to the early 19th century, when Bulgarians had offices in Vienna and sent their sons to Austrian schools and universities. When schools were founded in Bulgaria around the middle of the century, their need for books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, etc. was satisfied by Viennese printers (e.g. the first Bulgarian grammar by Dragan Cankov was published in Vienna in 1852). A great number of artists studied in Vienna. After the Bulgarian liberation in 1878 cultural ties became even stronger, when many students went to the Universities of Vienna and Graz. This tradition was continued until World War II. Although there has been great Bulgarian interest in German and Austrian literature, drama and music, Bulgarian literature and drama are not enough known in Austria. P. Podjed

## FRANCE

7:1994. Alexandrov, Victor. LES RELATIONS FRANCO-SOVIETIQUES A TRAVERS L'HISTOIRE [Franco-Soviet relations through history]. Année politique et économique 1960 (54):145-162. Surveys in the first part Franco-Russian relations from 1056 [sic] to 1830, and in the second part, since 1848, with emphasis on the period since 1914. D. W. Houston

7:1995.. Barthes, Roland. UNE HISTOIRE DE LA CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE [A history of French civilization]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1960 15(5):97-1000. A review of G. Duby and R. Mandrou, Histoire de la Civilisation Française (two vols., Paris, 1958). In writing a broad socio-cultural history dealing with aspects of everyday life as well as of political and intellectual activity, the authors were careful not to force the unity of history and showed diverging rhythms of development in different aspects of French life, particularly the contrast in development between rural and urban France. G. Iggers

7:1996. Boissier, J. (Antibes), and Michel Dreves (Capitaine). ANTIBES ET LE FORT-CARRE [Antibes and the Fort-Carré]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1958 14(4):101-113. In order to protect the seaport of Antibes (Alpes-Maritimes department) Henry II constructed a tower in 1552 which formed the beginning of a fortress that during the course of the Wars of Religion and various invasions surrendered only once (in the year 1592). The author describes the subsequent history of the fortress, declassified after 1880. Based on archival material and secondary works. A (t)

7:1997. Cholvy, Gérard. LE RECRUTEMENT DES RELIGIEUX DANS LE DIOCESE DE MONTPELLIER (1830-1956) [The recruitment of clergy in the diocese of Montpellier (1830-1956)]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France 1958 44(141):7-73. With the aid of charts, sketches the recruitment of the members of the principal religious orders and compares their growth with that of the diocesan clergy. B.C. Weber

7:1998. Courty, Gaston. LES CAFES POLITIQUES [Political cafés]. Revue libérale 1960 (30):1-12. Descriptions of various Parisian cafés, from the 17th century

to the present, which were important for their political clientele. D. W. Houston

7:1999. Courty, Gaston. UN JOURNAL PAS COMME LES AUTRES: LES DEBATS [A journal unlike any other: the Debats]. Revue libérale 1960 (31):5-17. An informal appreciative survey of the history of the Journal des Débats, 1789-1944. D. W. Houston

7:2000. Duboscq, Guy. INVENTAIRES D'ARCHIVES DEPARTEMENTALES, COMMUNALES ET HOSPITALIERES SE RAPPORTANT A L'HISTOIRE ECCLESIASTIQUE [Inventories of departmental, communal and hospitalier archives relating to ecclesiastical history]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France 1958 44(141):101-107. Summarizes briefly printed inventories of various local archives relating to ecclesiastical history. B. C. Weber

7:2001. Fournoux, Bernard de. LE BOURBONNAIS (OUVRAGES PARUS DE 1936 A 1956) [Bourbonnais: works published between 1936 and 1956]. Cahiers d'Histoire 1958 3(1):69-78, and (3):295-309. A bibliographical article on recent literature on Bourbonnais political, social, economic, religious, and general cultural history. G. Iggers

7:2002. Garçon, Marcel. LES METAMORPHOSES DU PALAIS-ROYAL [The changes in the Palais-Royal]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1960 (126):712-718. Describes the Palais-Royal when it was the center of Parisian social and political life and its subsequent decline in importance. D. W. Houston

7:2003. Nève, André de. DE L'OMNIBUS DE PASCAL AU METRO DE BIENVENUE [From Pascal's omnibus to Bienvenue's subway]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1960 (126):758-765. A survey of public transportation in Paris from the 17th century to the present. D. W. Houston

7:2004. Unsigned. LA BOURSE DE PARIS VUE DE LA COULISSE [The Paris bourse seen from the coulisse]. Revue libérale 1960 (32):105-109. Fragments from the history of the coulisse, or Paris curb exchange, since its inception in 1849. D. W. Houston

## GERMANY

See also: 7:1810, 1824, 1912, 2653

7:2005. Birnbaum, Immanuel. NOCH IST POLEN NICHT GEWONNEN. ZUR GESCHICHTE DER DEUTSCH-POLNISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN [Poland is not yet won. On the history of German-Polish relations]. Forum 1961 8(89):168-170 and (90):211-213. Traces political and cultural relations from the 10th century to the present, with emphasis on the modern period, and shows that German-Polish enmity is mainly a result of the politics of the last hundred years, particularly German National Socialist policy during World War II and the question of the Oder-Neisse border. P. Podjed

7:2006. Gooch, George P. (London). ABSCHNITTE ÜBER DEUTSCHLAND AUS "UNDER SIX REIGNS." EINGELEITET UND ÜBERSETZT VON FRITZ ERNST [Selections concerning Germany from Under Six Reigns. Introduced and translated by Fritz Ernst]. Welt als Geschichte 1961 21(1):1-7. Selections from George Peabody Gooch's book Under Six Reigns (London: Longmans, Green and Company, 1959). G. H. Davis

7:2007. Mann, Golo. BISMARCK. Neue Rundschau 1961 72(2):431-448. The many contradictory aspects of Bismarck's character make it difficult to portray him. He may be viewed as the responsible, Christian, European-conscious statesman and as the destroyer of the old European order. Bismarck was the practical politician free of theoretical concerns whose conception of the state, however, was one based on the abstract conception of might rather than on the much more concrete notion of the modern welfare state. As Holstein and Max Weber have observed, the world of Bismarck had already been outmoded by science and industry before he was dismissed from office. The state he built rested in part on foundations better suited to an older world. It opened the way for a continuous development which led directly, but not inevitably, to 1918 and 1945. G. Iggers



7:2008. Mosse, G. L. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE MYSTICAL ORIGINS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1961 22(1):81-96. "In Germany the recovery of the unconscious, in reaction against the dominant positivist ideologies, laid the groundwork for the German form of 20th century totalitarianism. This reaction combined the deep stream of German romanticism with the mysteries of the occult as well as with the idealism of deeds." W.H.Coates

7:2009. Pechel, Rudolf. SCHICKSALE UND POLITISCHE AUFGABE EINER DEUTSCHEN ZEITSCHRIFT: EIN VORTRAG FÜR STUDENTEN [Fate and political tasks of a German periodical: a lecture for students]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1959 85(4):297-309. The *Deutsche Rundschau*, founded in 1874 by Julius Rodenberg as the German counterpart of the great monthly reviews appearing abroad, soon became the leading literary periodical of Germany, with an outstanding staff of collaborators from Germany and abroad. Rodenberg was succeeded after his death in 1914 by Bruno Haake, and in 1919 Rudolf Pechel became editor. In order to cope with the problems presented by the historical development, the *Deutsche Rundschau* had to take part in the political struggle, at the same time preserving its own human ideals. This struggle reached its height in 1923 with the breakthrough of National Socialism. The editor was able to continue a bitter struggle against National Socialism until April 1942, when the periodical was banned, and Pechel was arrested and imprisoned for three years in concentration and Gestapo camps. In 1946 the *Deutsche Rundschau* appeared again under a British license and resumed its old position with special emphasis on international reconciliation and the firm rejection of all forms of totalitarianism. A(t)

7:2010. Schnee, Heinrich. DIE NOBILITIERUNG DER ERSTEN HOFFAKTOREN. ZUR GESCHICHTE DES HOFJUDENTUMS IN DEUTSCHLAND [The ennoblement of the first court factors. Concerning the history of court Jewry in Germany]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1961 43(1):62-99. Describes the granting of noble titles to court Jewry in Germany from the 16th century. H. E. Reed

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:1825, 1913, 1927, 1950, 1970, 1979, 2049, 2071

7:2011. Bédarida, François. L'HISTOIRE SOCIALE DE LONDRES AU XIXE SIECLE, SOURCES ET PROBLEMES [The social history of London in the 19th century: sources and problems]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 15(5):949-962. The history of 19th-century London has been neglected in contrast to that of the city from the 11th to 18th centuries. But sources are plentiful. The author reviews major sources for the study of the social history of 19th-century London and suggests eight areas of study. G. Iggers

7:2012. Davidson, Thomas. PLOUGH RITUALS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. *Agricultural History Review* 1959 7(1):27-37. Treatment of the plough rituals, plays and processions of Scotland and England and their relation to similar ceremonials of ancient cultures. Attention is also given to the influence of Christianity in their modification, and, in later times, to the factors contributing to their decline. G. MacGregor

7:2013. Helfgott, Roy B. TRADE UNIONISM AMONG THE JEWISH GARMENT WORKERS OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. *Labor History* 1961 2(2):202-214. As a result of persecution following the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881, a large number of Jews migrated from Russia to the United States and England, where they found work mainly in the garment industry. Jewish garment workers' unions became active in England as early as the 1880's, but in the United States their unions did not meet with much success until after 1909. Socialist doctrines were not embraced by Jewish unions in Britain, as immigration was greatly reduced by the Alien Act of 1905, and the immigrants who had come prior to that date knew little about socialism. On the other hand, the bulk of Jewish immigrants came to the United States after the 1905 Russian Revolution. Jewish intellectuals became prominent in American labor and Socialist movements. Jewish unions became amalgamated with other unions by the 1930's in both the United States and Britain. Since the 1920's the Jewish proportion of the garment workers' labor force has been in a

steady decline, a trend which began a decade later in the United States than in England. J. H. Krenkel

7:2014. Kandel, I. L. (Teachers College, Columbia Univ.). THE BRITISH MODEL: GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION. *Current History* 1961 40(238):340-345. A review of the gradual entry of the British Government into the field of education, emphasizing the indirectness of the control, and the apparent acceptance by the English people of the system. W. J. Schellings

7:2015. Lipsey, Richard G. THE RELATION BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE RATE OF CHANGE OF MONEY WAGE RATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1862-1957: A FURTHER ANALYSIS. *Economica* 1960 27(105):1-31. A consideration, largely theoretical and mathematical, of the hypothesis of A. W. Phillips in his article "The Relation Between Unemployment and the Rate of Change of Money Wage Rates in the United Kingdom, 1861-1957," *ibid.* 1958 25(100):283-299 [See abstract 6:1031]. For the period down to 1913 Lipsey accepts Phillips' view by revealing that over 80 per cent of the variance in money wage rates since 1862 could be associated with the two variables, unemployment and the rate of change of unemployment. However, he rejects Phillips' claim that the influence of the rate of change of unemployment has diminished over the period or that the years 1893-1896 require some special explanation. For the years from 1919 to 1957 the article supports Phillips' view that changes in money wage rates continue to be explained by unemployment factors; but it refutes his belief that the relationship between these variables remained unchanged. In addition Phillips' theory favored a demand-pull as against a cost-push hypothesis of inflation, and Lipsey's article concludes with a tempered statement in support of this view. P. d'A. Jones  
See also: 7:2018

7:2016. Lort-Phillip, Patrick (Liberal Party Treasurer, Great Britain). DER LIBERALISMUS IM HEUTIGEN ENGLAND [Liberalism in contemporary England]. *Aussenpolitik* 1959 10(10):668-675. A review of the history and the principles of the British Liberal party. E. H. Boehm

7:2017. Phelps Brown, E. H., and Sheila V. Hopkins. SEVEN CENTURIES OF WAGES AND PRICES: SOME EARLIER ESTIMATES. *Economica* 1961 28(109):30-36. The authors compare their conclusions in two earlier papers on movements on some wages and prices since 1264 in southern England, with the estimates of five previous scholars. Thorold Rogers, whose conclusions of 1884 were very similar to those of the authors; A. W. Flux, who summarized Rogers' materials in Palgrave's *Dictionary of Political Economy*, and who differs from the authors only in details; Arthur Young, whose findings of 1812 agree generally with the authors as far as the 15th century is concerned, but differ with them for earlier centuries; William Playfair, "the father of the chart," and a contemporary of Young, who also found a high plateau for the 15th century followed by a sharp declivity for the 16th; and William Fleetwood, "the father of the index number," whose study of 1701 produced very similar results to those of the present authors. P. d'A. Jones

7:2018. Routh, Guy. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE RATE OF CHANGE OF MONEY WAGE RATES: A COMMENT. *Economica* 1959 26(104):299-315. Examines A. W. Phillips' claim that the level and the rate of change of unemployment explains the rate of change of money wage rates in the United Kingdom, 1861-1957; that historically, the relationship between wage rates and unemployment has remained constant for about a century; that large wage rate changes are associated with small changes in unemployment when unemployment is low, and vice versa when unemployment is high; and that stable wage rates would be associated with about 5 1/2 per cent unemployment (and stable product prices with about 2 1/2 per cent unemployment). One historical implication of Phillips' article [See abstracts 6:1031] seems to be that trade unions have had no effect on market wage rates. However, the claim is rejected on the grounds that inappropriate statistical material is used, into which too much is read. In the statistics inadequate allowance has been made for the divergence between standard wage rates and those effective in historical reality; the problem of weighting has been neglected in both the wage rate index and the unemployment series -- distorting the apparent overall relationship between aggregate



employment; and there has been oversimplification, giving an illusory effect of smoothness and exaggerating the closeness of the relationship between the two major variables, which is less terminate and more random than Phillips supposes. The rate of unemployment depends on technological, structural, regional and cyclical factors and is only one part of the complex of factors that affect wage rate changes. Institutional factors (trade unions) should not be ignored. Unemployment indicates probable wage rate changes only within wide limits. P. d'A. Jones

7:2019. Sister Joanna (C.S.A.) THE DEACONESS COMMUNITY OF ST. ANDREW. Journal of Ecclesiastical History 1961 12(2):215-230. Surveys the 19th-century revival of religious orders in the Church of England, one aspect of which was the reinstitution of deaconesses, organized into communities on the model of a Lutheran body at Kaiserswerth. The Deaconess Community of St. Andrew was founded in 1861, as the North London Deaconesses Institution, and was organized around a life of devotion and public service, including nursing, parish work, and education. Episcopal approval was formally granted in 1883. Vows of poverty, chastity and obedience were introduced in 1917. P. H. Hardacre

## HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 7:1850, 1867, 1926, 1993

7:2020. Birnbaum, Immanuel. UMGESCHRIEBENE UND UNGESCHRIEBENE GECHICHTE. BÖHMENS VERGANGENHEIT IN TSCHECHISCHER UND DEUTSCHER SICHT [Rewritten and unwritten history. The Czech and German view of Bohemia's past]. Forum 1961 8(86):49-50. Historiography in contemporary Czechoslovakia overemphasizes socialist and Marxist aspects of history. While Th. G. Masaryk (1850-1937) is much less revered in present-day historical writing than formerly on account of his anti-Communist attitude, the time of his (15th century) is pictured as a heroic period, and radical dissidents are styled predecessors of Czech Communism in the 19th century. As examples the author names F. Kafka, An Outline of Czechoslovak History (Prague, 1960), and J. Máček, Die Hussitenbewegung in Böhmen (Prague, 1958). The agitation of Sudeten-German refugees falls into the extreme of painting Czech politicians black. A fair and correct picture of the political development in Czechoslovakia between 1918 and 1939 is drawn in J. W. Brügel's Ludwig Czech, Arbeiterführer und Staatsmann (Vienna, 1960). P. Podjed

7:2021. Hübl, M. RAKOUSKÁ SOCIÁLNÍ DEMOKRACIE ČESKÉ DÉLNICKÉ HNUTÍ; NA OKRAJ RAKOUSKÝCH REFORMISTICKÝCH PUBLIKACÍ Z DĚJÍN DÉLNICKÉHO HNUTÍ [Austrian social democracy and the Czech workers' movement; notes on the Austrian reformists' publications dealing with the history of the workers' movement]. Československý Časopis Historický 1961 9(2):220-222. A critical survey of the writings of some present-day Austrian Social Democratic authors. Hübl examines mainly the publications of O. Pollak, Kautsky and O. Helmer to prove that the basic concept of Social Democratic historiography is false. Contrary to the Social Democratic interpretation, German nationalism existed also in Austrian social democracy; this is confirmed by the texts produced by the Austrian Socialist congresses and also by the statements made by Austrian Socialists on a series of domestic and foreign problems during the past decades. Pan-Germanism produced the ideology of Wenzel Jaksch, a Sudeten German Social Democrat. F. Wagner

## ITALY

See also: 7:1858

7:2022. Delzell, Charles F. (Vanderbilt Univ.). THE EUROPEAN FEDERALIST MOVEMENT IN ITALY: FIRST PHASE, 1918-1947. Journal of Modern History 1960 32(3):1-250. Reviews the ideas and activities of anti-Fascist advocates of European federalism such as Luigi Einaudi, Mario Stocchi, Altiero Spinelli and Ernesto Rossi. Italian federalists have continued to advocate and campaign for something beyond a "functional" economic European Federation such as Euratom and the Common Market. They look forward to a "genuine political and constitutional federation of Europe" which would include European Parliament responsible to peoples and able to exercise control over "foreign policy, defense, currency and interstate commerce." J. J. Woods

7:2023. Sillani, Tomaso. UNA STORIA D'ITALIA CHE OFFENDE GLI ITALIANI [A history of Italy that is offensive to Italians]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1960 37(424/425):61-69. A review article on Denis Mack Smith's recent History of Italy, 1861-1958. While some praise is allotted to the general structure of the book, Sillani attacks certain English preconceptions concerning the Italian past. He takes exception to the book's view of the Italian Risorgimento as a revolutionary movement that did not quite materialize, and also resents some of the remarks concerning the Fascist interlude in Italian history. A. F. Rolle

## POLAND

See also: 7:1912, 1916, 2005

7:2024. Stocki, E. DR MED. I CHIR. FILIP LUBELSKI (1787-1879) [Dr. Filip Lubelski, physician and surgeon (1787-1879)]. Biuletyn. Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1958 (27):89-92. Presents in outline the biography of Dr. Filip Lubelski, a Polish Jew from Zamość. On finishing his medical studies at the University of Jena, Lubelski served first on the general staff of the army of the Duchy of Warsaw, and then in the French army. He took part in Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812 and later in the November Insurrection and was decorated. Journal

7:2025. Wehler, Hans-Ulrich (Cologne). ZUR POLNISCHEN PARTEIGESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG VON 1945-1960 ÜBER DIE ZEIT BIS 1914 [On writings published from 1945 to 1960 about the history of political parties in Poland before 1914]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1961 10(2):271-309. A commentary on recent historiography of political parties in Poland before 1914, discussed under eight headings: 1) general observations; 2) bibliographical finding media; 3) journals; 4) archives; 5) handbooks; 6) the socialist parties of Congress Poland; 7) socialist parties in Galicia; 8) Polish socialist in the Prussian East. G. H. Davis

7:2026. Zajączkowski, Andrzej (Warsaw). SOCJOLOGICZNE PRZESŁANKI BADAN NAD DZIEJAMI SZLACHTY POLSKIEJ [Sociological premises for the study of the history of the Polish nobility]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1961 68(1):139-152. Sketches certain features of Polish nobility which, treated as hypotheses, might become bases for future research. The Polish nobility was a separate exclusive and closed social order, in which was vested the full political power of the country. On the other hand this order was larger than in any other country of Europe and also more diversified internally. Within this class, actual economic differences notwithstanding, there existed democratic equality. Apart from these two factors (the privileged position of the nobility and its cultural and economic internal inequality, coupled with political equality) there was a third concept which had bearing on its behavior, the concept of neighborhood. In a given vicinity one of the wealthier noblemen, mostly by means of economic ties but also by persuasion and the proper attitude needed in a democratic society, would gain ascendancy, and he could count on the political support of his neighbors. These neighborhood leaders in turn followed the local magnate, and the magnate loaned his support to a particular political party. Thus these concepts affected and shaped the country's politics. A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7:1883, 1994

7:2027. Chamberlin, William Henry (Cambridge, Massachusetts). THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WESTERN POWERS. Russian Review 1961 20(3):177-184. An analytical review article on George Kennan's Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin (1961). Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:2028. Daniels, Robert V. (Univ. of Vermont). INTELLECTUALS AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. American Slavic and East European Review 1961 20(2):270-278. Divides Russian intellectuals of the 19th century into three classifications: "literary intelligentsia," "technical intelligentsia," and "quasi-intelligentsia." The author concludes that the revolutionary movement was a creature of the old literary intelligentsia, power was seized and effectively organized by the quasi-intelligentsia and the long-run gains accrue to the technical intelligentsia as the indispensable element in modern industrialism. E. B. Richards



7:2029. Donzow, Dmytro (Montreal, Canada). RUSSIA AND THE OCCIDENT. *Ukrainian Review* 1959 6(1):26-36, 1960 7(1):41-58, and (3/4):32-50. Affirms that the West Slavs and Ukrainians alike spiritually belong to the Romanic-Germanic world, while Russia is a very peculiar phenomenon characterized by "one-sidedness, the suppression of personality, the colourlessness of historical events, the lack of differentiation in the primitive forces of the people, the exorbitantly important part played by the state." In other words, Russia, both in the social sphere and in the sphere of family life, as well as in the political, religious and cultural spheres, represents a striking contrast to the Occident. The Russian Communist government continues the policy of the Russian tsarist government in the conquest of the free world. The author supports his views by abundant quotations from Gleb Uspenski, A. I. Herzen, K. S. Aksakov, M. A. Bakunin, L. Tolstoi, A. Pypin, F. Dostoevski, D. Merezhkovski and other Russians who blamed the despotic system of their fatherland.

Y. Slavutych

7:2030. Iatsunskii, V. K. OSNOVNYE ETAPY GENEZISA KAPITALIZMA V ROSSII [The fundamental stages of capitalism in Russia]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (5):59-91. In the economy of feudal Russia, wage labor and commodity production played an insignificant role. The first seeds of capitalism became visible in the 17th century in the sphere of industrial production. Its growth was, however, hindered by the then customary use of forced labor in construction projects of interest to the state, which included also manufacturing enterprises. This trend became more pronounced in the course of the 18th century, but capitalistic enterprises, though not very important, still survived. In the period prior to the agrarian reform a rapid decline of enterprises making use of compulsory labor began, and with it, the initial development of capitalism. The point of departure for the real growth of capitalism was established after 1861, under the conditions created by the abolition of serfdom. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archives of Leningrad and the Central State Archives for Old Records, and on numerous works by Soviet historians. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2031. Mammarella, Giuseppe. ALCUNI MOMENTI DELLA POLITICA AGRARIA NELL' U.R.S.S. [Some moments in the agricultural policy of the USSR]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1960 27(2):208-246. Presents a short interpretation of the agricultural development of Russia since 1900 as basis for a discussion of the Communist economic situation in the 1950's. F. Fellner

7:2032. Mouravieff, Boris. LA DYNASTIE ETRANGERE EN RUSSIE ET LA CHUTE DE L'EMPIRE [The foreign dynasty in Russia and the fall of the Empire]. *Syntheses* 1960 15(168):192-201, (169/170):391-401, (171):75-85, (172):211-229, (173):360-372, (174):98-114, and 1961 16(179):230-247, (181/182):146-159, (184):518-528, and (185):130-146. A series of articles describing the Romanov dynasty as the last possibility of reconciling Russia with the culture of Western Europe. The author shows the different historical development of the East and West and explains that while the East was influenced by the steppes the West looked toward the seas. He then goes on to discuss and evaluate the reigns of Peter the Great, Elizabeth, Peter III, Catherine the Great, Paul I, Alexander I, Nicholas I, Alexander II, Alexander III and Nicholas II. The whole Holstein-Gottorp period is viewed as an obstacle to the progressive development of Russia.

D. L. Ling

7:2033. Novikov, Y. F. (Candidate, Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Rostov). IZ ISTORII PAKHOTNYKH ORUDII V ROSSII [From the history of the plough in Russia]. *Vestnik Istarii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1961 (25):47-60. Discusses the significance of the evolutionary development of agricultural implements both in relation to their adequacy to the productivity of various soils and climates of Russia and their impact upon the social and economic life of the people of Russia from pre-historic society through the clan to capitalism. The author compares the wide diversity of soil conditions and climate found in Russia and the rest of Europe and the evolution of agriculture and agricultural implements in the two parts of the continent. E. B. Richards

7:2034. --. AMERICA AND RUSSIA. *American Heritage* 1961 12. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 6:1056, and 7:261]. Part VIII: Rifkind, Robert S., THE WASTED MISSION, (3):40-45, 72-74. Reviews the problems posed by Bolshevism on the world diplomatic scene in 1919, and recounts the sending of young William C. Bullett, member of Woodrow Wilson's Peace Commission at Versailles, to Moscow to ascertain the interests and aims of the Bolshevik leaders. With his companion Lincoln Steffens, he brought back information including news of the authoritarianism of the new Russian government. Bullett's report was suppressed by Woodrow Wilson and the mission of 1919 disavowed. Part IX: Hale, W. Harlan, THE ROAD TO YALTA (4):34-40, 82-85. Traces the varied history of U.S.-Russian diplomatic relations since 1917-18 with special emphasis on the period from 1933 to the Yalta Conference of 1945. Emphasis is placed on the growing friendship toward the latter part of this period. Illustrated. Undocumented. Part X: Cowley, Robert, A YEAR IN HELL, (5):50-54, 101-107. Discusses the experiences of George Kennan (1845-1924), American journalist, in tsarist Russia, 1885-86, as expounded in his books and articles on the horrors of Siberian exile. Illustrated. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

7:2035. Furtenbach, Börje. MATERIELANSLAGENS ANDEL I FÖRSVARSKOSTNADERNA ÅREN 1901-1955 [Matériel procurement's share in defense costs, 1901-1955]. *Aktuellt och historiskt* 1955:125-133. The Swedish defense budget is here reckoned by percentages and graphs with the three branches of navy, army and air force. The author states that defense appropriations should be kept fairly constant because of the problem of matériel costs and difficulty of procurement and suggests that the short-term allowances for the air force for matériel purchases should be adopted by the other two branches of defense. English summary.

R. E. Lindgren

7:2036. Rintala, Marvin (Brown Univ.). VAINO TANNER IN FINNISH POLITICS. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1961 20(1):84-98. Discussion of Tanner's career in Finnish politics as a study of the transfer of the leadership of European social democracy from the early publicists and orators to men who are primarily organizers and administrators and the significance that this has had on European political development. Based primarily on Finnish sources concerning Tanner's career. E. B. Richards

7:2037. Sundberg, Halvar. FÖRFATTNINGSDOMSTOL ELLER ALLMAN DOMSTOL? [Constitutional court or public court?]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1961 48(2):77-81. Summarizes historical evidence of Swedish legal theory and practice on behalf of the doctrine that the ordinary courts of Sweden possess powers to review the constitutionality of public laws and executive acts. The author concludes that since the 1920's such powers of judicial review have been generally conceded. Roberta G. Selleck

#### SPAIN

See also: 7:1814, 1832, 1924

7:2038. Barceló Pons, Bartolomé. EL COMERCIO DE NIEVE EN MALLORCA [The trade in ice cream on Mallorca]. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Palma de Mallorca (Spain)* 1959 59(623):46-52. Documentary notes (from the Archivo Municipal de Palma and Archivo Histórico de Mallorca) on the collection and sale of ice cream in Mallorca from 1595 to the beginning of the 20th century and on the introduction of laws to govern it. A document dated 1655 is published. C. F. (IHE 36201)

7:2039. Barceló Pons, Bartolomé. EL DESARROLLO DEL CULTIVO DE LA VID EN MALLORCA [The development of vinegrowing in Mallorca]. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Palma de Mallorca (Spain)* 1959 59(624):83-90. A study of vinegrowing and the production of wine in Mallorca from the



8th century to the present. Historical references are made to cultivation during the Middle Ages, and the author assumes that vinegrowing was introduced by the Romans (First Century A.C.). J. C. (IHE 35956)

7:2040. Darias y Padrón, Dacio V. SUMARIA HISTORIA ORGANICA DE LAS MILICIAS DE CANARIAS [A short organic history of the militias in the Canaries]. Museo Canario (Spain) 1955-1960 16(53-56):137. Continuation of a history of this military institution in the Canaries up to the year 1886, when its officers were taken into the infantry. Of special interest are their part in the peninsular war of independence, and the various attempts to reorganize them during the 19th century. The last section describes the vicissitudes of those officers who did not join the infantry, and who from 1886 to 1939 formed part of the new Canaries Reserve battalions (of which the author was a member). The appendix contains a bibliography and list of the local archives consulted. [The first part of the article, dealing with the development of the Canarian militia in the 18th century, appeared in *ibid.*, Vol. 14, pp. 45-48 (1953; published in 1957), pp. 131-204].

M. Ll. (IHE 36363)

7:2041. Foster, George M. COFRADIA Y COMPADRAZGO EN ESPAÑA E HISPANO AMERICA [Confraternity and godfatherhood in Spain and Spanish America]. *Revista del Museo Nacional (Peru)* 1959 (28):248-275. A Spanish version of an article published in the *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (1953). The author analyzes the origin and development in Spain during the Middle Ages of confraternities and guilds, and of "compadrazgo," or the relationship between people that was caused by the godfatherhood resulting from baptisms, confirmations and marriages. These institutions passed over to the New World, but whereas in Spain the first two were particularly prominent, it was the third which assumed great social importance in Spanish America. R. C. (IHE 36588)

7:2042. García, Patrocinio, O. F. M. CONFESIONALISMO Y TOLERANCIA EN EL DERECHO ECLESIASTICO ESPAÑOL [Lutherism and tolerance in Spanish ecclesiastical law]. *Verdad y Vida (Spain)* 1960 18(69):5-93. Study of the legal position of non-Catholics in Spain today in the light of the "Fuero de los españoles" and later complementary decrees. The author discusses the same question in relation to the various constitutions in force in Spain during the 19th century, and Charles III's decrees on religious matters in 1768. E. S. (IHE 36501)

7:2043. Giralt i Raventós, Emili. PER A L'ESTUDI DE LA HISTORIA AGRARIA [For the study of agrarian history]. *Serra d'Or (Spain)* 1960 2(11):18-20. Publishes an index of themes in the agricultural history of Catalonia to be studied. Apart from those which on account of their all-important legal or social implications have already been studied to a greater or lesser degree, those relating to technical matters, crops, tools, etc., have hardly been dealt with. General interests are given regarding the bibliographical aspects of the question, as well with regard to the use of archives and museums. J. Ró. (IHE 35954)  
See also: 7:1885, 2349, 2546

7:2044. Paris Eguilaz, Higinio. LA RENTA NACIONAL DE ESPAÑA Y SU EVOLUCION [Spain's national income and evolution]. *Arbor (Spain)* 1959 44(162):186-199. Deals with the concept, the first evaluations, the calculation of the Misión Económica Americana (1955) and the results (for the two periods 1906-1935 and 1940-1958) of the work of the governmental commission for the study of Spain's income, created in 1944. J. N. (IHE 36481)

#### Latin America

See also: 7:1910, 2041

7:2045. Fitzgibbon, Russel H. WHAT PRICE LATIN AMERICAN ARMIES? *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1960 4(4):517-532. Examines the rise and apparent decline of the role of the military in a number of individual Latin American countries in the last 150 years, and endeavors to make some generalizations on the basis of this survey. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2046. Johnson, Harvey L. (Indiana Univ.). SOME ASPECTS OF SPANISH AMERICAN CULTURE. *The Americas* 1961 17(4):343-356. Broad historical survey of cultural trends in Spanish America, with special emphasis on literature. D. Bushnell

7:2047. Kagawa, Toshihiko (Keiô Univ.). RATEN AMERIKA NI OKERU GUNTAI NO SEIJITEKI YAKUWARI [The political role of the army in Latin America]. *Hôgaku Kenkyû* 1961 34(3):258-280. Considers the political role of the army in Latin American countries from historical, institutional and functional points of view. After the period of independence in the early 19th century, the history of these countries was in essence the history of the army. The author insists, however, that under the complicated circumstances of today, the army is no longer fully qualified to manage the state. E. Sakai

7:2048. Lastres, Juan B. EL CIRUJANO MAYOR DEL EJERCITO [The surgeon-in-chief in the army]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Histórico-Militares del Perú* 1957/1958 11(13):135-159. Biographical and historical information on this profession, referring principally to America in the 18th and 19th centuries. B. T. (IHE 36844)

7:2049. Platt, D. C. M. (Oxford Univ.). BRITISH BONDHOLDERS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY LATIN AMERICA --INJURY AND REMEDY. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1960 14(3):3-43. Examines the plight of British holders of Latin American government bonds, which was due not only to bad faith or inability to pay on the part of Latin American regimes, but also to exploitation of the lending public by English loan contractors and speculators. Bondholders united to protect their interests through legal proceedings, public relations campaigns, and most effectively by blocking the sale of new issues until settlement was made for old ones. The British government, on its part, was extremely reluctant to assist with the threat of force. Based exclusively on British sources. D. Bushnell

7:2050. Steiger, Arnold. LAS FUERZAS HISTORICAS DE HISPANOAMERICA [The historical forces of Spanish America]. *Estudios Americanos (Spain)* 1959 (98/99):231-243. A brief historical sketch of Spanish America with considerations on its present and future problems. D. B. (IHE 36520)

#### CENTRAL AMERICA

7:2051. Giannini, Amedeo. LA QUESTIONE DEL TERRITORIO DI BELICE [The question of the Territory of Belice]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1960 27(2):183-206. A short survey of the history of British Honduras (called Belice by the government of Guatemala) from 1524 to the present preceding an analysis of the Guatemalan claims on this territory. An extensive bibliography is included. F. Fellner

#### MEXICO

7:2052. Flores Ruiz, Eduardo. CHIAPAS UNIDA A MEXICO. ACTUALIDAD ANTANONA [Chiapas united with Mexico]. *Abside (Mexico)* 1959 23(2):186-198. Information, with some bibliographical notes, on the history of the province in the colonial and independence eras. G. C. C. (IHE 36661)

7:2053. Ross, Stanley R. (Univ. of Nebraska). MEXICO: GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF EDUCATION. *Current History* 1961 40(238):346-352. Examination of the progress made in the area of education since the government took over control of the schools. The author notes the defects of centralization, but states that progress has been made without sacrificing flexibility. W. J. Schellings

#### SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 1813, 1862

7:2054. Andrade S., Francisco. LIMITES ENTRE COLOMBIA Y ECUADOR [Borders between Colombia and Ecuador]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)*



1961 48(557/558):201-218. Review of border negotiations and settlements between Colombia and Ecuador, presented against a broader background involving Peruvian and Brazilian territorial claims as well. D. Bushnell

7:2055. Beatty, W. Donald (Univ. of Minnesota). PERU'S GROWTH TOWARD STABILITY. *Current History* 1961 40(236):225-231. An examination of the problems facing Peru today, based upon a sketch of the historical background of that nation. W. J. Schellings

7:2056. Cárdenas, Manuel A. EL PENSAMIENTO DE FRAY MAMERTO ESQUIU SOBRE HISTORIA ARGENTINA [Fray Mamerto Esquiú's ideas on Argentine history]. *Archivum (Argentina)* 1945-1959 3(2):257-268. Interpretation of the ideas contained in this Franciscan's sermons and patriotic studies (1853-1881) on the colonial, independence and constitutional eras in Argentina. Extracts from his writings are included. B. T. (IHE 36551)

7:2057. Felice Cardot, Carlos. PERFIL HISTORICO DE COLOMBIA [Historical profile of Colombia]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)* 1961 48(555/556):71-87. Address by a Venezuelan historian honoring the 150th anniversary of Colombian independence; sketches the colonial and independence periods. D. Bushnell

7:2058. Furlong, Guillermo, S.J. PLANOS Y DISEÑOS DE CARACTER ECLESIASTICO QUE SE CONSERVAN EN EL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION [Ecclesiastical plans and designs housed in the National General Archive]. *Archivum (Argentina)* 1945-1959 3(2):304-337. A collection of 93 references (1758-1876) to churches and oratories, parochial and diocesan divisions, lands and property of religious orders. Twelve facsimiles are included. Based on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación and the Curia Arzobispal in Buenos Aires. B. T. (IHE 36603)

7:2059. Gallegos Ortiz, Rafael. LA HISTORIA POLITICA DE VENEZUELA DE CIPRIANO CASTRO A PEREZ JIMENEZ [The political history of Venezuela from Cipriano Castro to Pérez Jiménez]. *Cultura Universitaria (Venezuela)* 1960 (70/71):7-24. An introduction to a fuller study, which will deal with political and economic development during this period. It analyzes the economic and cultural characteristics of Spanish America before, during and after the conquest. Part of the decrees promulgated by the governor and captain general in 1806 are published here. B. T. (IHE 36678)

7:2060. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel. ACOTACIONES BIBLIOGRAFICAS [Bibliographical notations]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)* 1959 46(531-533):37-49. Notes on the European renown of José Celestino Mutis, Spanish scientist who directed the Royal Botanical Expedition in late colonial New Granada; a first history of Colombia in German (1828); U. S. views of the Colombian civil war of 1885; and a 17th-century item of ecclesiastical history. D. Bushnell

7:2061. Hauberg, C. A. (St. Olaf College). VENEZUELA UNDER BETANCOURT. *Current History* 1961 40(236):232-240. An appraisal of contemporary Venezuela, laid upon a foundation of a brief sketch of its history since the mid-19th century. W. J. Schellings

7:2062. Horowitz, Irving Louis (Bard College, Annandale, N.Y.). CARLOS VAZ FERREIRA: A REVIEW OF HIS COLLECTED WORKS. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1960 40(1):63-69. Carlos Vaz Ferreira (1872-1958) was associated with the University of Montevideo, Uruguay, from the year 1903 on, and at the time of his death was Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Science, which he helped to create. His writings were published in a collected edition of nineteen volumes by the Uruguayan government (Obras de Carlos Vaz Ferreira, Montevideo) in 1957, and are here subjected to critical appraisal. He was not a systematic philosopher, and frequent reference to John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer "recalls the flavor of Victorian liberalism. . . . But to this Vaz grafted on the pessimism of the fin de siècle." He was a descendant of the Enlightenment tradition and a disciple of Bergson and James. This collection of his major writings in a uniform and well-printed edition will assist the philosophical community in evaluating Vaz' attempt to fuse pragmatic and rationalist traditions. J. A. Hawgood

7:2063. Melgarejo Rey, Jesús. LOS CENSOS EN LA COLONIA Y EN LA REPUBLICA [Censuses in the colony and the republic]. *Economía y Estadística (Colombia)* 1959 15(86):3-7. Information on censuses held in the New Realm of Granada during the colonial era (from 1770 on), the independence era (1810) and since that date (until 1951). The author examines the organization of censuses and the administration officials who are responsible for them, together with the concept of the institution itself. D. B. (IHE 36808)

7:2064. Ortega Ricaurte, Daniel. DATOS SOBRE LA CRONOLOGIA DE LOS EX-MANDATARIOS DE COLOMBIA [Data on the chronology of the ex-rulers of Colombia]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)* 1961 48(555/556):36-61. Presents a chronological list of individuals who have exercised the executive power in Colombia, 1819-1957, including not only those who served as president in their own right but also acting chief executives. The list is accompanied by a discussion of other attempted listings and some examination of the complications involved. D. Bushnell

7:2065. Uslar Pietri, Arturo. DISCURSO DE INGRESO A LA ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE HISTORIA DE VENEZUELA [Entrance address to the National Academy of History of Venezuela]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)* 1961 48(557/558):219-236. Laments as both scientifically inaccurate and socially undesirable the conventional treatment of Venezuelan history as consisting of a great heroic age -- the Independence era -- with everything else merely prologue or epilogue. D. Bushnell

7:2066. Zartmann, Carlos Enrique (Lieutenant Commander, Argentine Navy). THE ARGENTINE NAVY. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1960 86(7):82-91. A brief review of the history of the Argentine Navy through the 150 years of its existence. The author describes the principal sea and air units, shore facilities, organization and activities of the naval, naval air, and marine establishments. Illustrated. R. E. Wilson

## WEST INDIES

See also: 7:1818

7:2067. Vérez de Peraza, Elena (Librarian, Sociedad Colombista Panamericana, Havana). GREEK IN CUBA. *Journal of Inter-American Studies* 1959 1(1):27-55. In 1829 the Greek language and literature were beginning to be taught in some Havana high schools and seminaries. Alternately introduced and dropped on the secondary and college level in the years preceding the founding of the Cuban Republic, Greek gained a firm footing in higher education after 1900, and in 1950 was being introduced in an increasing number of Cuban centers of learning. Part II of this article is a bibliography of works on Greek themes by Cuban authors. Cordelia English

7:2068. Whitridge, Arnold. CUBA'S ROLE IN AMERICAN HISTORY, PART II. *History Today* 1961 11(6):373-379. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 7:1653]. An analysis of the development of the brief Spanish American War in 1898 and the political and economic plight of Cuba since then. L. Kasparian

## Middle East

7:2069. Baer, Gabriel (Hebrew Univ.). WAQF REFORM IN EGYPT. *St. Antony's Papers* 1958 (4):61-76. A brief survey and discussion of the waqf [wakf] system in Egypt in the 19th and 20th centuries and of the reforms of the 1950's. *Waqf reform*, the author concludes, "has been perhaps the most successful part of the Egyptian land reform." Based largely on published Egyptian sources. J. A. S. Grenville

7:2070. Kedouri, Elie (London School of Economics and Political Science). RELIGION AND POLITICS: THE DIARIES OF KHALIL SAKAKINI. *St. Antony's Papers* 1958 (4):77-94. A historical survey of the political outlook of the Orthodox Christian community in Palestine. The author examines in detail the outlook of the leaders of the revolt against the Patriarchate of Jerusalem at the time of the Young



Turk Revolution and more especially the ideas and activities of Khalil Sakakini, utilizing Sakakini's diary. Sakakini's advocacy of Pan-Arabism and his passionate campaign against Zionism is also discussed and analyzed. J. A. S. Grenville

7:2071. Kelly, J. B. THE LEGAL AND HISTORICAL BASIS OF THE BRITISH POSITION IN THE PERSIAN GULF. *St. Antony's Papers* 1958 (4):119-140. This investigation of British policy in the Persian Gulf, of British interests and of Britain's legal position, is considered against the background of British relations with the Gulf area since the 17th century. Special attention is given to the various treaties in the 19th and early 20th century on which Britain's legal rights are based. The article is based on published sources. The author utilizes principally C. U. Aitchinson's collections of treaties and also some unpublished manuscript material.

J. A. S. Grenville

### Pacific Area

7:2072. Abella, Domingo (Ateneo de Manila). THE SUCCESSION OF BISHOPS OF CEBU. *Philippine Studies* 1960 8(3):535-543. Exposes errors made by early chroniclers in succession lists of Cebu bishops, particularly following Bishop Landaverde, and gives a corrected list, 1595-1949, omitting persons such as Landaverde's successor, Foronda, who was never canonically designated. Based on documents in archives of the Vatican and the Spanish Embassy to the Holy See, and in the General Archives of the Indies, as well as on publications. W. B. Hobbs

7:2073. Butinova, M. S. (Candidate, Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism, Moscow). ROL' MISSIONEROV V RASPROSTRANENII EVROPEISKOI KUL'TURY NA NOVOI GVINEE [The role played by missionaries in spreading European culture on New Guinea]. *Vestnik Istorii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1960 (20):64-78. Treats 19th-century missionary activity in Oceania in general and New Guinea in particular as an aspect of European colonization that the native populations neither needed nor wanted, but which they accepted as a means of obtaining the material benefits of the culture possessed by European Christians. Based on various English, German and Russian language sociological studies of the South Pacific area. E. B. Richards

7:2074. Encel, S. (Canberra University College). THE CONCEPT OF THE STATE IN AUSTRALIAN POLITICS. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1960 6(1):62-76. An adequate theoretical picture of Australian politics requires an understanding of the concept of the nature of the state as generally held and therefore likely to underlie the philosophy of political parties. After analyzing and appraising leading Australian and foreign authorities in the field of political science, the author concludes that the Australian image of the state is of a body which acts as the administrative agency of the masses, in which the organs of government, like the party system, exist not to frame national policy but to execute the expressed demands of the community. He finds Australian society relatively homogenous, discounts egalitarianism in the labor movement as largely rhetorical, and regards parties as convenient devices for forming a government rather than as agencies for formulating basic policies. R. E. Wilson

### United States of America

See also: 7:2013, 2034

7:2075. Bradley, Harold (Vanderbilt Univ.). THE AMERICAN ADVENTURE IN FEDERALISM. *Current History* 19(228):92-95 and 100. Reviews the history of American federalism, from the experience of the thirteen colonies through the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution, noting the various crises that stimulated the move toward a stronger federal union, and the different attempts made to weaken or destroy that union, from the nullification effort of South Carolina to the Civil War. The author insists, however, that the American "experiment in federalism . . . was conducted in a favorable environment," and that such environment is not present in the world as a whole today. Cultural diversity and strong nationalisms present insuperable obstacles to the formation of a world federation. Comparison of the origin of the federal union of the United States with that of the United Nations are

useless unless this is taken into account. The best possible solution may lie in a series of regional federations based on common language, culture and political experience.

W. J. Schellings

7:2076. Brauer, Jerald C. (Univ. of Chicago). IMAGES OF RELIGION IN AMERICA. *Church History* 1961 30(1):3-18. A presidential address. The author analyzes the observations of American religion by 19th-century European travelers, notably Alexis de Tocqueville, Felix Grundt, and Hugo Munsterberg. The visitors were struck by the link between religion and morality in a country with religious liberty and without an established church, and commented on ecclesiastical activism, revivalism, frontier influences, and the anti-historical orientation of the American churches. Tocqueville, in his treatment of American religion, anticipated the approaches of Will Herberg, Sidney Mead, and H. Richard Niebuhr, and the observers may be said to have "introduced the sociological perspective into the discipline of church history in America."

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:2077. Cole, Arthur H. THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OR NEW ENGLAND IDIOMATIC PHRASES. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 1960 70(1):21-68. Presents a list of nearly 2,000 typical New England similes and metaphors. The author discusses the origin, period of greatest use (1880-1910), and the meaning of the use of these picturesque similes and metaphors by New Englanders.

W. D. Metz

7:2078. Duff, Edward, S.J. (Editor, Social Order). CHURCH AND STATE IN THE AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT. *Philippine Studies* 1960 8(4):717-743. Traces the development of the relationship between the Catholic Church and the government in America from colonial times to the present, as a background for the nomination of John F. Kennedy as Democratic presidential candidate. The widespread anti-Catholic sentiment which existed in colonial America gradually gave way to an attitude of increased religious tolerance following the American Revolution. This attitude was rooted in the First Amendment to the Constitution in 1789, and while the amendment's guarantee of religious freedom eased the situation of the Catholics in the United States, it did not completely insure them against discrimination. A great many non-Catholics still doubt the compatibility of the traditional Catholic teachings with loyalty to a government which prescribes religious freedom. Yet it is apparent that American Catholics generally prefer the separation of church and state; that despite their greatly increased numbers, they now present no greater threat to the functions of government than before, and that they are as loyal to their government as those of other religious beliefs. Based on various published works. W. B. Hobbs

7:2079. Fitzpatrick, Edward A. (Industrial College of the Armed Forces). THE VOLUNTEER AND THE CONSCRIPT IN AMERICAN MILITARY HISTORY. *Current History* 1960 38(224):205-213. Traces the development of military policy as regards manpower needs from the early reliance upon the militia and volunteers to the present dependence upon the system of conscription called Selective Service. The author reviews the failure of volunteer and militia armies, and recalls early efforts to resort to conscription. He traces the changes in both the concept of military service as a universal duty and the conscription laws of the Civil War, World War I and World War II. He stresses the need for continued use of Selective Service during the Cold War and the vital urgency of planning for our manpower needs in both industry and armed forces for the next war on a realistic basis. The needs of the next war cannot be met by following the haphazard plans of the past. W. J. Schellings

7:2080. Gordon, Wendell (Univ. of Texas). THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS: A CASE STUDY OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN INVESTMENT HISTORY. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1961 14(4):35-56. Taking U.S. experience as a case study, critically examines various common assertions regarding the role of foreign investment in the economic development of underdeveloped areas. From the time of Independence until 1914 the cumulative earnings on foreign investments in the U.S. exceeded the total value of those investments, so that, apparently, the over-all foreign investment growth was financed by debt service. The author concludes that foreign investment is not so essential for economic development as is often believed and that it may



represent a mere "substitute" for efficient mobilization of domestic resources. D. Bushnell

7:2081. Grimshaw, Allen D. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). LAWLESSNESS AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA AND THEIR SPECIAL MANIFESTATIONS IN CHANGING NEGRO-WHITE RELATIONSHIPS. Journal of Negro History 1959 44(1): 52-72. A chronological résumé of Negro-White violence throughout American history. The author begins with a reference to the lawless heritage of the United States, asserting that crime and social violence have been rampant throughout its history, race riots being only one of many manifestations of the conflict. Negro-White violence is dealt with by periods: 1640-1861; 1861-1877; 1878-1914; 1915-1929; 1930-1941; 1942-1945; and 1945 to date. The social forces and types of violence characterizing each period are described.

R. E. Wilson

7:2082. Harbin, Renato. L'APPRENDISTATO NEGLI STATI UNITI [The historical role of the apprentice system of American labor]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1960 37(430):278-284. A general discussion of the way in which the apprentice has been utilized, historically, in the American labor system.

A. F. Rolle

7:2083. James, Milton M. LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL. Negro History Bulletin 1961 24(6):135-138. A short biographical sketch of Leslie Pinckney Hill, Negro educator and writer. Hill was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and attended public school in East Orange, New Jersey. From high school he entered Harvard, where he earned his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He taught three years at Tuskegee Institute, served five years as principal of Manassas Industrial Institute, and in 1913 he became principal of Cheyney Training School of Teachers in Pennsylvania. Under his guidance Cheyney became a fully accredited teachers college. Leslie P. Hill also wrote poetry and prose. Three of his poems are included in the article.

L. Gara

7:2084. Kesich, Veselin (St. Vladimir's Theological Seminary, Columbia Univ.). THE ORTHODOX CHURCH IN AMERICA. Russian Review 1961 20(3):185-193. After giving a historical sketch of the Russian Orthodox Church in North America, the author argues that if it had not been divided into various national groups -- Russian, Greek, Rumanian, Syrian, Serb, and others -- Orthodoxy could have played a much more important role in the spiritual life of the USA. To strengthen it, the author suggests the introduction of the English language in church services, which would help the younger generation to assimilate better the Orthodox dogma.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:2085. Key, V.O., Jr. (Harvard Univ.). SECULAR REALIGNMENT AND THE PARTY SYSTEM. Journal of Politics 1959 21(2):198-210. A conceptual model is developed which examines dynamic long-term processes involved in party realignments and the possible importance of these realignment processes to the American party system. Shifts in political alignment become significant when interpreted as the partial result of gradual social and economic changes. The existence of these long-term processes helps to explain certain puzzling characteristics of the party system, e.g. the fragility of the structures of power erected by American politicians and the peaceful transference of power. Secular changes now in process in American society and in Western Europe will likely have an effect on the respective party systems, the consequences of which will not be felt for decades. Based on voting records (shown in graphs), primarily in New England communities, c. 1880 to the present.

Priscilla Wagner

7:2086. Kunkel, Paul A. (Xavier Univ. of Louisiana). MODIFICATIONS IN LOUISIANA NEGRO LEGAL STATUS UNDER LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONS 1812-1957. Journal of Negro History 1959 44(1):1-25. A review of the changes affecting the rights of Negroes under the ten constitutions of Louisiana, 1812-1957. Special attention is given to the peculiarities arising from the incompatibility of Louisiana's French-Spanish legal background with Anglo-Saxon law and custom, and to the gradual withdrawal in the post-Reconstruction period following 1877 of the rights granted in the 1868 constitution under which the state had been readmitted to the Union.

R. E. Wilson

7:2087. Leiter, Robert D. (City College of New York). ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE TARIFF. Southern Economic Journal 1961 28(1):55-65. Since the 1880's the United States labor movement as a whole has been neutral or has favored lower tariffs. Most national unions have not been interested in the tariff question and have taken no position. At all times, some unions have supported free trade and others have called for protection. Usually, those unions demanding higher tariffs have been more emphatic and thereby have given the impression that their views are typical of those held by the entire labor movement. Based on trade-union publications, government documents, and newspaper reports.

A

7:2088. Marbut, Frederick B. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). CONGRESS AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENTS. Journalism Quarterly 1961 38(1):52-58. Traces the history of the five-man Standing Committee of Correspondents which supervises the press galleries in Congress. The committee, founded around 1877, worked out an agreement with the Speaker of the House and the Senate Rules Committee for regulating the press in its coverage of Congress. New regulations were adopted by the committee and accepted by the Speaker and Senate committee in 1947. In 1947 representatives of the Negro press, and in 1949 reporters from the labor press were admitted to the press galleries for the first time. Representatives of government agencies are not permitted the use of the galleries.

L. Gara

7:2089. Markham, Jesse W. (Princeton Univ.). UNITED STATES ANTI-TRUST POLICIES: HOW EFFECTIVE HAVE THEY BEEN? Southern Economic Journal 1959 26(1):58-62. A review article of the book Anti-Trust Policy: American Experience in Twenty Industries, by Samuel N. Whitney (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1958) (in two volumes). The book under review attempts to assess the effectiveness of antitrust legislation and its impact on the over-all economy by examining nearly 400 cases and concludes that the dissolution of many large companies forced through antitrust actions has had very little effect on the national economy. Whitney attributes present American competitive economy much more to the businessman's natural desire to compete than to the effect of antitrust laws. The book contains some dissenting opinions with which the reviewer is inclined to concur. Markham believes that Whitney erred in understating the role of antitrust legislation in curbing monopolization tendencies, which he considers just as strong in the businessman as the natural desire to compete. In spite of the book's shortcomings, Markham applauds it as a readable and carefully documented comprehensive study which will become a standard reference on American antitrust experience.

R. E. Wilson

7:2090. Moore, John Hebron (Univ. of Mississippi). WILLIAM H. MASON, SOUTHERN INDUSTRIALIST. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(2):169-183. William H. Mason, a Virginia-born engineer who was for ten years associated with Thomas A. Edison, married into a family which had large investments in lumber manufacturing enterprises in Wisconsin and Mississippi. Managing a shipyard in World War I, he became interested in the effects of live steam upon wood. He learned later how to extract resins from wood by means of steam, and finally in 1924, how to produce insulating-board fiber from waste wood. This fiber, he learned, could be transformed into a dense, hard board stronger than the original wood, which was patented as Masonite. When the great Mississippi sawmills closed their doors, his firm was able to supply employment to many, preventing southern Mississippi from becoming an economic wasteland. Because the demand was greater than the supply of waste wood, he successfully made the transition from the virgin pine era to the modern tree farming age, which lumber manufacturers had been unable to accomplish. He died in 1940.

S. E. Humphreys

7:2091. Nicholls, William H. (Vanderbilt Univ.; President, Southern Economic Association). SOUTHERN TRADITION AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROGRESS. Southern Economic Journal 1960 26(3):187-198. "Insofar as the New South has made material progress, it has done so in spite of the strongly inhibiting social, political, psychological, and philosophical elements in the Old South's cultural heritage." The major objective of this paper is to identify and analyze certain key non-economic factors in the southern tradition which have offered formidable barriers to the material progress of the region and which, if ignored, will continue to do so.



The author focuses his attention on five principal aspects of southern tradition: the dominance of agrarian values, the rigidity of the social structure, the undemocratic political structure, the weakness of social responsibility, and conformity of thought and behavior. He traces historically how and when each became an important part of the southern tradition and analyzes carefully the deleterious effects of each on the rate of southern economic progress. He finds that the race issue has dominated all aspects of southern tradition and argues that southerners must at last face up to the question of whether they want material progress badly enough to give up race-oriented traditions which are inconsistent with it. The author presents a positive program for southern economic development and appeals for a political and economic leadership courageous and responsible enough to enable the South to realize at last its full economic potential. A

7:2092. Parsons, M. B. (Florida State Univ.). VIOLENCE AND CASTE IN SOUTHERN JUSTICE. South Atlantic Quarterly 1961 60(4):455-468. Surveys the past of the American South, emphasizing the period since Reconstruction in relation to the race-caste system of justice and its concomitant violence. The author concludes that changes in southern society and politics are beginning to be reflected in southern justice and that the South may "become more like the nation" and its "archaic mechanisms of [white] monopolistic control of the law. . . will give way. . . . But . . . the influence of the caste line in southern courts persists." C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2093. Patrick, Rembert W. (Univ. of Florida). THE SOUTH IN REVIEW. South Atlantic Quarterly 1961 60(4):398-409. Surveys the South's history and its propensity for "lost causes" and for being behind the times, as well as both internal and external criticism of the South's romantic defenses of its society and the caste system. The author reviews the most important work of recent southern historians in reinterpreting the section's past. Many of these authors hold that the tragedy of the South was "between the Southerners and within the Southerners." Patrick concludes that many modern southern historians have done a service "in presenting the variation and diversity of a region often considered monolithic." They have had the "courage to dispel myths while clinging to the real values in the American tradition." C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2094. Schloeder, Nicholas M. DECISION FOR NEGROES AND WHITES. Negro History Bulletin 1961 24(7):152-155. The first part of the article traces the historical background of civil rights in the period following the Civil War and contrasts the moderate ideas of Booker T. Washington with those of the more militant W. E. B. DuBois. The second part analyzes current Negro attitudes in terms of black nationalism, the fight for legal rights of the NAACP, and the non-violent resistance of the freedom riders and sit-in demonstrators. L. Gara

7:2095. Stenseth, Dagfinn. DEN AMERIKANSKE HØYESTERETT [The American Supreme Court]. Internasjonal Politikk 1960 (6):133-138. The role of the Supreme Court in American government and, particularly, the issues of segregation and race relations both are central to this article. The author surveys recent views of the position of the court and the judicial attitude on Negroes from the Dred Scott case to the present. He furnishes a brief survey of the court and its functions for an understanding of American government. R. E. Lindgren

7:2096. Troy, Leo (Rutgers Univ.). LABOR REPRESENTATION ON AMERICAN RAILWAYS. Labor History 1961 2(3):295-322. The nation's railways have a higher percentage of their employees unionized than any other American industry. Union organization was greatly stimulated by the government's operation of the railroads during World War I, when the U.S. Railroad Administration established national adjustment boards which recognized only national unions in settling employees' grievances. The carriers established "company unions" when the roads were returned to private control, but the Railway Labor Act of 1926 gave workers the legal right to join unions without employer interference. In 1934 the Amended Railway Labor Act established national adjustment boards which recognized only unions "regarded as national in scope." Company and local unions declined and the "increase in membership of the established national unions was as pronounced as it was during World War I." J. H. Krenkel

7:2097. Van Alstyne, Richard W. (Univ. of Southern California). AMERICAN NATIONALISM AND ITS MYTHOLOGY. Queen's Quarterly 1958 65(3):423-436. Nationalism has, conceptually, been the central force operating among all Western nations, including the United States, since 1789. "Like the Christian religion, the national state (Canada being apparently among the exceptions) is founded in myth, and the myth is separated from historical reality by a very wide gap. Americans have shown an indifference approaching reluctance toward admitting that there is such a thing as American nationalism. Four great myths contributing toward the making of American nationalism are then analyzed: the myth of the New England Puritans, of the American Revolution, and of the Monroe Doctrine; and the Wilson myth. J. A. Hawgood

7:2098. Whiteside, William B. (Bowdoin College). THE SURVIVAL OF NEW ENGLAND. Current History 1961 40(237):258-262 and 297. Reviews the economic history of New England, tracing the gradual decline of the region's industrial importance. The author notes the importance of such factors as loss of the textile industry, the influx of new immigrants in the late 19th and early 20th century, and the emigration of many of the younger New Englanders of the older stock. As competition with other, more advantageously situated regions increased, New England appeared on the road to total economic ruin, but in recent years, since World War II, business and political leaders have campaigned to restore vigor to the region. W. J. Schellings

7:2099. --. PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION: WHAT IS GOVERNMENT'S ROLE? Current History 1961 41(240). Morris, Van Cleve (Rutgers Univ.), THE PROS AND CONS OF FEDERAL AID TO PUBLIC EDUCATION, pp. 65-69 and 76. McCluskey, Neil G. (Gonzaga Univ.), FEDERAL AID FOR PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS? YES, pp. 70-76. Pfeffer, Leo (American Jewish Congress), FEDERAL AID FOR PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS? NO, pp. 77-81. Harris, Seymour E. (Harvard Univ.), FINANCING PUBLIC EDUCATION, pp. 82-86. Swanson, Austin D. (Columbia University), REGIONAL PROBLEMS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION, pp. 87-93. Abraham, Henry J., SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH, pp. 94-96. Krash, Otto (Yeshiva Univ.), THE PERMANENT TEACHER SHORTAGE, pp. 102-107. Everly, Hubert V. (Univ. of Hawaii), HAWAII: EQUALIZATION THROUGH CENTRALIZATION pp. 108-113. Seven experts write of the various problems confronting America in the field of education today. Some historical background is given. W. J. Schellings



## B.1775-1815

## GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History, Napoleonic Era and Wars" unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 7:1852, 2178, 2199, 2220, 2239

7:2100. Alden, Dauril (Univ. of Washington), ed. The Americas 1961 17(4). THE MARQUIS OF POMBAL AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, pp. 369-376. MARQUIS OF POMBAL TO GEORGE III, pp. 377-382. Following a description of its background and significance, publishes a message written in November 1775 by the Portuguese chief minister, the Marquis of Pombal, and intended for the government of Great Britain. Pombal discusses Portuguese-Spanish border conflicts in South America and urges the establishment of an English colonial parliament as a means of heading off the American Revolution and thereby freeing England to help Portugal against Spain. D. Bushnell

7:2101. Becker, James F. (New York Univ.). ADAM SMITH'S THEORY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Southern Economic Journal 1961 28(1):13-21. Smith's theory of social science traces the dependency of science upon language, and the dependency of language for its development upon certain propensities to analyze and generalize. He postulates "propensities of rationality" to explain the evolution of an ever more viable and powerful language, one which, because of its dilating capacities, may serve as an ever more reliable base for the analysis of social problems and the communication to all of the best means for their resolution. Both in analytical and political discourse, the social scientist has a vital role to play. Based largely on Smith's "Considerations Concerning the First Formation of Languages," and letters to the Edinburgh Review. A

7:2102. Blanchard, Marcel. SEL ET DIPLOMATIE EN SAVOIE ET DANS LES CANTONS SUISSES AUX XVII<sup>e</sup> ET XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLES [Salt and diplomacy in Savoy and in the Swiss cantons in the 17th and 18th centuries]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1960 15(6):1076-1092. Describes the use of the production and sale of salt as a means of diplomatic policy from the time of Louis XIV until these practices came to an end at the time of the French Revolution. Savoy developed its meager salt resources in order to be less dependent on France and as a means of exerting influence on Swiss cantons. The close relations which resulted between Savoy and Berne as a result of this policy, and the diplomatic aims of both states, are discussed in detail. G. Iggers

7:2103. Ehrard, Jean (Paris). "LE BONHEUR," DISAIT SAINT-JUST. . . ["Happiness," said Saint-Just. . .]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1961 16(3):575-588. A review of R. Mauzi, L'Idée du bonheur au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle (Paris, 1960). G. Iggers

7:2104. Pach, Zsigmond Pál (Member, Editorial Board, Századok). A XV-XVIII. SZÁZADI AGRÁRFEJLŐDÉS EGYES KÉRDÉSEI A STOCKHOLMI TÖRTÉNÉSZKONGRESSZUSON [Some questions relating to agrarian development of the 15th to 18th century discussed at the Stockholm Congress of Historical Sciences]. Századok 1961 95(2/3):225-235. An address delivered at the meeting of 9 December 1960 held by the Hungarian Historical Association. Pach reviews some lectures delivered at the August 1960 Stockholm Congress on the above topic. The fact that several lectures by Marxist historians were on the agenda ensured the success and high scientific level in treating these problems, and Marxist superiority over bourgeois science thus developed. This also became obvious in connection with the lectures of the Czechs Arnšt Klíma and Josef Macůrek, who analyzed the agrarian development on the grounds of facts of Czech history. F. Wagner

7:2105. Spengler, Joseph J. (Duke Univ.). ADAM SMITH'S THEORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH - PART II. Southern Economic Journal 1959 26(1):1-12. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 7:1138]. Here the

author deals first with Smith's conception of the optimal course of economic development which occurs when a system of natural liberty prevails, and then with the deviations which take place under artificial restraints or stimuli. He concludes by tracing the subsequent evolution of Smith's theories and evaluating their validity in the light of actual events and appraising their acceptability in modern economic interpretation. R. E. Wilson

7:2106. Wilkins, Burleigh Taylor (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). THE NATURE OF ROUSSEAU. Journal of Politics 1959 21(4):663-684. A re-examination of the philosophy of Rousseau in historical perspective. Although generally regarded as the father of Romanticism and the negation of the Enlightenment, as exemplified by Voltaire, Rousseau was, the author observes, the inspirer of the Enlightenment's most profound thinker, Kant. The author speculates as to what Rousseau's fate would have been had he lived to witness the French Revolution, whose patron saint he became -- whether he would have gone to the guillotine still believing in the unqualified goodness of man's will, whether he would have pleaded forgiveness, and whether he would have committed the last remaining blasphemy of proclaiming of himself what used to be said of God: that His ways are just even if they are not justifiable to man. R. E. Wilson

## NAPOLEONIC ERA AND WARS

See also: 7:2121, 2137, 2160, 2169

7:2107. Baso Andreu, Antonio. EL CAPITAN GENERAL PEDRO VILLACAMPA MAZA, HEROE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Captain General Pedro Villacampa Maza, a hero of Independence]. Argensola (Spain) 1959 10(39):193-208. An account of the part played by this Aragonese soldier (1774-1854) in the defense of Saragossa when it was besieged by the French, and of his campaigns till 1814. Based on documents in the Servicio Histórico Militar in Madrid.

C. B. (IHE 36394)

7:2108. Boudard, René (Univ. of Caen). UN PREFET DE NAPOLEON EN LIGURIE: LE COMTE DE CHABROL-VOLVIC [One of Napoleon's prefects in Liguria: The Count de Chabrol-Volvic]. Information Historique 1961 23(2):72-76. An undocumented sketch of the activities of the Count de Chabrol-Volvic, later préfet de la Seine, as Napoleon's prefect in the new department of Montenotte in Italy between 1806 and 1812. Chabrol succeeded in reviving shipping, mining, agriculture and commerce in the area, which had long been in decline. G. Iggers

7:2109. Díaz de Quijano, Paulino. LA BATALLA DE BAILÉN Y EL NACIMIENTO DE VILLAMARTÍN [The Battle of Bailén and the birth of Villamartín]. Pensamiento y Acción (Spain) 1958 9(84):28-29. Commemoration of the Battle of Bailén (1808) and biographical notes on the writer and military critic Francisco Villamartín (1833-1872).

C. F. (IHE 36364)

7:2110. Mercader Riba, Juan. "ALI BEY", INTENDENTE AFRANCESADO EN SEGOVIA ["Ali Bey," the pro-French intendant of Segovia]. Estudios Segovianos 1959 11(33):385-407. Study of a little-known aspect of the career of Domingo Badía, "Ali Bey": his activities as Afrancesado intendant in Segovia, Córdoba and Valencia, which in the last -- named city were more theoretical than effective. The documents consulted (from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid) provide much data on the difficulties in supplying provisions to the Napoleonic armies in the occupied provinces (the gap between their economic possibilities, on the one hand, and the demands of the army and the exchequer, on the other) and on the resistance, both passive and active, of the peasantry.

C. S. S. (IHE 36389)

7:2111. Russo, P. Francesco. CALABRIA NAPOLEONICA [Napoleonic Calabria]. Historica 1960 13(5/6):181-188. An account of events in the Italian province of Calabria during the Napoleonic occupation from 1806 to 1815. Based in part upon the book Calabria Napoleonica by U. Caldora (Naples, 1960). A. F. Rolle



7:2112. Schmitt, Hans A. (Tulane Univ.). 1812: STEIN, ALEXANDER I AND THE CRUSADE AGAINST NAPOLEON. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(4):325-328. Briefly reviews the persistence of historians in attributing to Stein considerable influence over the tsar before and during the period 1812-1813, and writes that in light of the evidence, it is possible to conclude only that Stein "played a limited role for a short time." J. J. Woods

7:2113. Sevilla Andrés, Diego. UN PERIODICO DE 1812 [A newspaper of 1812]. *Idealidad* (Spain) 1958 7(39): 13-14. Note on the existence of a newspaper *Gaceta del Reino de Valencia* (July 1812 to July 1813), published in Alicante during the occupation of Valencia by the armies of Napoleon. A collection of the paper is kept in the Biblioteca Universitaria, Valencia. J. C. (IHE 36386)

7:2114. --. CL ANIVERSARIO DE LOS SITIOS DE ZARAGOZA [The 150th anniversary of the sieges of Saragossa]. *Zaragoza* (Spain) 1958 (7). Beltrán Martínez, Antonio, LAS EXPOSICIONES CONMEMORATIVAS DEL CL ANIVERSARIO DE LOS SITIOS DE ZARAGOZA [The commemorative expositions on the 150th anniversary of the sieges of Saragossa], pp. 143-149. Brief notes on these expositions. Guillén Urzaiz, Arturo, LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA Y LA NOBLEZA ARAGONESA [The war of independence and the Aragonese nobility], pp. 151-163. References to the part played by the nobility in the Spanish war of independence, intended to belie the theory that they were Afrancesado. A list of the Aragonese noblemen who took part in the war and of the principal events in which they participated. Alfaro Lapuerta, Emilio, LOS PRINCIPALES RETRATOS DE PALAFOX [The principal portraits of Palafox], pp. 165-176. Biographical notes on Palafox and description of various portraits. Bureta, Conde de, NOTAS BIOGRAFICAS DE D.ª MARIA DE LA CONSOLACION AZLOR Y VILLAVICENCIO, 5.ª CONDESA DE BURETA (1775-1814) [Biographical notes on Doña María de la Consolación Azlor y Villavicencio, fifth countess of Bureta (1775-1814)], pp. 177-188. A short biographical note on the countess' participation in the war of independence. Rubio, Pedro, DAROCA Y LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Daroca and the war of independence], pp. 189-194. Note on the French occupations of this city and the damage they wrought (1808-1811). Based on local archival material. Albareda Piazuelo, José, LO QUE QUEDO EN PIE DE LA ZARAGOZA DE LOS GLORIOSOS SITIOS [Remains in Saragossa of the glorious sieges], pp. 195-199. Cadenas, Marqués de, NUESTRA CIUDAD EN 1808. LA QUELLA ZARAGOZA Y SUS COSTUMBRES [Our city in 1808. That Saragossa and its customs], pp. 201-205. Notes on the city of Saragossa based on Agustín Alcaide Ibieca's book *Historia de los dos sitios que pusieron a Zaragoza en los años 1808 y 1809 las tropas de Napoleon* (Madrid, 1831). Serrano Montalvo, Antonio, EL DONATIVO INGLES [The English contribution], pp. 207-214. Note on the stay of the Englishman Charles Vaughan in Saragossa during the first siege, and on his diary. He used the proceeds of its publication to help those citizens badly affected by the war. Use is made of documents in the Archivo Histórico Municipal of Saragossa. J. C. (IHE 36380, 36381, 36383, 36384, 36385, 36388, 36392)

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Asia

7:2115. Ali, B. S. SOME ASPECTS OF THE LIFE HISTORY OF TIPPU SULTAN (1745-1799 C.E.). *Islamic Review* 1960 (8):37-38. An appreciation of Tippu Sultan, an 18th-century ruler of Mysore in the south of India, whose diplomatic and military opposition caused difficulties for the British. N. Rescher

### Canada

7:2116. MacLennan (McGill Univ.). BY CANOE TO EMPIRE. *American Heritage* 1961 12(6):4-7, 94-101. Describes the role and significance of the voyageur and the fur trade in the westward expansion of Canada. Illustrated and undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

## Europe

### BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 7:2147

7:2117. Milović, Djordje. MAHMUT-PAŠINE AKCIJE I ODMETANJE OD PORTE U SVETLOSTI NEKIH DOSAD NEPOZNATIH MLETAČKIH DOKUMENATA [Mahmoud Pasha's activities and rebellion against the Porte in light of certain hitherto unknown Venetian documents]. *Istoriski Zapisi* 1958 14(1/2):285-295. Publishes twenty-three documents giving information on a critical phase of the history of the Turkish outlaw Mahmoud Pasha Bouchatlia, ruler of Scutari. Thirteen reports are from the *provveditore generale* in Cattaro (Ansolò Memmo), one from the consul in Durazzo (Alessandro Alberghetti), two from the rector and councilors of the Republic of Dubrovnik (Ragusa), and seven from agents. Of particular interest are Alberghetti's and Memmo's reports dated July-September 1787, which describe events from the arrival of the Turkish fleet on a punitive expedition to the revolt in the city of Scutari against Mahmoud, resulting in the assassination of his brother Ahmed and his own escape to the fortress. The originals are in the Archives of Hercegnovi (Castelnuovo). The Archives of Hercegnovi have only one later document concerning Mahmoud, a report from the Venetian vice-consul in Scutari, Giacomo Suma, (12 June 1796). S. Gavrilović

### FRANCE

See also: 7:1875, 2154

7:2118. Furet, François (Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris). STRUCTURES SOCIALES PARISIENNES AU XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE: L'APPORT D'UNE SERIE "FISCALE" [Social structures in 18th-century Paris; the contribution of a "fiscal" series]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(5):939-958. Sources for the fiscal history of Paris in the 18th century are rare. However, certain isolated papers concerning the Paris poor tax in 1743 and certain papers relating to the Grand Bureau des Pauvres of the period enable a degree of social analysis, including conclusions regarding the distribution of occupations in Paris and the distribution of wealth. G. Iggers

7:2119. Garston, J. ARMIES OF OCCUPATION. *History Today* 1961 11(6):396-404, and (7):479-489. Gives in the first part a brief description of the English occupation of France in the years after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. The second part is a description of incidents during the British occupation of Cologne and then Wiesbaden, Germany, from 1818 to 1829. L. Kasprian

7:2120. Gershoy, Leo (New York Univ.). THE PARIS SANS-CULOTTES. *Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(1):25-27. Review article based on Albert Soboul's *Les sans-culottes parisiens en l'an II: mouvement populaire et gouvernement révolutionnaire, 2 Juin 1793-9 Thermidor an II* (Paris: Clavreuil, 1958) which is compared in importance to the historiography of the French Revolution with the publication of Georges Lefebvre's *Les paysans du Nord* (Paris, 1924). Based largely upon manuscript files, Soboul's work explains a movement previously criticized by historians like L. Mortimer-Ternaux, misunderstood by men such as Jules Michelet, or distorted by Daniel Guérin. J. J. Woods

7:2121. Golaz, A., and O. Golaz (Service Historique de l'Armée). CHRONIQUE MILITAIRE DAUPHINOISE: MONT-DAUPHIN, REVOLUTION-EMPIRE [Military chronicle of Dauphiné: Mont-Dauphin, revolution and empire]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1958 14(4):68-83. Mont-Dauphin is a small military installation in the Alps near Briançon, built by Vauban in 1693. In the article, "Vieux soldats de Louis XIV," *ibid.* 1953, No. 3, the authors described its origin and role and then dealt with certain persons who held posts there in the 18th century. They continue in this article with portraits of the officers of varied origin and sometimes picturesque character who held commanding posts there during the Revolution and Empire (1789-1815), at which time the city received the republican name of Montlion. They show how most of the commanders were able to adapt themselves to the successive changes of the political regime. Based on material from the archives from the Service Historique de l'Armée, and the Archives départementales des Hautes-Alpes. A (1)



7:2122. Goodwin, A. (Univ. of Manchester). THE FEDERALIST MOVEMENT IN CAEN DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester* 1960 42(2):313-344. Examines the part played by Caen against the government of the National Convention in 1792/93. The Caen federalists wanted to strengthen the power and freedom of action of the central governing body and not to dissolve it. In particular they wanted to get rid of the many opposing groups which hampered the work of the central government. Intrigue by secret agents and waning confidence in Caen officials helped to defeat the federalist movement. The author also points out that the procurement and distribution policies concerning food supplies were an important aspect of the federalist defeat. Based on published and unpublished primary and secondary French works. A. Birkos

7:2123. Hémarquiner, Jean-Jacques. DROIT ET HISTOIRE: LA QUESTION DES BIENS PROTESTANTS AU XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [Right and history: The question of Protestant wealth in the 18th century]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 15(6):1155-1167. A critical review of Emmanuel Jahan, *La confiscation des biens des religieux fugitifs de la révocation de l'édit de Nantes à la Révolution*, a 1957 Paris dissertation. G. Iggers

7:2124. Hénon, Marcel (Académie honoraire). LE NOUVEAU JOSUE [The new Joshua]. *Information Historique* 1961 23(3):134-135. A description of the baptism in July 1790 of a new church bell, the New Joshua, named in honor of Lafayette and a brief account of two of the participants in the ceremony, the priest and an agricultural laborer, a certain Dameras, the author of a later published diary which furnishes instructive glimpses of rural life from the French Revolution until 1836. G. Iggers

7:2125. Jennings, Brendan. IRISH PREACHERS AND CONFESSORS IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MALINES, 1607-1794. *Archivium Hibernicum* 1960 23:148-166. A listing of 269 names of Irish clergymen, with scattered biographical notes, found in the archives of the archbishop at Malines. B. L. Crapster

7:2126. Kawano, Kenji (Kyoto Univ.). FURANSU KAKUMEI TO SHIHONSHUGI [The French Revolution and capitalism]. *Keizai Ronsō* 1960 86(3):145-162. Opposing the traditional method of study which has put the development of manufacture and the differentiation of the peasantry class at the center of the interpretation of the bourgeois revolution, the author claims that the French Revolution tried to carry out the abolition of feudal landownership, more precisely the dissolution of the customary lordship as well as the abolition of the ancien régime. Within the over-all structure of the French economy at the time, capitalism was only partly developed. The French Revolution accepted not only bourgeois relations, but also landlord and peasant property as basic elements for modern society. Y. Tominaga

7:2127. Lefebvre, Georges (Paris). URBAN SOCIETY IN THE ORLEANAIS IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Past and Present* 1961 (19):46-75. A posthumous essay from the author's unpublished *Etudes Orléanaises*, edited by Albert Soboul. It comprises an analysis of the social structure and class attitudes in Orléans; estimates of wage rates, food prices and pauperism; and an account of labor movements which discloses the absence of a class struggle. Includes full documentation and discussion of sources. A. W. Coats

7:2128. Martinet, Guy (Collège d'Enseignement général, Marseille). QUELQUES ASPECTS DE L'EMIGRATION DANS LE DISTRICT DE MARSEILLE PENDANT L'AN III [Some aspects of emigration in the Marseilles district in the Year III]. *Information Historique* 1961 23(2):64-71. Relatively quickly after the end of the Terror, a very large number of émigrés, although few nobles or priests, returned to Marseilles. This return was made possible in part by legislation, discussed in the article, but even more so by the laxity of officials who rather freely issued residence certificates stating that the bearer had not been an émigré and erased names from the list of émigrés. The émigrés generally did not participate in the White Terror. Based on material from Bouches-du-Rhône departmental and the Marseilles commercial archives. G. Iggers

7:2129. Mauro, Frédéric. LA NOBLESSE TOULOUSAINE AU XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [The nobility of Toulouse in the 18th century]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(5):1013-1016. A critical review of Robert Forster, *The Nobility of Toulouse in the Eighteenth Century: A Social and Economic Study* (Baltimore, 1960). G. Iggers

7:2130. Ospina, Uriel. BOLIVAR EN PARIS (MAYO 1804 - ABRIL 1805) [Bolívar in Paris (May 1804-April 1805)]. *Revista Bolívar (Colombia)* 1959 11(51):519-552. Evocation, based on French works, of the Paris of this time and of Bolívar's stay in the city. G. C. C. (IHE 36874)

7:2131. Schnerb, Robert. "SANS-CULOTTES" ET "MISERABLES" PARISIENS [Parisian "sans-culottes" and "misérables"]. *Information Historique* 1959 21(4):163-169. A review of recent literature, particularly of three studies: Albert Soboul, *Les sans-culottes parisiens en l'an II: mouvement populaire et gouvernement révolutionnaire, 2 juin 1793-9 thermidor an II* (Paris: Clavreuil, 1958); Kåre D. Tønnesson, *La défaite des sans-culottes. Mouvements populaires et réactions bourgeoises en l'an III* (Paris: Librairie R. Clavreuil, 1959); Louis Chevalier, *Classes laborieuses et classes dangereuses à Paris pendant la première moitié du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Paris: Plon, 1958). Soboul emphasizes the role of the sans-culotterie as a political force independent of bourgeois revolutionary leadership. The sans-culottes were not a social class, but represented the "patriotic and republican portions par excellence of the people." Demanding greater equality in the economic as well as in the political spheres, they were yet not socialists. Tønnesson sees the Germinal and Prairial uprisings as spontaneous hunger riots not organized by the Jacobins. Turning to the early 19th century, Louis Chevalier studies the role of crime on political unrest and the influence of poverty, and particularly of demographic factors, such as mortality, lack of sanitation, and overcrowded housing, on crime. G. Iggers

7:2132. Shibata, Michio (Tokyo Univ.). FURANSU KAKUMEI RON NO SAI-KENTŌ [A note on the study of French Revolution]. *Rekishigaku Kenkyū* 1961 (253):51-59. Criticizing the theory which is inclined to judge the French Revolution exclusively from the viewpoint of economic history, the author places special emphasis upon the dynamic approach toward the political relation between the leadership and alliances formed. A series of social reforms in the Revolution (including the land reform) should be understood as tactics of the parliament, which as a leading force of the Revolution, attempted to secure the people's support against the counter-revolutionaries. Precisely because the parliament and people formed a strong alliance could the Revolution be successfully carried out and the foreign intervention forces be expelled. Here, for the first time, the people's standpoint appeared on the historical scene. The author therefore insists that the French Revolution as a "classical form" of revolution should not only be appraised from the viewpoint of the development of capitalism, but also of democracy. E. Sakai

7:2133. Sydenham, M.J. LOUIS XVI AT BAY. *History Today* 1961 11(8):564-571. Narrates how easily the French mob entered the Assembly and the Royal Palace on 20 June 1792. L. Kasparian

## GERMANY

See also: 7:2279

7:2134. Mertineit, Walter (Göttingen). OSTPREUSSISCHE MANUFAKTUR- UND MERKANTILPOLITIK IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT: EIN BEITRAG ZUR FRIDERICIANISCHEN VERWALTUNGSPRAXIS [East Prussian industrial and mercantile policy in the 18th century: A contribution concerning the administrative practices of Frederick the Great]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1960 9(4):481-492. An examination of the problems created in East Prussia by the rise of mercantilism, especially under Frederick the Great. The economy of East Prussia was naturally oriented toward Poland, especially in manufactures. The policies of Frederick the Great, however, attempted to create an artificial market zone with tariff barriers to build up Prussian state power. G. H. Davis

7:2135. Naruse, Osamu (Hokkaidō Univ.). SHOKI JIYUSHUGI TO "MIBUNSEI KOKKA" - WÜRTTEMBERG



KEMPÔ NO SEIRITSU O MEGUTTE [Early German liberalism and "Ständestaat" -- around the establishment of the Württemberg constitution]. Hokkaidô daigaku bungakubu kiyô 1960 11:79-102. Points out that the characteristic of Swabian liberalism -- the insistence on the "old rights" -- can clearly be seen in the character of contract in the Württemberg constitution of 1819, and that the germ of this idea of contract lies in the "Ständesystem" of this country. The author further points out that Württemberg was a "bürgerlicher Ständestaat," a system with the pattern of "patrimonial rule" characteristic of the Western ancien régime, and that herein lies the basis of the endurance of the medieval idea of law. The insistence on the "old rights" played a positive role in the establishment of early liberalism. E. Sakai

7:2136. Thullier, Guy. LA METALLURGIE RHENANE DE 1800 A 1830 [The Rhineland metal industry from 1800 to 1830]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1961 16(5):877-907. A closed economy in which a corporative structure maintained artificially high prices and in which the lack of competition and of capital and the application of protectionist policies slowed down all technical progress was replaced between 1820 and 1830 by an open economy closely tied to international price fluctuations and was forced to undergo a technical revolution. G. Iggers

7:2137. Thuillier, Guy. POUR UNE HISTOIRE DE L'ECONOMIE RHENANE DE 1800 A 1830: LES HOUILLERES DE LA RUHR [Toward a history of the Rhine economy from 1800 to 1830: The Ruhr coal mines, 1800 to 1830]. Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1960 15(5):832-897. French occupation during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods resulted in the replacement of a corporative structure by a competitive economy with a resulting rapid economic rise. Investment, reorganization, prices and extent of mechanization are examined from 1805 to 1830. G. Iggers

7:2138. Węsierska-Biernatowa, Teresa (State Archives of Danzig Voivodeship). GDAŃSKI URZĄD WETOWY [The "Weta" office of Danzig]. Archeion 1961 34:105-122. Analyzes the "Wettengerichte" existing in various German cities from the Middle Ages. In Danzig this office is known to have existed from 1475 to 1814. It supervised the enforcement of regulations issued by the city administration. The author describes the character of the records left by the office and their dispersal among various sections of the city records by 19th-century archivists. A. F. Dygnas

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:1962, 2204, 2289

7:2139. Chaplin, Captain W. R. (Member of the Board of Trinity House, London). THE HISTORY OF FLAT HOLM LIGHTHOUSE. American Neptune 1960 20(1):5-43. An account of one of the English coastal lights of the 18th century granted by letters patent to the Trinity House and then leased by them for a term of years to the original projector of the light. The author describes, *inter alia*, the more eminent persons who crossed the pages of its history, as well as the lesser ones employed to maintain the light, and their mode of life, and he deals with noteworthy events from 1735 until 1836, when by an Act of Parliament all private lights were acquired and placed under the control of a general lighthouse authority, i.e. for England and Wales, the Trinity House. After the American War of Independence merchants who all along had been in sympathy with the colonists endeavored to continue to American ships the preferential dues accorded to British vessels, and many subterfuges were resorted to in order to defeat the collectors. Based largely on the records of the Corporation of Trinity House, London, and the reports of the Royal Commissions on Lighthouses, 1822 and 1835. A

7:2140. Houston, George (Univ. of Glasgow). AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN SCOTLAND BEFORE 1866. Agricultural History Review 1961 9(2):93-97. A revision of statistical data originally published by Sir John Sinclair. A. W. Coats

7:2141. Jones, E. L. (Nuffield College, Oxford). EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHANGES IN HAMPSHIRE CHALKLAND FARMING. Agricultural History Review 1960 8(1):15-19. A study, based on documents in the Hampshire

Record Office, suggesting that the usual description "sheep-and-corn" conceals the transformation of farming on free-draining uplands between the late 17th century and 1815. Once irrigated meadows provided additional sheep feed and rotation crops were introduced, upland pasture could be permanently cultivated. Rising grain prices thereafter prompted the breaking-up, without parliamentary enclosure, of so much grassland that sheep numbers fell. With the spread of cultivation, South-down sheep yielding more meat and wool were introduced, while labor demands rose. A provisional chronology of these changes is given. A

7:2142. Laprade, W. T. (Duke Univ.). EDMUND BURKE: AN ADVENTURE IN REPUTATION. Journal of Modern History 1960 32(4):321-332. A brief sketch of Burke's career and his participation in the controversy, with its seventeenth-century origins, which helped him to gain some degree of prominence during his own lifetime. A review of some of the works written on Burke since 1798 reveals the emergence of the "legendary figure" largely as a result of the continued interest in Burke the "prophet and philosopher"; however, with few exceptions, such as Thomas Macknight's *History of the Life and Times of Edmund Burke* (3 vols., London, 1859-60), little attention has been given to the "Burke who lived and achieved in the eighteenth century." "Still it is permissible," the author writes, "to hope that somewhere, sometime, among the many students of Burke's writings, one will be inspired to examine the circumstances that originally led the prophet to produce a particular piece and will critically appraise the suitability of its contents for the purpose for which it was designed." J. J. Woods

7:2143. P. A. THE ORIGINS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. Past and Present 1960 (17):71-81. A group discussion by British economic historians, held in London, July 1960. It stresses the controversial nature of population change, and the importance of the relationship between economic growth at home and overseas. Technology and social structure are also considered. A. W. Coats

7:2144. Pawson, H. Cecil. SOME AGRICULTURAL HISTORY SALVAGED. Agricultural History Review 1959 7(1):6-13. A brief account of the author's discovery of apparently the largest collection extant of Robert Bakewell's original letters. The remainder of the article consists of letters written in 1792 by George Culley, selected to indicate Bakewell's influence. These and other papers of importance to agricultural history were found at the same time as the letters of Bakewell. C. MacGregor

7:2145. Read, Donald. REFORM NEWSPAPERS AND NORTHERN OPINION C. 1800-C. 1848. Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society 1959 8(4):301-314. A study of the influence of local newspapers in the North of England during the first period of the Industrial Revolution. The papers especially considered are the *Manchester Guardian*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Manchester Times* and *Sheffield Independent*, all of which were edited by thrustful middle-class reform editors offering comprehensive programs of social and political amelioration. Working skillfully upon the predispositions of their mainly middle-class readers, these newspapers exerted a significant influence upon North of England opinion at this important period. The influence of these newspapers upon local working-class opinion was, however, comparatively slight. Based chiefly upon the files of the newspapers themselves. The argument has been revised and developed in the author's book *Press and People 1790-1850: Opinion in Three English Cities* (London: Arnold, 1961). A

7:2146. Rose, R. B. (Univ. of Sydney). THE PRIESTLY RIOTS OF 1791. Past and Present 1961 (18):68-88. A thorough examination of the nature and causes of mob violence in Birmingham, attributing it to religious bigotry as well as to antireform political sentiment aroused by the French Revolution. A. W. Coats

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

7:2147. Matl, Josef (Univ. of Graz). ÖSTERREICHISCHE HERRSCHER UND HEERFÜHRER IN DER VOLKSMEINUNG UND IM VOLKSLIED DER SÜDSLAVEN [Austrian rulers and generals in the popular opinion and folk songs of the South Slavs]. Österreichische Osthefte 1960 2(4):258-272. Shows that



the overwhelming majority of folk songs of the Slovenes, Croats and Serbs praise and glorify Austrian rulers and generals during the period from the middle of the 16th century to the end of the 18th century. This is used as an argument against the opinion, prevalent among the Anglo-Saxon public and the official political historiography behind the Iron Curtain, which holds that the Habsburg Monarchy was a gaol of nations. Richly documented. P. Podjed

7:2148. Roubířek, Jan. PRÍSPĚVEK K VÝVOJI BAŇSKÉ SPRÁVY A SOCIÁLNÍCH VZTAHŮ NA KONCI FEUDALISMU A V POČÁTKÁCH KAPITALISMU [A contribution to the development of mine management, and of social relations at the end of feudalism and at the beginning of capitalism]. *Sborník archivních prací* 1961 11(1):96-114. Already in the 16th century mine owners were granted tax exemptions which brought about an influx of foreign capital and the disappearance of small entrepreneurs. A period of prosperity was followed in the 17th century by one of decline, due to the ruthless exploitation of mineral resources by untrained managers. In the 18th century there were important reforms, chiefly related to the separation of administrative and judiciary powers. Local control by landowners was in many cases introduced. Miners were forced to do more and more piece-work, which meant greater efficiency achieved through exploitation. Techniques of production, however, remained at a low level. Wilma Iggers

## ITALY

See also: 7:1908

7:2149. Allocati, Antonio. STUDI DI STORIA DEL MEZZO GIORNO [Studies in the history of southern Italy]. *Nuova Revista Storica* 1960 44(2):385-394. Review article on the *Festschrift Studi in onore di Riccardo Filangieri* (3 vols., Naples, 1959). Various articles in Vol. 3 deal with the finances of the Bourbon Kingdom of Naples between 1751 and 1860. The articles are generally based on material in the State Archives of Naples and rank as serious studies. C. J. Lowe

7:2150. Briguglio, Letterio (State Archives, Padua). ESTIMI PADOVANI NELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI PADOVA [Paduan assessments in the State Archives of Padua]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1961 21(1):89-108. A total of 2,892 volumes and registers, arranged chronologically, show the various assessments made by the government of Padua in 1418, 1518, 1575, 1615, 1668 and 1797, and the changes made during the period of each assessment. The last assessment was made under French domination. The last date is 1813. Volumes listed. S. E. Humphreys

7:2151. Mirabella, Bartolomeo. UGO FOSCOLO, PRIMO EROE DEL RISORGIMENTO NAZIONALE ITALIANO [Ugo Foscolo, first hero of the Italian national Risorgimento]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1960 37(431):330-341. An article on Foscolo (1778-1827), stressing his idealism. A. F. Rolle

7:2152. Nardi, Carlo. FELICE SAPONARA. *Historica* 1960 13(2):55-62. A biographical and ideological article about the activities of the Italian patriot Saponara. Born at Nusco on 13 February 1758, Saponara ranks as a precursor of the later movement toward Italian nationalism. Article to be continued. A. F. Rolle

## POLAND

See also: 7:2138

7:2153. Turnau, Irène. POUR UNE HISTOIRE DE COSTUME: A VARSOVIE AUX XVIII<sup>e</sup> SIECLE: LES COSTUMES BOURGEOIS [For a history of costumes in 18th-century Warsaw: bourgeois costumes]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 15(6):1127-1137. An extensive literature exists on Polish costumes of the court, nobility and peasantry, but none on the dress of the bourgeoisie. Sources for the study of bourgeois dress are reviewed and changes in costume during the 18th century are traced. Bourgeois dress differed little from that of the court or of the nobility at that time. G. Iggers

7:2154. Wołoszyński, Ryszard. SPRAWY POLSKIE W PISMACH I DZIAŁALNOŚCI P. M. HENNINA [Polish problems in the writings and activities of P. M. Hennin]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1961 52(2):213-231. Pierre Michel Hennin (1728-1807), a French diplomat who was twice in an official capacity in Poland (1752-54 and 1760-64), came into friendly contact with many prominent Poles, learned Polish, and studied the country and its history, geography, culture and economic conditions. Apart from official reports, he used this knowledge to influence many prominent Frenchmen, including Voltaire, by means of private correspondence, as well as to influence the attitude toward Poland of the *Journal Etrangère* (1754-1762). He furnished Ruhière with some materials and information on Poland when the latter worked on his famous *Histoire de l'anarchie de Pologne*. Hennin also submitted to his Polish friends memoranda on cultural and economic subjects. His active interest in, and services to, Poland lasted until his retirement in 1792. A. F. Dignas

## RUSSIAN EMPIRE

7:2155. Jendyk, Rostyslaw. THE ERA BEFORE SHEVCHENKO. *Ukrainian Review* 1961 8(1):3-6. Discusses the time before Taras Shevchenko's *Kobzar* (1840) appeared. The following events, tragic for the Ukraine submerged by Russia, are mentioned and partly discussed: 1) the annulment of the autonomous rights of the Ukrainian Church in 1685; 2) the prohibition of the printing of Ukrainian books in 1720; 3) the abolition of the Ukrainian hetmanate in 1764, and 4) the destruction of the Zaporogian Cossack order of Sich in 1775. However, Shevchenko's predecessor, Ivan Kotlyarevsky, began to write in spoken Ukrainian and thus laid a foundation for a literary revival. Shevchenko followed this line and created "an independent Ukrainian literature." His significance for the Ukraine equals that of Dante for Italy. Y. Slavutych

7:2156. McConnell, Allen (Queens College). PUSHKIN'S LITERARY GAMBLE. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 19(4):577-593. Discussion of Pushkin's attitude toward A. N. Radishchev as interpreted by previous critics of Pushkin's works together with further modifications by the present author. McConnell examines the political philosophy of the two writers by analyzing their works and that of their critics. E. B. Richards

7:2157. Nedelin, A. I. OSNOVANIE SEVASTOPOLIA [The foundation of Sevastopol]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (5): 168-172. The first detailed information about the bay on which Sevastopol was later founded was collected during hydrographic work on the banks of Crimea carried out by a Russian detachment during the Russo-Turkish War of 1773. In 1778 earthworks were built there by General Suvorov, who recognized the strategic importance of the bay. The initiative in the construction of the naval port and fort of Sevastopol was taken by Potemkin, who knew that the Turks would never reconcile themselves to the loss of Crimea. Construction began in May 1783, and the bay became the base for the Russian Black Sea fleet. Based on material from the Central State Historical Archives and the Central State Naval Archives. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2158. Raeff, Marc (Clark Univ.). STATE AND NOBILITY IN THE IDEOLOGY OF M. M. SHCHERBATOV. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 19(3): 363-379. Analysis of the concepts of state and nobility in the writings of M. M. Shcherbatov, who was "a prolific writer, keenly interested in political problems, widely educated, and an active participant in the administrative, political and scholarly life of his time" and whose writings and ideas contributed to the first expressions of Russian political thought. E. B. Richards

7:2159. Voronkov, I. A. K VOPROSU OB UPADKE SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA BELORUSSII V PERVOM TRIDTSATILETII XIX V. [Concerning the decline of agriculture in Belorussia in the first thirty years of the 19th century]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta* 1959 (4):41-64. The decline of agriculture became evident in Belorussia, which was especially rich in landed property, earlier than in the other governments of Russia. The domination of the system of compulsory labor was especially severe in this relatively unfertile area. As a result of Belorussia's geographical importance as a road junction, the contributions of the peasants, in money and in kind, were extremely high. A series of other conditions



de the situation of agriculture more critical: the development of brandy-distilling, the leasing of land by almost all landowners, the devastation of the Napoleonic Wars, the fall in the price of wheat and other agricultural commodities in the 1820's. Based on Dokumenty i materialy pa gistori Belarusi [Documents and material concerning the history of Belorussia] (Minsk, 1940). Erna Wollert (t)

## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

7:2160. Mykland, Knut (Bergen Univ.). MEDENS DER DNU ER TID [While there is yet time]. Historisk tidsskrift (Norway) 1961 (3):1-41. The message "While there is yet time" connotes the ideas of Frederick VI toward the future of Norway. He wished Christian Frederick, the regent in Norway, to pursue a policy which might make Norway independent, or bring it back to Denmark. The discussion revolving around the famous dispatch of Christian Frederick to Frederick VI, and the Danish king's answer, seems now to be laid to rest with Axel Linvald's work on Christian Frederick and his little "Omkring Kielerfreden. Bidrag til Danmarks og Norges historie i de første måneder af 1814" [On the treaty of Kiel. Contribution to the history of Denmark and Norway in the first months of 1814], in Historisk Tidsskrift (Denmark), 4th series, Vol. 4 (1954), pp. 165-231. Danish policy was to have Christian Frederick lead the Norwegians to independence. English summary. R. E. Lindgren

7:2161. Utterström, Gustav. MIGRATORY LABOR AND THE HERRING FISHERIES OF WESTERN SWEDEN IN THE 18TH CENTURY. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1959 7(1):3-40. Examines the herring industry which was important on the Bohuslän Coast of western Sweden from 1747 to 1808, particularly with reference to the migratory workers who regularly came from the province of Halland to fish and to work in the fish processing. The author reports on the wages of the workers, general working and living conditions, and the impact of their activities on the economy of their home province as well as the place where they worked. The social, moral and political aspects are analyzed, and reactions of the government, clergy, landowners, as well as fishing interests are set forth. The author concludes with the suggestion that the consequence was the increased birth rate resulting in social unrest in the 19th century. Based on original sources and statistics of the period. R. E. Wilson

## SPAIN

See also: 7:2185, 2212, 2347

7:2162. Acevedo, Edberto Oscar. FRAY BLAS CABELLO MAYORAL Y SUS IDEAS SOBRE LA REFORMA DEL ESTADO ESPAÑOL [Fray Blas Cabello Mayoral and his ideas on the reform of the Spanish state]. Archivum (Argentina) 1945-1959 3(2):278-292. Biographical data and interpretative analysis of a reformative political report sent by the Córdoba Dominican from Tucumán to the Conde de Toridablanca, the contents of which might be considered as constituting one of the arguments which were to be put forward later by Spanish Americans as a solution to the problem of popular sovereignty. Prior to publishing this document, the author presents general considerations on the three views of the problem of monarchy (conservative, innovative and reformative). Based on documents from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville and the Dominican convent at Córdoba (Spain). B. T. (IHE 36818)

7:2163. Beltrán Llera, Jesús, Gonzalo Gutiérrez Garza, Jesús Martín Martín, and Martín Rodríguez Rojo. REGISTRO DE LOS DOCUMENTOS REALES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA (1243-1833) [Index of the royal documents in the University of Salamanca (1243-1833)]. Almanticensis (Spain) 1960 7(1):133-224. A list of 326 documents of royal origin, from Ferdinand III to Ferdinand VII, which relate to the University of Salamanca. The title and date of each document is given, as well as a summary of its contents. An onomastic index, and indexes of place, authors and subject matter are also included. This constitutes an index for the first volume of the Historia pragmática eterna de la Universidad de Salamanca by Mamés Esperabé (Salamanca, 1914). E. S. (IHE 35970)

7:2164. Berte-Langereau, Jack. LES MARIAGES DE FERDINAND VII [The marriages of Ferdinand VII]. Hispania (Spain) 1959 19(76):386-460. An analysis of the diplomatic and political details of the marriages of Ferdinand VII with María Antonia of Naples (1803-1807), Isabel de Braganza (1816-1818), María Amalia of Saxony (1819-1829) and María Cristina de Borbón (1829). Based on documents from the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Paris and the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid, and on other contemporary records. Illustrated. A bibliography is included.

J. Mr. (IHE 33484)

7:2165. Bordejé, Federico. EL VIII CENTENARIO DE LA ORDEN DE CALATRAVA [The eighth centenary of the Order of Calatrava]. Boletín de la Asociación Española de Amigos de los Castillos (Spain) 1959 7(24):13-28. A summary of the history of the Order from 1158 to 1826, when its knights abandoned the castle of Calatrava. The author omits a bibliography for reasons of space.

C. B. (IHE 35966)

7:2166. Martínez Cardós, José. MARTINEZ MARINA, ACADEMICO DE LA ESPAÑOLA [Martínez Marina, member of the Spanish Royal Academy]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1959 13(37):195-210. Surveys the work carried out by Francisco Martínez Marina (1754-1833) within the Real Academia Española, of which he was made an honorary member in May 1797. He withdrew in 1814 because of his liberal ideas. No reference is made to the liberal period 1820-1823. A short summary of Martínez Marina's linguistic ideas is given, based on the Ensayo histórico-crítico sobre el origen y progreso de las lenguas.

S. B. (IHE 36391)

7:2167. Millares Carlo, Agustín. DOS OBRAS DE ZUAZNAVAR Y FRANCIA [Two works by Zuaznávar y Francia]. Museo Canario (Spain) 1955[1960] 16(53-56):39-51. A note on the author José María Zuaznávar, a friend of the poet Iriarte and Viera y Clavijo, who in 1791 was appointed attorney-general of the Audiencia de Canarias. He was indicted on account of the bankruptcy of the Royal Treasury. The author examines extracts from his Ocios (Bayonne, 1835), the only copy of which is preserved in Bayonne, and his Memoorias (San Sebastián, 1834), which are of interest for his biography and the contemporary scene. J. M. R. (IHE 36387)

7:2168. Navarro Mas, José. ARTE DE HACER EL VINO [The art of wine-making]. Estudios Segovianos (Spain) 1958[1959] 10(28/29):241-248. Publishes "Extracto de la memoria del señor don Josef Navarro Mas y Marquet sobre la teórica y práctica del arte de hacer el vino" (a seven-page manuscript preserved in the library of the Diego de Colmenares Institute in Segovia), a document of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País in Segovia, at one of whose meetings it was presented by the author in 1785. It consists of a summary of the work Memoria sobre la bonificación de los vinos, published in Madrid in 1784, and is interesting for the information it gives on the methods of wine-making in the 18th century.

E. G. (IHE 36348)

## Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815 are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 7:2130, 2162

7:2169. Valcárcel, Daniel. SOBRE LA PENETRACION DE JOSE I EN HISPANOAMERICA [On Joseph I's penetration into Spanish America]. Letras (Peru) 1959 (62):109-118. Publishes, with a short commentary, 1) the instructions given by Napoleon to Mr. Desmoulard, resident in Baltimore, with the complementary note added in Caracas by J. C. Roscio, and 2) a list of agents in the various territories of America showing their origin and area of action. Both documents are directed toward an uprising in America; they are preserved in the Public Record Office in London. B. T. (IHE 36803)



## CENTRAL AMERICA

7:2170. Gutiérrez y Ulloa, Antonio. ESTADO GENERAL DE LA PROVINCIA DE SAN SALVADOR: REYNO DE GUATEMALA [The general state of the province of San Salvador: Realm of Guatemala]. *Anaques* (El Salvador) 1954/55 5(5):149-175, and 1955-59 5(6):129-169. The first part gives data on the inhabitants, topography, economy, etc., with reference to Sensuntepeque, Opico, Tejutla, Chalatenango, Santa Ana and Metapán (up to 1807). The second part is a description of the Cojutepeque region, with a topographical plan and details of its population. The author discusses the general state of the Intendancy of San Salvador, its tenientes and subdelegados, curates, secular and regular clergy, and the fruit grown in the fifteen regions, and gives data on the economic situation, and the navigability and state of the rivers. D. B. (IHE 17459, 36676)

## MEXICO

See also: 7:1864

7:2171. Belmonte, Edmundo Félix. EL CURA D. MIGUEL HIDALGO [The priest Don Miguel Hidalgo]. *Juan Diego* (Mexico) 1960 21(250):22-23. A short portrait of this outstanding figure in the history of Mexico's independence. D. B. (IHE 36934)

7:2172. Flores Salinas, Bertha. EN BUSCA DE LA PURPURA MEXICANA [In search of the Mexican purple]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1959 15(3):3-4. Extensive commentary on the work (1787) of the French botanist Thierry de Menonville, who in the year 1777 traveled into Mexican territory in search of the famous cochineal. The book, *Traité de la culture du Nopal et de l'éducation de la Cochenille dans les colonies françaises, précédé d'un voyage à Guaxaca*, which is little-known, abounds in interesting data on the regions through which he passed. R. C. (IHE 32130)

7:2173. Meade, Joaquín. EL INSURGENTE LICENCIADO DON JOSE MARIA TREYES [The insurgent lawyer Don José María Treyes]. *Revista de la Facultad de Humanidades* (Mexico) 1959 1(1):21-25. Biographical data on Treyes, who was shot in 1811 for taking part in the revolutionary movement. Based on documents from the Archivo Nacional de la Nación in Mexico and the parish archives of San Luis de Potosí. E. Rz. (IHE 36939)

7:2174. Muñoz y Pérez, Daniel. EL ALCAIDE IGNACIO PEREZ [The warden Ignacio Pérez]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1960 1(80):1 and 7. Deals with episodes in Hidalgo's conspiracy (1810), concerning the above official in Querétaro. G. C. C. (IHE 36937)

7:2175. Muñoz y Pérez, Daniel. FRAY MELCHOR DE TALAMANTES. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1960 1(76):1 and 6. Biographical note on this Peruvian religious (1765-1809), who was a fervent disciple of the independence movement in Mexico. D. B. (IHE 36938)

7:2176. Romero del Valle, Emilia. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE DON MIGUEL HIDALGO Y COSTILLA. ADENDA [Bibliography of Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Addenda]. *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional* (Mexico) 1960 11(1):25-33. A list, arranged alphabetically by authors, of a total of sixty-nine articles, pamphlets, poems, etc., published between 1812 and 1959 on this hero of Mexican independence. E. Rz. (IHE 36935)

7:2177. Rubio Mañé, Jorge Ignacio. CALAMIDADES EN LA PROVINCIA DE VERACRUZ DURANTE LA SEGUNDA MITAD DEL SIGLO XVIII [Calamities in the province of Veracruz during the second half of the 18th century]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Mexico) 1959 30(2):309-331. Extracts from accounts of various disasters (fires, floods, the widespread death of fish, volcanic eruptions) that occurred in Alvarado, Tlacotalpan, the port of Veracruz and Tuxtla. The introduction contains other documentary and bibliographical references to these calamities. Based on material from the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico. E. Rz. (IHE 36850)

7:2178. Rubio Mañé, Jorge Ignacio. DON FELIX BERENGUER DE MARQUINA, VIRREY ELECTO DE LA NUEVA ESPAÑA, PRISIONERO DE LOS INGLESES DE JAMAICA [Don Félix Berenguer de Marquina, viceroy-elect of New Spain, held prisoner by the English in Jamaica]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Mexico) 1959 30(2):165-220. Information on the appointment of this viceroy of New Spain (1800-1802); the positions previously held by him; his economic position; his journey from Spain to the Indies, during which he was captured by the English in Jamaica; his imprisonment on the island (where it was not known that he was the viceroy-elect); his eventual arrival at Veracruz, and assumption of office. Reference is also made to his subsequent relations with the English, who for commercial reasons sympathized with the emancipation movement. Based on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico, and from British archives. E. Rz. (IHE 36801)

7:2179. Rubio Mañé, Jorge Ignacio. HOJAS DE SERVICIOS MILITARES DEL ESTADO MAYOR DE LA PLAZA DE VERACRUZ. AÑO 1774 [Records of service on the military staff at the fort of Veracruz, 1774]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Mexico) 1959 30(2):285-308. Documents (from the Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico) containing biographical information about some of the governors of Veracruz. Of special note are those relating to the governor Fernando de Palacio (1705-1779), a summary of whose activities in America is given in the introduction. E. Rz. (IHE 36796)

7:2180. Rubio Mañé, Jorge Ignacio. NECESIDADES Y PRECIOS EN EL MERCADO DE VERACRUZ. AÑO DE 1800 [Demand and prices in the Veracruz market. The year 1800]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Mexico) 1959 30(3):473-486. Publishes two letters (1800) from the viceroy of Mexico, José de Azanza, with information on the European products most in demand in that country, as well as on local products that could be exported to Spain. R. C. (IHE 36814)

## SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 7:2362

7:2181. Almeyda, Aniceto. EN BUSCA DEL AUTOR DEL CATECISMO POLITICO CRISTIANO [In search of the author of the Christian Political Catechism]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(19):200-224. Reprint of an article published in *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*, No. 125 (1959). The author studies various aspects of this document (contents, doctrinal tendencies, date of publication [1810], versions, etc.), which attempted to convince Spanish Americans of the superiority of the republican system over other systems of government and of the necessity of establishing it in America by means of creating provincial juntas. He corrects the general belief that the author was the Chilean patriot Juan Martínez de Rozas, and attributes the work, in its final form at least, to the Argentine Bernardo de Vera y Pintado. D. B. (IHE 36859)

7:2182. Baralt, Rafael María, and Ramón Díaz. LA CAMPAÑA ADMIRABLE. LA GUERRA A MUERTE. EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE LA 2.ª REPUBLICA [The admirable campaign. War to the death. The establishment of the Second Republic]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1960 43(169):91-104. Reprint of various extracts from the chapter "The year 1813" in the book *Resumen de la historia de Venezuela desde el año 1797 hasta el año 1830* (Paris, 1844), following the Bruges-Paris edition of 1939, with notes by Vicente Lecuna. E. Rz. (IHE 36964)

7:2183. Carcano, Miguel Angel. MARIANO MORENO. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(19):5-11. A portrait of the Argentine leader (1778-1811). D. B. (IHE 36910)

7:2184. Carrera Andrade, Jorge. AMANECER DEL PENSAMIENTO CIENTIFICO Y LIBERAL [The dawn of scientific and liberal thought]. *Cultura Universitaria* (Venezuela) 1959 66/67:91-96. A general study of the progress of the Enlightenment in the territories of the Audiencia de Quito in the 18th century, with reference to outstanding figures in that cultural movement. G. C. C. (IHE 36836)

7:2185. Cevallos G., Gabriel. PARA ENTENDER BIEN AL ECUADOR [For a proper understanding of Ecuador].



Revista del Núcleo del Azuay de la Casa de Cultura Ecuatoriana 1957 8(13):75-154. A general interpretative essay of the country's history during the colonial era, its increasing ties with the history of Spain during those years, and the existence today of certain traditions and institutions dating from that time. G. C. C. (IHE 36651)

7:2186. Cutolo, Vicente Osvaldo. EL PRIMER PROFESOR DE DERECHO CANONICO EN BUENOS AIRES: DR. ANTONIO BASILIO RODRIGUEZ DE VIDA [The first professor of Canon Law in Buenos Aires: Dr. Antonio Basilio Rodríguez de Vida]. Archivum (Argentina) 1945-1959 3(2):269-277. References to the founding of the university and the creation of this chair, followed by data on the professor (1738-1809). Based on documents from the Archivo General de la Nación and the destroyed archive of the Archbishopric of Buenos Aires. B. T. (IHE 36833)

7:2187. Díaz Legórburu, Raúl. EL 19 DE ABRIL PARA LECCION DE NUESTRA HISTORIA [The 19th of April is a lesson in our history]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(63):325-327. Speech on the significance and importance of the revolution in Caracas (19 April 1810). D. B. (IHE 36959)

7:2188. Etchepareborda, Roberto. LA ASONADA DEL 1.º DE ENERO DE 1809 A TRAVES DE NUEVOS DOCUMENTOS [The riot of 1 January 1809 in the light of new documents]. Boletín de la Comisión Nacional de Museos y Monumentos Históricos (Argentina) 1960 1(1):separata. Publishes documents, among which are letters from Carlos José Guezzi, Francisco de Miranda and Posidonio Da Costa. They show clearly the extent of Portuguese espionage in Buenos Aires and clarify the circumstances of the much-discussed riot, which is considered by some historians to be the origin of the May Revolution. D. B. (IHE 36897)

7:2189. Furlong, Guillermo. EL ARGENTINO JUAN JOSE GODOY PRECURSOR DE PRECURSORES DE LA EMANCIPACION HISPANOAMERICANA [The Argentine Juan José Godoy, forerunner par excellence of Spanish American emancipation]. Historia (Argentina) 1960 5(19):69-86. Deals with the personality, significance and activities of this unjustly forgotten Jesuit (born in 1728), who was one of the greatest torchbearers of American and particularly Argentine independence. D. B. (IHE 36908)

7:2190. Gandfa, Enrique de. ORIGENES DE LAS DIFERENCIAS ENTRE LOS VIRREINATOS DEL PERU Y DEL RIO DE LA PLATA [Origins of the rivalry between the Viceroyalties of Peru and Río de la Plata]. Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú 1957/1958 11(13):67-220. Analyzes the motives (economic motives, the creation of the Río de la Plata viceroyalty, the imposing of duties, etc.) for the rivalry between Lima and Buenos Aires, which lasted through the colonial era and helped bring about war in 1808. The author examines closely the Peruvian side of the question, as seen in the Memoria (published here) of Viceroy Abascal (1806-1816), and furnishes hitherto unknown details and clarifies several matters. Spanish despotism is blamed for their loss of America. Article to be continued. B. T. (IHE 36802)

7:2191. [García Chuecos, Héctor]. ARCHIVO HISTORICO DE LA GRITA [The Historical Archives of La Grita]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) 1959 6(184):526-543, 47(185):102-122, and 48(186):138-163. Index of the first thirty-six volumes in this collection, which is housed in the Registro Principal del Estado de Tachira. They date from 1600 to 1808, and contain a large number of heterogeneous documents, on the whole judicial, local, or concerned with provincial administration. Article to be continued. G. C. C. (IHE 36529)

7:2192. Garmendia, Hermann. FISIONOMIA Y OBRA DE LAS GENERACIONES VENEZOLANAS [Physiognomy and work of the Venezuelan generations]. Revista Nacional de Cultura (Venezuela) 1960 12(139):6-12. Refers exclusively to the characteristics and actions of the generation that brought about the independence movement in 1810. D. B. (IHE 36962)

7:2193. Gilmore, Robert L. (U. S. State Department). THE IMPERIAL CRISIS, REBELLION, AND THE VICEROY:

NUEVA GRANADA IN 1809. Hispanic American Historical Review 1960 40(1):1-24. Antonio Amar y Borbón, Viceroy of New Granada (1803-1810) was ejected from office on 20 July 1810 by the people of Santafé de Bogotá. The immediate background of this revolution is discussed in terms of the relation of the Imperial Spanish crisis to the viceroyalty, the motives and justifications of the Quito rebellion and the attempts of Amar to resolve the problems posed by the rebellion. The rebellion in Quito of 10 August 1809 failed, but its influence, despite energetic official efforts to prevent this, spread to New Granada, but as the year 1809 ended, Amar seemed to feel that his policies had controlled the situation. The story, for which the National Archives of Colombia were used extensively and those of Ecuador occasionally, is not pursued beyond this point. J. A. Hawgood

7:2194. González, Julio César, and Raúl Alejandro Molina. Historia (Argentina) 1960 5(19). LA "MEMORIA SOBRE LA INVASION DE BUENOS AIRES POR LAS ARMAS INGLESAS" DE MARIANO MORENO [Mariano Moreno's "Report on the attack on Buenos Aires by English forces"], pp. 19-38. MEMORIA SOBRE LA INVASION DE BUENOS AIRES POR LAS ARMAS INGLESAS AL MANDO DEL GENERAL LORD BERESEFORD. AUTOGRAFO DEL DR. MARIANO MORENO [Report on the attack on Buenos Aires by English forces commanded by General Lord Beresford. Autograph of Dr. Mariano Moreno], pp. 39-68. Publishes, with commentary, Moreno's report, part of which was published in London in 1812, and which is in a private archive. It consists of a preliminary note on the origin of the work and the method followed in its preparation; notes on authors who have compiled records of historical antecedents (Beruti, Leyva, Segurola and Santu); an outline of the military position in the viceroyalty, and an account of events on 26 and 27 June 1806. The report is based fundamentally on an inquiry made by the Cabildo of Buenos Aires into the loss and recapture of the city in 1806. Bibliographical and explicatory notes are included. D. B. (IHE 36804, 36805)

7:2195. Hualde de Pérez Guilhou, Margarita. APOORTE PARA UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA CRITICA DE LA REVOLUCION DE MAYO [Contribution to a critical bibliography of the May Revolution]. Boletín de Estudios Políticos (Argentina) 1959 (9):117-150. A survey consisting of three parts: 1) history of the historiography of the revolution in Argentina; 2) the most important published sources (reports, contemporary accounts, official accounts, documents and newspapers), and 3) bibliography arranged alphabetically by authors. It includes almost exclusively works that refer particularly to the revolutionary events in Buenos Aires. D. B. (IHE 36895)

7:2196. Lahmeyer Lobo, Eulalia Maria. CAMINHO DE CHIQUITOS AS MISSOES GUARANIS (1690 a 1780). ENSAIO INTERPRETATIVO [The road from the Chiquitos to the Guarani missions (1690 to 1780). Interpretative essay]. Revista de História (Brazil) 1960 11(41):85-90, and (42):413-433. The first part analyzes the probable reasons why the Spanish government closed the road that had been opened by the Jesuits between the missions of the Chiquitos and the Guarani. The concluding part examines the various consequences of the closure, which influenced Paraguay's economic development, helped to isolate the eastern region of Bolivia, facilitated Portuguese expansion, etc. A list of sources and published works consulted is included. R. C. (IHE 36590)

7:2197. Lizardi, Ramón I. ALOCUCION PARA EL 19 DE ABRIL [Address for the 19th of April]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(63):328-333. Evocation of the first step in the movement toward emancipation in Venezuela (1810). D. B. (IHE 36958)

7:2198. Malca Olguín, Oscar. EL GREMIO DE PETATOS EN LA CIUDAD DE LOS REYES DEL PERU. AÑO 1772-1779 [The Guild of petate makers in the city of the Kings of Peru. 1772-1779]. Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú 1959 23(2):263-291. Following a short commentary, publishes the regulations of this guild of artisans (founded in Lima in 1772), which came into force in 1779. They consist of thirty-four articles and refer to such matters as the creation and organization of the guild, conditions required for entry, and the examinations to be passed by candidates as petate [mat made of dried palm-leaves or grass] makers. The document is of interest for the social and economic history of the Viceroyalty of Peru and is from the Archivo Nacional, Lima. R. C. (IHE 36811)



7:2199. Marfany, Roberto H. VISPERAS DE MAYO [The May Vespers]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(19):87-157. Examines the vicissitudes of the two main solutions considered in Argentina to the question of its separation from Spain: 1) to make the country a protectorate of Great Britain, or 2) to accept a monarchy under the Spanish-Portuguese Infanta Carlota Joaquina. The author concludes with an examination of the period leading up to the May Revolution. Based on published and unpublished documents (from a private archive), extracts from which are included in the text. An appendix contains facsimiles of Spanish and English publication. D. B. (IHE 36899)

7:2200. Martínez Collazos, David. LA EPOPEYA COMUNERA [The epic of the comuneros]. *Estudio* (Colombia) 1959 28(255/256):266-275. A speech on the uprising of the comuneros of Socorro (New Granada) in 1781. G. C. C. (IHE 36800)

7:2201. Mejía Calderón, Ismael. INFLUENCIA DE LA IGLESIA EN EL DESARROLLO DE GARCÍA ROVIRA [Influence of the Church on the development of García Rovira]. *Estudio* (Colombia) 1959 28(255/256):217-229. Data on the history of this part of Colombia during the colonial era, dealing chiefly with its ecclesiastical and missionary aspects. G. C. C. (IHE 36605)

7:2202. Mendoza, Cristóbal, L. EL 19 DE ABRIL DE 1810 EN LA HISTORIOGRAFÍA VENEZOLANA [The 19th of April, 1810, in the historiography of Venezuela]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(63):334-342. A speech summarizing the opinion of the first Venezuelan historians on the scale of the early movement toward emancipation in Venezuela, and comparing it with that of modern historians. D. B. (IHE 36957)

7:2203. Molina, Raúl Alejandro. ¿CUANDO SE PLIEGA ARTIGAS A LA REVOLUCION DE MAYO? UNA CARTA REVELADORA [When did Artigas pledge himself to the May Revolution? A revealing letter]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(19):272-274. Copy, with a short note, of a letter (Montevideo, 1811) which clarifies when and under what circumstances Artigas pledged himself to the revolution in Buenos Aires, to which city he went on 12 February 1811. D. B. (IHE 36900)

7:2204. Molina, Raúl Alejandro. LORD STRANGFORD Y LA REVOLUCION DE MAYO [Lord Strangford and the May Revolution]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(19):158-199. Publishes and examines a series of documents (1810), largely Lord Strangford's secret correspondence with his superior, the Marquis of Wellesley (Foreign Office, London). They concern the revolutionary situation in Latin America, and in particular in the Río de la Plata, and show Strangford's own ideas regarding the possible intervention of England in support of Argentine independence. Documentary index. D. B. (IHE 36901)

7:2205. Morón, Guillermo. JUICIO DE UNA INTERPRETACION. EL 19 DE ABRIL DE 1810 [Judgement of an interpretation. 19 April 1810]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura* (Venezuela) 1960 13(139):135-138. Considerations on the achievement of the generation which brought about the independence of Venezuela. D. B. (IHE 36961)

7:2206. Siso Martínez, J. M. EL 19 DE ABRIL Y LA INTEGRACION NACIONAL [The 19th of April and national integration]. *Revista de Historia* (Venezuela) 1960 1(2):11-20. Analyzes and evaluates the two historical dimensions which coincided in this date of Venezuelan independence: that which the Ayuntamiento and statutes represented, on the one hand, and the economic evolution, social structure and later ideological contributions, on the other. B. T. (IHE 36960)

7:2207. Unsigned. CATALOGO DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DEL PERÚ. REAL AUDIENCIA DE LIMA. GRADUACIONES DE ABOGADOS [Catalogue of the National Archives of Peru. The Royal Audiencia of Lima. Ranks of lawyers]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* 1958 22(2):500-510, 1959 23(1):238-254, and (2):485-496. Continuation from previous lists [See abstracts 5:237 and 1652]. Published here is a list of documents on the above subject from the years 1648 to 1800. R. C. (IHE 30243, 35645, and 36822)

7:2208. Unsigned. EL TESTIMONIO DE BOLIVAR ANTE LA HISTORIA [The testimony of Bolívar in the light of history]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(63):273-275. A note refuting a commentary on the report addressed by the Liberator to the people of New Granada (15 December 1812), known as the "Manifiesto de Caracas." The author denies that the report constitutes an apology for militarism or condemns the idea of the Caracas revolution. D. B. (IHE 36879)

7:2209. Unsigned. HOMENAJE DE LA ACADEMIA DE HISTORIA DE SANTANDER AL PROCER SANTANDEREANO JOSE ACEVEDO Y GOMEZ, EN EL SESQUICENTENARIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL [The Santander Academy of History's tribute to the Santander leader José Acevedo y Gómez, on the 150th anniversary of national independence]. *Estudio* (Colombia) 1960 29(257):325-363. A number devoted entirely to this outstanding figure of Colombian independence (1772-1817), including a biographical sketch, copy of baptismal and marriage certificates, a letter of 1810, the act of independence, etc. A chronological synopsis of Acevedo's life is also presented. D. B. (IHE 36919)

7:2210. Unsigned. INAUGURACION EN EL PANTEON DE LOS PROCERES DE LOS BUSTOS DE TUPAC AMARU Y DE PUMACAHUA [Consecration in the Leaders' Pantheon of the busts of Tupac Amaru and Pumacahua]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1957/1958 11(13):93-98. Two speeches exalting the memory of these two leaders of Peruvian independence. B. T. (IHE 36946)

7:2211. Valcárcel, Carlos Daniel. REFORMAS VIREINALES EN SAN MARCOS [Viceroyal reforms in San Marcos]. *Educación* (Peru) 1959 13(22):7-86. Examines three important periods in the institutional development of the University of San Marcos in Lima: 1) the rule of Viceroy Toledo (16th century); 2) the 18th century, closely connected with the expulsion of the Jesuits; an important role was played by José Baquijano y Carrillo, a representative of the Enlightenment in Peru, and though the reforms of the 18th century did not affect the University, they were fully realized in the "Conventorio de San Carlos; 3) the eve of independence -- the Spanish crown, alarmed by the increasing spread of revolutionary ideas, instructed Viceroy Pezuela to arrange a "visitation" to various centers of learning. An appendix publishes the records of the visitation made to the Colegio de San Bernardo del Cuzco in 1816. Based on documents from the central archives of the University of San Marcos and the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. E. R. (IHE 36838)

7:2212. Vila, Marco Aurelio. LA "REAL COMPAÑIA DE COMERCIO DE BARCELONA" EN VENEZUELA (1752-1816) [The "Royal Company of Commerce of Barcelona" in Venezuela (1752-1816)]. *Revista de Historia* (Venezuela) 1960 1(2):69-82. An introduction dealing with various aspects of the commercial relations between Venezuelans and Catalans in the second half of the 18th century. Based mainly on Frederic Rahola i Trémols, *Comercio de Cataluña con América en el siglo XVIII*. Article to be continued. B. T. (IHE 36813)

## WEST INDIES

See also: 7:2221

7:2213. Unsigned. CARTAS NO PUBLICADAS DE MIRANDA [Unpublished letters from Miranda]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1960 43(169):170-172. Copy of four letters: two from Francisco de Miranda to the Cuban Nicolás Arredondo (Jamaica, 1781) and two from the latter to Miranda (Cuba, 1781 and 1784). They refer to the exchange of prisoners and to the visit of Miguel de Azpiroz to Cuba. The letters are preserved in the Archivo Nacional de Cuba. E. R. (IHE 36893)

## Middle East

7:2214. Unsigned. LES ARABES ET LES FELLAHS LORS DE L'EXPEDITION D'EGYPTE EN 1798 [Arabs and fellahs at the time of the Egyptian expedition in 1798]. *Revue Libérale* 1960 (30):69-78. A description left by General Jean Louis Reynier of native life in the Nile valley. D. W. Houston



## United States of America

See also: 7:2391, 2411, 2592

7:2215. Applegate, Howard L. (Syracuse, New York). ANGELICAN CHAPLAINS SERVING IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY, 1775-1783. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1961 30(2):138-140. A list of seventeen chaplains known to have been Anglicans and of fourteen whose denominational affiliation is unknown.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:2216. Biddle, Francis. SCANDAL AT BIZARRE. American Heritage 1961 12(5):10-13 and 79-82. Recounts the events in connection with, and the trial of Anne Cary (Nancy) Randolph for, the murder of her illegitimate child. The case involved many illustrious names: her brother-in-law Richard Randolph, the supposed father and co-murderer, John Randolph of Roanoke, and her attorneys Patrick Henry and John Marshall. The trial ended in acquittal, but the scandal remained around the inhabitants of Bizarre Plantation, Virginia. In 1809 Nancy Randolph married Gouverneur Morris, whose housekeeper she had been. There were renewed efforts on the part of both families to discredit her, but the marriage proved successful. Illustrated and undocumented.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2217. Handy, Robert T. (Union Theological Seminary, New York). JOHN RODGERS, 1727-1811: "A LIFE OF USEFULNESS ON EARTH." Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1956 34(2):69-82. Biographical sketch of the Moderator of the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, elected 21 May 1789. Rodgers also served as a chaplain in the Revolution, as first president of the New York Missionary Society, as Vice-Chancellor of the Regents of the University of New York, as well as in other public positions and as minister of various churches, particularly the First Presbyterian Church in New York City.

W. D. Metz

7:2218. Jensen, Merrill (Univ. of Wisconsin), Samuel Flagg Bemis (Yale Univ.), and David Donald (Princeton Univ.). "THE LIFE AND SOUL OF HISTORY." New England Quarterly 1961 34(1):96-105. A review essay in which three historians record their impressions of those sections of the microfilmed Adams Papers which deal with the period of their specialization. All conclude that the papers represent a gold mine for researchers which has been hardly touched by the material previously published. The papers are especially valuable for political history, as well as social and economic development, and for the mass of incoming letters sent to the three generations of Adamses.

L. Gara

7:2219. Knollenberg, Bernhard. DID SAMUEL ADAMS PROVOKE THE BOSTON TEA PARTY AND THE CLASH AT LEXINGTON? Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1961 70(2):493-503. Seeks to correct the view set forth by various writers who have based their statements on an assertion by Thomas Hutchinson, made about 1778, that Samuel Adams and the Boston committee of correspondence forced the tea ships in December 1773 to tie up at the Boston wharves and then prevented their return to England. By reference to documents contemporary with the Tea Party, including some by Hutchinson himself, the author shows that the Whigs in fact tried to have the tea sent back to England, provided it could be done without payment of duty, and that Governor Hutchinson must bear the ultimate responsibility for preventing this action. Likewise, but without extensive discussion, the author questions the belief that Adams was responsible for the decision of the Minute Men to confront the British troops at Lexington.

W. D. Metz

7:2220. Larrabee, Harold A. (Union College). A NEAR THING AT YORKTOWN. American Heritage 1961 12(6):56-64, 69-73. Describes in some detail the Battle of Chesapeake Bay, which began 5 September 1781 and ended with the French fleet in control of the entrance to the Bay on 13 September. It was the decisive battle of the American Revolution, because it permitted the encirclement of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. The British fleet was under the command of Admiral Graves and the French, under Admiral de Grasse. Illustrated with paintings and maps.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2221. Leach, MacEdward (Univ. of Pennsylvania). NOTES ON AMERICAN SHIPPING BASED ON RECORDS OF THE COURT OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY OF JAMAICA, 1776-1812. American Neptune 1960 20(1):44-48. Draws attention to the records of the Court of the Vice-Admiralty in Jamaica, housed in the Public Archives at Spanish Town for the years just preceding and following the American Revolution. Of major interest are the papers of vessels seized during the Revolution and before the War of 1812. These papers consist of ships' logs, commissions, manifests, registry documents, and business and personal letters. The testimony of American and British officers also on file here contains much important information bearing on the whole time. These papers are primary for anyone working in this period.

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7:2222. Malone, Dumas (Univ. of Virginia). THE RELEVANCE OF MR. JEFFERSON. Virginia Quarterly Review 1961 37(3):332-349. Reviewing the misuse of Jefferson's actions and ideas by successive generations, the author attempts to distinguish between those words and ideas which were of temporary application and those which have timeless appeal and relevance. He concludes that those elements which deal with liberation of the spirit and the development of the individual still have applicability. Times, needs, policies and methods change, but human beings remain. Here is the core of the recurring appeal of Jefferson.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2223. Middlekauf, Robert (Yale Univ.). EDUCATION IN COLONIAL AMERICA. Current History 1961 41(239):5-8 and 14. A sketch of the educational facilities in pre-revolutionary America, outlining the efforts made in New England, the South, and the Middle Colonies to educate the young. The principal means used were private, or sectarian schools, public, or tuition schools, apprentice agreements, and tutorial arrangements by the family. Save in New England, there was little participation by either provincial or local governments. "Variety in support, in sponsors, in state participation, and in the forms institutions assumed characterized colonial education."

W. J. Schellings

7:2224. Nisbet, Charles. LETTERS TO THE REV. WILLIAM MARSHALL. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1961 39(1):43-61. Four letters written in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1798 and 1799 by the Rev. Charles Nisbet, President of Dickinson College, to the Rev. William Marshall, Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia. Born and educated in Scotland, Nisbet was both a conservative Calvinist and a conservative in politics. His letters criticize sharply the growing Jeffersonian Republican party and are vigorously anti-French. Article to be continued.

W. D. Metz

7:2225. Rawlings, Gerald. THE MOUNTAIN MEN. History Today 1961 11(10):693-702. The rise and fall of the Rocky Mountain fur trade following the Lewis and Clark expedition.

L. Kasparian

7:2226. Reardon, John J. (Loyola Univ., Chicago). RELIGIOUS AND OTHER FACTORS IN THE DEFEAT OF THE "STANDING ORDER" IN CONNECTICUT, 1800-1818. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1961 30(2):93-110. Traces the Republican attack on Connecticut Federalism after the election of 1800. In Connecticut, Federalism was more than a party; it was "a political creed," defended by clergymen, lawyers and teachers who had been graduated from Yale under Timothy Dwight's presidency. By attacking state support of the Congregational establishment, subsequent state efforts to placate dissenters by grants doled out according to political expediency, and the lack of secret voting, the Jeffersonians were able to weaken Federalism, which collapsed when the Hartford Convention made the Federalist position untenable.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:2227. Rudolph, Marilou Alston. MICHAEL RUDOLPH, "LION OF THE LEGION." Georgia Historical Quarterly 1961 45(3):201-222. Examines the life of Michael Rudolph, focusing on his daring career as an officer in the American Revolution, his residence in Georgia, and his return to military service as a disgruntled officer on the Northwest frontier in the 1790's. In 1793, after resigning from the army, he sailed on a vessel destined for the West Indies and was never heard from again.

R. Lowitt

7:2228. Smith, Elwyn A. (Pittsburgh Theological Seminary). THE DOCTRINE OF IMPUTATION AND THE PRESBYTERIAN SCHISM OF 1837-1838. Journal of the



Presbyterian Historical Society 1960 38(3):129-151. Imputation is a doctrine that describes the means, modes and justification of the fixing of Adam's sin upon man. The author traces the changing views of the doctrine from the beginning of the 18th century through Jonathan Edwards, Jonathan Dickinson, Samuel Hopkins, Samuel Baird, and Hezekiah Balch, to Ezra Stiles Ely in the second decade of the 19th century. The doctrinal debate conducted by these theologians helped to prepare the way for the Old School - New School division among the Presbyterians. W. D. Metz

7:2229. Thomason, Hugh M. (Western Kentucky State College). GOVERNOR PETER EARLY AND THE CREEK INDIAN FRONTIER, 1813-1815. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1961 45(3):223-237. Examines Indian affairs in Georgia and along its frontiers during the administration of Governor Peter Early, which took place while the War of 1812 was raging. R. Lowitt

7:2230. Timberlake, Richard H., Jr. (Florida State Univ.). THE SPECIE STANDARD AND CENTRAL BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE 1860. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(3):318-341. Traces "the emergence of central banking ideas and institutions" from 1790 to 1860 "within the context of specie standards." The author "argues that a consciously directed central bank policy was incompatible with adherence to metallic standards; that such incompatibility explains a great deal of the abhorrence society felt in

maintaining a central bank in the United States; that the development of public banks -- banks chartered by Congress -- occurred predominantly for fiscal purposes; and finally, that the central banking idea developed residually as an 'external economy' to the public character of these institutions." E. Feldman

7:2231. Unsigned. A DOCUMENT OF JULY 4, 1776. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1960 38(3):191-192. An appeal from the people of the counties of Westmoreland and West Augusta, claimed by both Virginia and Pennsylvania, to the Second Continental Congress of the United States, for relief from the conflicting jurisdiction of the two states. The manuscript is in the papers of the Presbyterian Historical Society. It contains no signatures, and it is not clear whether it is a draft for the signed copy, or a copy of the original. W. D. Metz

7:2232. Unsigned. THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1811. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1960 38(4):248-252. A letter by I. Van Den Helwel, Secretary of the Humane Society, to the Rev. John Broadhead Romeyn, Presbyterian minister of the Cedar Street Church of New York City and moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, dated New York, 5 December 1811, describing the work of the Humane Society in providing legal assistance for imprisoned debtors and food for imprisoned debtors and other poverty-stricken persons. W. D. Metz

## C. 1815-1871

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:2278, 2306, 2327, 2379

7:2233. Andics, Erzsébet. A HABSBURGOK ÉS A FORRADALMAK ELLENI CÁRI SEGÍTSÉG KÉRDÉSE (A MÜNCHENGRÄTZI EGYEZMÉNYTŐL 1849 MÁJUSÁIG) [The Habsburgs and the question of tsarist help against the revolutions; from the Münchengerätz Agreement to May 1849]. *Századok* 1960 94(4):556-594. Deals with diplomatic relations between the Habsburg and Romanov dynasties from the Congress of Vienna up to May 1849. The 1833 Münchengerätz and Berlin agreements among Austria, Prussia and Russia are considered as a renewal of the Holy Alliance to fight against revolutionary movements to preserve conservative law and order in Europe. On the grounds of the 1833 pacts Francis Joseph I of Austria asked for Russian military intervention in Hungary, and Tsar Nicholas I sent troops to defeat Hungary's anti-Habsburg revolution in 1849. The author also relates diplomatic as well as political activities of Prince Metternich, Lajos Kossuth, Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, Prince Windischgrätz and others. Based partly on archival sources. F. Wagner

7:2234. Black, Collinson R.D. JEVONS AND CAIRNES. *Economica* 1960 27(107):214-232. A series of letters between Jevons and Cairnes in the years 1863 to 1874, concerning economic issues, are published here for the first time, and illustrate that although Jevons had no respect for the orthodox economics of J. S. Mill, he always managed to admire the quite orthodox Cairnes, even when the latter failed to grasp the meaning of Jevons' own Theory of Political Economy (1872). Despite his criticism of Mill and Fawcett in this book, Jevons' correspondence with Cairnes reveals that he did not regard his own utility theory of value as being entirely contradictory to Cairnes' version of classical doctrine. P. d'A. Jones

7:2235. Bobkov, A. M. K ISTORII RASKOLA SOIUZA OTVERZHENNYKH V 1836-1837 GODAKH [Concerning the history of the split in the Bund der Geächteten in the years 1836-1837]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1959 (5):92-109. In 1836 a split took place in the Bund der Geächteten, the secret democratic-republican organization founded by German émigrés in Paris in 1834; the most extreme, mainly proletarian elements broke off and formed the new secret "Bund der Gerechten." The author determines that the reasons for the split were: 1) the antagonism of the proletarians and semiproletarians toward the element which tended in the direction of utopian communism, on the one hand, and toward the petit-bourgeois wing, on the other, and 2) disunity with respect to organizational questions.

The hierarchical structure of the organization and its conspiratorial form were in contradiction to its practical activity, e. g. its propaganda work, and also to the conditions under which the many semiproletarian members of the Bund lived and fought. The Bund der Gerechten more or less groped in the dark until its reorganization in 1847 by Marx and Engels, who made it into the core of the Communist party. Based on works of Marx and Engels, Treitschke and other 19th-century writers and on the periodical *Der Geächtete* published by J. Venedey (Paris, 1834). Erna Wollert (1)

7:2236. Guiral, Pierre (Univ. of Aix-Marseille). MEASURE DE PROUDHON [The measure of Proudhon]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1961 8(2):161-168. Short review of the career of P.-J. Proudhon (1809-1865), French socialist philosopher, occasioned by recent publication of two volumes of his hitherto unpublished Notebooks (1843-1847). The latter support the conclusion that he was more of a brilliant eccentric than a systematic political philosopher, and that (except in religious matters) he was as much of a reactionary in his views as he was a liberal. H. D. Piper

7:2237. Halperin, S. William (Univ. of Chicago). VISCONTI-VENOSTA AND THE DIPLOMATIC CRISIS OF JULY 1870. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(4):295-309. Examines the efforts of Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, the foreign minister of King Victor Emmanuel, to avert a conflict between France and Prussia over the Hohenzollern candidature for the Spanish throne and thus eliminate the possibility of Italy being drawn into a war which it could not afford. His attempts ranged from a proposed tripartite mediation by Great Britain, Austria-Hungary and Italy to direct pressure on Spain, and the attempted revival of the candidature of Victor Emmanuel's younger son. J. J. Woods

7:2238. Higham, Robin D. S. (Univ. of North Carolina). THE RUSSIAN FLEET ON THE EASTERN SEABOARD, 1863-1864: A MARITIME CHRONOLOGY. *American Neptune* 1960 20(1):49-61. In September 1863 Admiral Lessovalsky arrived in New York with the first of seven ships which wintered on the American coast. Though presumed at the time to be sent to aid the Union cause, they were actually a diplomatic lever against Napoleon III. All studies of the incident have heretofore been based upon Harper's Weekly, but this one uses the shipping columns of contemporary newspapers to show that the fleet made a number of voyages to gather intelligence in the West Indies and Bermuda as well as along the Eastern seaboard, till June 1864. A



7:2239. Kahn, Robert A. (Rutgers Univ.). METTERNICH: REAPPRAISAL OF HIS IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. *Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(4):333-339. The "living lesson" of Metternich's "work pertaining to international relations is not embedded in any particulars of political strategy but in principles which may be summarized as follows: moderation in success and perseverance in defeat, steadfastness of purpose as the intrinsic premise of compromise irrespective of conflicting ideologies, consensus based on reason and not on emotion. Surely not these principles in themselves but failure to apply them successfully is responsible for Metternich's equivocal position in history." J. J. Woods

7:2240. Kubat, Daniel (Clarkson College of Technology). MARX AND CIESZKOWSKI. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1961 20(1):114-117. Calls attention to the writings of the forgotten Polish philosopher August Cieszkowski, who offered a challenge to the Hegelian philosophy of history, and raises the question of Cieszkowski's possible intellectual influence on his contemporary, Karl Marx.

E. B. Richards

7:2241. Lademacher, Horst. DIE POLITISCHE UND ZIALE IDEE BEI MOSES HESS [Moses Hess' political and social principle]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1960 42(2):14-230. Hess was the first writer to draw the consequences of German philosophy for socialism. At eighteen, he considered himself "a pious Jew"; at twenty-three, he considered himself an anachronism. The civil discrimination and cultural segregation he experienced evoked his demand for political emancipation, but in *Die Heilige Geschichte der Menschheit*, the economic motive dominated. Hess advocated the abolition of hereditary privilege and the -- moneyed -- aristocracy, but was no "stomach" Socialist. He prophesied that England would experience the first social revolution and maintained that capitalism's private property and open competition cause the impoverishment of the masses and the enrichment of capitalists, and the destruction of small business and the middle class. Hess rejected Marx's Hegelian dialectics, but not Hegel's notion of freedom is to be sought not in individuality but in commonality. He envisioned that communism would abolish the distinction between pleasure and work. He opted for democracy over freedom and recognized the interdependence of state and society, and envisaged with equanimity the dictatorship of the proletariat preliminary to the attainment of the goal. His acquaintance with the disillusioned revolutionary Alexander Herzen proved no difficulty, since Hess valued action over philosophizing. The publication of the *Communist Manifesto* separated the "scientific" from the "true" socialists of the Hess type.

L. Kestenberg

7:2242. Landry, Herral E. (Univ. of Alabama). SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN ATLANTIC DIPLOMACY, 1850-1861. *Journal of Southern History* 1961 27(2):184-207. The diplomatic victory won by the United States over Great Britain in respect to the West African slave trade, particularly in relation to Spanish Cuba, and the relaxation of British pressure that resulted, removed a cementing factor in the United States. The withdrawal of the foreign threat removed a common bond of North and South in the United States and had a serious and direct relation to the outbreak of the Civil War. This condition gives viability to the usually condemned memorandum (Secretary of State William H. Seward on 1 April 1861, promising aggressive diplomatic action against Britain, France, Spain and Russia.

S. E. Humphreys

7:2243. Putintsev, V. A. GERTSEN V BOR'BE ZA SREDOVUIU, DEMOKRATICHESKUIU KUL'TURU NARODOV PADA [Herzen's struggle for an advanced, democratic Western culture]. *Vestnik Istori Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1960 (20):1-63. Discusses Herzen as a Russian patriot who although preferred Western European culture and technology to Russian autocracy for his country, saw the contradictions between the bourgeois governments in Europe and the United States and the fundamental social problems of these countries. Based on Herzen's complete works.

E. B. Richards

7:2244. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY KARLA MARXSA [New documents of Karl Marx]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1959 (4):102-107. Three letters from Marx to his wife, Jenny, written in 1864 in Manchester after the death of Wilhelm Wolf, one of his closest friends and collaborators, and some biographical notes about Wolf. The letters are published here for the first time in Russian, on the basis of photo-

copies in the Central Party Archives in the Institute of Marxism-Leninism (Moscow). Erna Wollert (t)

7:2245. Woodcock, George. BAKUNIN: THE DESTRUCTIVE URGE. *History Today* 1961 11(7):469-478. A biographical account of the Russian anarchist in Russia and Western Europe, who attempted to put his theory into practice.

L. Kasparian

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

7:2246. Emerit, Marcel (Univ. of Algiers). L'ETAT D'ESPRIT DES MUSULMANS D'ALGERIE DE 1847 A 1870 [The state of mind of the Algerian Moslems from 1847 to 1870]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1961 8(2):103-120. Emphasizes a deep antipathy on the part of the natives to French civilian rule which was rarely reported by the civil administrators. Based primarily, for lack of other surviving sources, on the unpublished reports of French army officers in governmental archives.

H. D. Piper

7:2247. Imamuddin, S. M. THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ALGERIA AND THE NATIONAL RISINGS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Islamic Review* 1960 48(7):26-31. A survey of various Algerian resistance movements against the French in the last century, together with a brief analysis of the causes for their failure.

N. Rescher

7:2248. Pieltain de la Peña, Ricardo. PANORAMA GENERAL DE LA GUERRA DE AFRICA (1859-1860) [General panorama of the African war (1859-1860)]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1960 4(6):89-151. A summary of the operations of the Spanish against the Moors in Morocco and the circumstances surrounding them. The author finds justification for defects which have been attacked by military historians -- except for the calamitous sanitary arrangements, which cost more casualties than the campaign itself. He gives a positive evaluation of the war's military, political and national aspects.

C. S. S. (IHE 36977)

7:2249. Schnapper, Bernard. LES TRIBUNAUX MUSULMANS ET LA POLITIQUE COLONIALE AU SENEGAL (1830-1914) [Moslem courts and colonial policy in Senegal, 1830-1914]. *Revue Historique de Droit Français et Etranger* 1961 39(1):90-128. In 1857 special courts were created by the French for four Mohammedan communities in Senegal. They represented a departure from the French policy of assimilation which created serious difficulties for the colonial administration.

J. A. Clarke

### Asia

See: 7:2288

### CHINA

7:2250. Muramatsu, Yûji (Hitotsubashi Univ.). SHINDAI NO SHINSHI-JINUSHI NI OKERU TOCHI TO KANSHOKU [Domain and bureaucracy in the eyes of a gentleman-landlord of Ch'ing China]. *Hitotsubashi ronsô* 1960 44(6):24-52. Taking as an example a landlord in the Chekiang province from the Tao Kuang to T'ung Chih era, discusses the relation between the maintenance of his estate of gentry and his landownership. The author lays stress on the point that the landlords of the Ch'ing era were concerned first of all with the acquisition and maintenance of the estate of gentry, rather than with enlarging the scale of their landownership. Based on Yung-K'ang hu-shih Shih-fêi it'ienchi owned by the Tôyô Bunko [Oriental Library](Tokyo), which is a record of the land donated by the Wu family in the Yung-K'ang district to pay for the "Kakyo" [higher official service examination].

M. Koyama

7:2251. Nakahara, Teruo. SHIN DAI SÔSEN NI YORU SHÔHIN RYÛTSÛ NI TSUITE [Commodity circulation by the Ts'ao Ch'uan in the Ch'ing Dynasty]. *Shigaku-Kenkyû* 1959 (72):67-81. The grain-tribute junks which transported the tribute grain from many districts to Peking had, at the same time, a great influence upon the general circulation of commodities along the route of the Grand Canal in the Ch'ing Dynasty.

M. Oyama



7: 2252. Ono, Shinji (Kyoto Univ.). JUNGUN NO KIHON-TEKI SEIKAKU O MEGUTTE [On the basic character of the Huai army in the later period of the Ch'ing Dynasty]. *Rekishigaku-kenkyu* 1960 (245): 22-38. An analysis of the Huai army organized by Li Hung-chang in the period of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion. The author shows that 1) the leaders of the Huai army came from Hōfēi in Anhwei Province; 2) the Huai army was composed of elements from the T'uan-lien [a private guard of the landlord against the peasants]; 3) the T'uan-lien was firmly maintained by the blood relationships and backwardness of that area, and 4) the old-fashioned type of this organization was succeeded by the Peiyang Army. M. Oyama

## JAPAN

7: 2253. Ebato, Akira (Univ. of Tokyo), and Kimiko Toi (Joshi-gakuin College). SUWA SEISHIGYŌ NI OKERU SANGYOSHIOHON NO KEISEIKATEI [The growth of industrial capital in the silk-reeling industry in Suwa]. *Shakai Keizai Shigaku* 1960 26(3): 254-285. An analysis of the enterprises of silk-reeling families in Suwa district from the late Tokugawa period to the Meiji Restoration. In Japan it was generally impossible to accumulate capital by increasing productive power of agriculture, partly because there were restrictions in the agricultural law, and partly because the feudal estates were inviolable. In Suwa, however, the development of the silk-reeling industry caused the differentiation of the peasantry class; capital and labor thus evolved from the single group of independent producers. Machines were introduced into the silk-reeling industry in Suwa earlier than anywhere else. Based on documents of a silk-reeling family. K. Sugiyama

7: 2254. Horie, Eiichi (Kyoto Univ.). NOMINSO BUNKAI NO BUNSEKI HOHO [How to analyze the disintegration of the peasantry in Japan]. *Keizai Ronsō* 1961 87: 1-26. Opposing the traditional method of analyzing the disintegration of the peasantry, in which the emphasis has been laid exclusively upon landownership, the author insists that emphasis should be on the production or management of agriculture. Landownership cannot be the decisive element for the form or the developmental stage of agricultural production, nor can it clarify the relation between agriculture and capitalism. If agricultural management is considered as the main subject, agriculture would be appreciated in its relation to capitalism, and a reappraisal could be made of parasitic landownership, which has been considered the detrimental factor. K. Sugiyama

7: 2255. Horie, Yasuzo (Kyoto Univ.). NIHON NO KIN-DAIKA TO YOGAKU OYOB I JUGAKU [The role of Confucian and Western learning in the modernization of Japan]. *Keizai Ronsō* 1961 87: 127-147. The leaders of the Meiji Restoration generally accepted Western learning on the ground of the Confucian idea regarding national prosperity and defense, and were enlightened by Western learning. In short, the underlying nationalism was originally fostered by Confucian learning. The author criticizes the prevailing tendency in Japan to treat Confucian learning exclusively as a deterrent to the modernization of Japan. K. Sugiyama

7: 2256. Ōhashi Hiroshi (Nōgyō sōgō kenkyūjo) [Synthetic agricultural laboratory]. SATSUMA KINZAN NO KENKYŪ [A study of the gold mine in the Satsuma han]. *Shakai Keizai Shigaku* 1961 27(1): 477-495. Analyzes the management system and the technology of the gold mine in the Satsuma han. Though the gold mine was owned by the han, its management was let out to contractors. There was hardly any differentiation among the miner class, and the mine was run on a very small scale by family labor. Material was all borrowed in advance from the han, and European technology was not introduced. The greater part of the gross profits was applied to the budget of the han, and the rate of reinvestment in the gold mine was under ten per cent. High yields were attained by hard work, because good mineral deposits were found within the ore. Based on documents owned by the Aikō family of Kagoshima Prefecture. K. Sugiyama

7: 2257. Shigefuji, Takeo (Nagasaki Univ.). KEIŌ MEIJI SHONEN NO URAGAMI KUZURE TO SHINBUTSU BUNRI SEISAKU [The "Uragami kuzure" (descendants of earlier Christians) and the policy of separation of Shintoism and Buddhism in the Keiō and early Meiji era]. *Keiei to keizai* 1961 (86): 27-67. Analyzes the persecution of the Christians in Uragami in the Keiō and early Meiji era. In Japan, Christian missionary

work was forbidden from 1612 to 1873. With the opening of the ports at the end of the Tokugawa era, however, contact with European countries began, and the number of believers increased, and they openly confessed their belief. The Shogunate, in accordance with the wishes of the anti-alien group, persecuted the believers, and the Meiji government also adopted Shintoism as a state religion and prohibited Christian missionary work. In the case of the afore-mentioned persecution, the number of the believers punished increased greatly. Based on documents of the Nagasaki prefectural library.

K. Sugiyama

7: 2258. Shimazaki, Takao (Keiō Univ.). KINSEI KEI-SEISAIMIN-RON NO ICHI KOSATSU [Modern views on the "Keisei-saimin"]. *Shakai Keizai Shigaku* 1961 (26): 148-165. An analysis of the "Keisei-saimin" [Governing and welfare], especially of the "prosperity of the nation" that appeared in Mito han in the later Shogunate period. As the agricultural crisis in the villages was brought out by the development of production of commodities, there developed a populist concept of national property, according to which agriculture was the source of wealth. When the foreign relations of the Meiji state became prominent, this concept, being connected with strong armaments, transformed itself into the chauvinistic slogan of "the prosperous and strong nation," upon which the "Keisei-saimin" was mainly based. K. Sugiyama

## Canada

See also: 7: 2116

7: 2259. Burns, Flora H. THE GRAND COLLABORATION. THE BIRTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. *Queen's Quarterly* 1958 65(2): 195-208. The centennial of the founding of the Crown Colony of British Columbia occasioned this account of the close and almost telepathic collaboration (1858-1859) between Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton (already famous as a writer), the new British Secretary of State for the Colonies, and James (later Sir James) Douglas, Chief Factor of the Western Department of the Hudson's Bay Company, in setting up the colonial government there so successfully that within the incredibly short space of thirteen years British Columbia had developed from an unexplored and almost inaccessible wilderness into the full status of a Province of the Dominion of Canada. Douglas became the first Governor of British Columbia, and the official correspondence between the two men is quoted from, and the previous careers of both are summarized. J. A. Hawgood

7: 2260. Metcalf, George. DRAPER CONSERVATISM AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE CANADAS, 1836-1847. *Canadian Historical Review* 1961 42(4): 300-324. An evaluation of the political career of William Henry Draper, Attorney General of the Province of Canada. The achievement of responsible government was not merely the victory of the Baldwin-LaFontaine Reformers, but was also influenced by the actions of the Moderates, and particularly of Draper, in his efforts to form a "respectable" Conservative Party. Draper's administration of 1844-1846 was important for avoiding a grave clash between the colony and the Imperial Government. Based primarily on the official and private correspondence of the Governors General of Canada and of local politicians. Journal

## Europe

## BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 7: 2308

7: 2261. Nedelkovitch, Dušan. LES PRINCIPAUX SAVANTS YUGOSLAVES AU XIX<sup>e</sup> SIECLE [The main Yugoslav scientists in the 19th century]. *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de Leurs Applications* 1960 13(4): 317-323. In the early 19th century the Serbian lands gained a large measure of independence. Scientific research developed rapidly particularly in astronomy and physics. The names and achievements of the principal Yugoslav scientists, some of whom enjoyed European reputations, are cited. J. A. Clarke

7: 2262. Politis, Janis. AZ OSZTÁLYOK SZEREPE AZ 1821. ÉVI GÖRÖG NEMZETI FELKELESBEN [The role



of the classes in the 1821 Greek national uprising]. *Századok* 1961 95(1):118-137. Examines the concept of the new Greek nation in relation to the theory of continuity. The author then discusses the stratification of the peasantry, feudalists, Phanariots, priesthood, bourgeoisie, artisans and merchants, and their attitude to the revolt. Due to the domestic conditions and the contemporary foreign constellation, the 1821 uprising failed to achieve its bourgeois democratic goals. Published material is used. F. Wagner

## BELGIUM

7:2263. Bronne, Carlo. ANDRE FONTAINAS, CINQUIEME BOURGMESTRE DE BRUXELLES [André Fontainas, Fifth mayor of Brussels]. *Synthèses* 1961 15(178):41-64. Traces the public career of André Fontainas, who became the fifth mayor of Brussels in 1860. Jean Fontainas, the father of André, had served in the French army during the period of the French Revolution and was with the French troops that came to the Lowlands. Jean became a citizen of Belgium, where André was born in 1807. André Fontainas was educated as a lawyer and served his political career in the Communal Council of Brussels, working largely on fiscal and educational reforms. He became one of the leaders of the Liberal Association and Constitutional Union, which was a progressive political faction supporting the monarchy. As mayor of Brussels he was popular and liberal. He was praised highly by Victor Hugo for his friendliness and his support of the fine arts. André Fontainas died in 1863 at the age of fifty-six. D. L. Ling

7:2264. Le Berger Carrière, Jacques. LE DESTIN ROYAL DE LEOPOLD I, FOUNDATEUR DE LA MONARCHIE BELGE [The royal destiny of Leopold I, founder of the Belgian monarchy]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1960 (125):616-621. The career of Leopold of Saxe-Coburg up to 1831, when he was chosen as King of the Belgians. D. W. Houston

## FRANCE

See also: 7:2124, 2236, 2246, 2386

7:2265. Aguet, Jean-Pierre. LE TIRAGE DES QUOTIDIENS DE PARIS SOUS LA MONARCHIE DE JUILLET [Circulation of Paris dailies under the July Monarchy]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1960 10(2):216-286. A history of the press under the July Monarchy is not yet available. The author attempts to 1) recapture the problem of the circulation of Paris dailies and the distribution of their subscribers; 2) systematize the statistics available in the *Archives nationales de France*; 3) establish what information is common to all books dealing with the press under Louis Philippe, and 4) indicate how many lacunae exist in this research. Only the dailies expressing major political tendencies are considered, even those that did not exist throughout the period of the July Monarchy. The data are placed in their historical context: power conflicts among important political figures, parliamentary struggles, and innovations to increase circulation. The author presents statistics yielding totals of circulation and subscription, based on annual and monthly averages. The importance of Paris vis à vis provincial subscribers is analyzed year by year (from 1834 to 1847). This is reflected in the study of the growth or decline of a number of individual newspapers. Papers are grouped according to political ideologies: there were two government organs, five officially government controlled, five rightist, five legitimist, five leftist, one Bonapartist and two without political labels. L. Kestenberg

7:2266. Barker, Richard J. (Montclair State College). FRENCH ENTREPRENEURSHIP DURING THE RESTORATION: THE RECORD OF A SINGLE FIRM, THE ANZIN MINING COMPANY. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(2):161-178. The business records of the Anzin Mining Company from 1815 to 1830 are examined in the light of "recent interpretations of the nature of French entrepreneurship." These interpretations portray early 19th-century French industry as evolving around small units, managed cautiously by men concerned more with security, continuity and family honor, and less with profit maximization and competitive practices which more generally characterize the American experience. The author concludes that "while the record of the Anzin Company from 1815 to 1821 follows the pattern suggested as typical of French entrepreneurship," it was not quite so in the later years of the firm's history, when a more favorable business environ-

ment motivated the company to operate more forcefully and efficiently. Based largely upon the minutes of the board of directors of the Anzin Mining Company. E. Feldman

7:2267. Bogdanovskaia, N. S., ed. DOKUMENTY O LIONSKOM VOSTANII 1834 GODA [Documents concerning the revolt in Lyons in the year 1834]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1959 (4):115-118. Publishes Russian translations of two reports made by the Russian military agent in Paris, Prince Andrei Galitsyn, to Minister of War Count Alexander Chernyshev concerning the military revolt in Lyons which lasted six days. The French originals of the documents are preserved in the French Section of the Central State Archives of Military History of the USSR. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2268. Dardel, Geneviève. QUAND LA SAVOY DEVINT FRANÇAISE [When Savoy became French]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1960 (125):553-559. A description of the plebiscite of 22 April 1860. D. W. Houston

7:2269. Dupuy, Aime (Algiers Academy). LE RAIL ET LES LETTRES FRANÇAISES SOUS LE SECOND EMPIRE [Rails and French letters in the Second Empire]. *Information Historique* 1961 23(1):9-16. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 6:398 and 7:1315]. This article contains comments on the railroad, often anecdotal in character, by various French writers, including Gérard de Nerval, Flaubert, the Goncourt brothers, Taine, Mérimée, Veuillot and Victor Duruy, and briefly discusses the place of the railroad in the literature of the time. G. Iggers

7:2270. Hill, Henry Bertram (Univ. of Wisconsin), ed. A LETTER FROM LOUIS BLANC IN EXILE. *Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(3):234-240. This letter is viewed as the most important of forty-four recently recovered letters written by Louis Blanc, all but one dated later than August 1848, to a Madame de Montmahon. "The most striking general features" of this letter, the editor writes, "are Blanc's sharply lessened although still existent abhorrence of violence as a revolutionary weapon, and a strengthened recognition that social reform could be instituted only from a position of power." J. J. Woods

7:2271. Hirai, Shin (Keiô Univ.). BLANQUI NI KAN-SURU DAMPEN [Some fragments on Blanqui]. *Mita Gakkai Zasshi* 1961 54(3):159-167. Begins by criticizing the widely accepted view of Blanqui as a sentimental revolutionary without any theory. The author then discusses the relation between Blanqui and Marx, Blanqui's nationalistic patriotism, and the relation between Blanqui and Buonarrotti, who conveyed to Blanqui the thought of Babeuf. E. Sakai

7:2272. Limouzin-Lamothe, R. LE PILLAGE DE L'ARCHEVECHE DE PARIS EN JUILLET 1830 [The pillage of the archiepiscopal palace of Paris in July 1830]. *Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France* 1958 44(141):73-86. Analyzes in detail a memoir prepared by several members of the Metropolitan chapter in Paris describing mob pillage of the archiepiscopal palace in Paris during the July Revolution of 1830. B. C. Weber

7:2273. Oberlé, Raymond. L'HISTOIRE DE L'EDUCATION, CONTRIBUTION A L'HISTOIRE SOCIALE: L'EXEMPLE DE MULHOUSE [The history of education, a contribution to social history: the example of Mulhouse]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1960 15(5):963-973. An analysis of curricula, social origin of students and changes in the school system in mid-19th century Mulhouse. The author attempts to demonstrate the extent to which a history of education reflects sociological structure, economic needs, and conflicting philosophical ideals of education. G. Iggers

7:2274. Perroy, Gilbert. HAUSSMANN "L'EVENTREUR" [Haussmann, "the wrecker"]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1960 (126):744-752. An appreciation of the rebuilding of Paris which considers the chief criticisms of Haussmann's work and finds them for the most part unjustified. D. W. Houston

7:2275. Pradalie, Georges (Montpellier). BALZAC ET LA LEGENDE NAPOLEONNIENNE [Balzac and the Napoleonic legend]. *Information Historique* 1961 23(3):114-117. Rapidly disillusioned by the July Monarchy, Balzac idealized the grandeur of the legitimate kings. Even more so he turned



to the admiration of Napoleon and helped through his novels, which are liberally quoted in the article, to create the Napoleon cult of the 1840's. G. Iggers

7:2276. Rémond, René (National Foundation of Political Science, Paris). LA MORALE DE FRANKLIN ET L'OPINION FRANÇAISE SOUS LA MONARCHIE CENSITAIRE [The ethic of Franklin and French opinion during the electoral monarchy, 1815-1852]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(3):193-214. A chapter from a forthcoming doctoral dissertation on French opinion concerning the USA, 1815-1852. Based on published sources, this detailed description of Franklin's remarkable fame in France shows that this was due less to his achievements as scientist and diplomat than to his embodiment of the ideal bourgeois virtues. Poor Richard's *Almanac* went through close to fifty printings between 1815 and 1852. H. D. Piper

7:2277. Tsuijima, Shōzō. SEIGENSENKYO-OSEI NO JIKI NIOKERU FURANSU-GINKO NO SEIKAKU [The character of the Bank of France in the period of the electoral monarchy]. *Shigaku Zasshi* 1960 69(1):31-74. Deals with the problem whether or not Bank of France credit penetrated into industry and commerce in the period of the *monarchie censitaire*. In many provinces a high, sometimes usurious rate of interest could be found, in spite of the abundance of capital. After the Restoration the application of Article XI of the Bank was altered, thus enabling the monopolization of the Bank of France by some powerful Paris bankers, who obtained excessive interest and commissions. Because of the higher rates of interest, however, industrialists and merchants of the capital and provinces resisted this monopoly, and demanded revision of Article XI. The state of banking was ameliorated by the foundation of the Caisse Laffitte-Gouin. Yet the monopoly of the Bank of France was not abolished up to the Revolution of 1848. The author concludes that the credit of the Bank did not penetrate efficiently into industrial and commercial circles under the electoral monarchy. A

#### GERMANY

See also: 2135, 2136, 2137, 2295, 2305, 2311, 2345, 2499

7:2278. Kroeger, Gert (Lübeck). JULIUS ECKHARDTS ARTIKELREIHE "FÜR UND WIDER DAS ELSASS-PROJEKT", AUGUST 1870 [Julius Eckhardt's series of articles entitled "For and Against the Alsace Project," August 1870]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1961 10(2):201-225. Examines the claim made by Julius Eckhardt, renowned Baltic-German editor and publicist, in his memoirs (*Lebenserinnerungen*, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1910) that he had predicted in 1870 that Prussian seizure of Alsace would drive the French to ally with Russia. The text of his series of articles, published in August 1870 in the *Hamburgischer Correspondent*, confirms his claim to having opposed the seizure of Alsace when such views were very unpopular, but he did not accurately predict the outcome. Kroeger suggests three sources of Eckhardt's opposition to the seizure of Alsace: 1) the influence of Georg Berkholz; 2) a distaste for Russia, and 3) love of his Livonian homeland.

G. H. Davis

7:2279. Mochida, Yukio (Kyoto Univ.). 19 SEIKI ZEN-PANKI PUROISEN HOSHUSHUGI NO ICHI KOSATSU [A study on Prussian conservatism in the first half of the 19th century]. *Seiyo Shigaku* 1960 (47):19-35. Analyzes F. J. Stahl's political thought as a leading current of Prussian conservatism in this period. According to the author, there were two aspects to Stahl's political thought: restriction of the absolute state power, from his religious standpoint, and persuasion of the governed to obey the state. This ideological structure of Stahl's thought corresponded perfectly to the objects of Prussian conservatism before and in the course of the Revolution of 1848. Thereafter, however, with the change in the international situation, his thought became outdated. Confronted with Bismarckian power politics, Prussian conservatism itself split into two wings: one which accepted the Bismarckian way, and the obstinate but sterile opposition represented by Gerlach.

Y. Tominaga

7:2280. Riedel, Manfred. VOM BIEDERMEIER ZUM MASCHINENZEITALTER. ZUR KULTURGESCHICHTE DER ERSTEN EISENBAHNEN IN DEUTSCHLAND [From the Biedermeier to the Machine Age. Concerning the cultural history

of the first railroads in Germany]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1961 43(1):101-123. Describes the reactions of various German thinkers, novelists, essayists, sociopolitical writers and others toward the railroads, whose first run, between Nürnberg and Fürth, took place on 7 December 1835.

H. E. Reed

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2139, 2140, 2145, 2259, 2322, 2359, 2370, 2388

7:2281. Altholz, Josef L. (Univ. of Minnesota). A NOTE ON THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC REACTION TO THE MORTARA CASE. *Jewish Social Studies* 1961 23(2):111-118. A study of the reaction of English Catholic periodicals to an Italian case (1858), in which a Jewish child was abducted from his parents on the claim that he had been secretly baptized a Catholic and must therefore be raised as a Catholic. The author concludes that they ignored the Jewish aspects of the case, concentrated on the need to defend their own Catholic minority against Protestant attacks and fell into an inadvertent defense of anti-Semitism. A. B. Rollins

7:2282. Anderson, Olive. THE RUSSIAN LOAN OF 1855: AN EXAMPLE OF ECONOMIC LIBERALISM? *Economica* 1960 27(108):368-371. There is no evidence to support the long-held notion that a Russian loan was floated in London in 1855 during the Crimean War. The Committee of the Stock Exchange, a large Parliamentary majority and most of the Government were strongly opposed to allowing any flow of British capital to the enemy, and an Act of 12 August 1854 made dealing in enemy stock a statutory offense. The Act could not prevent indirect operations through intermediaries abroad; but no direct dealings existed to exemplify any alleged economic internationalism or laissez-faire in mid-19th century Britain. P. d'A. Jones

7:2283. Barrington, Charles George. POLITICAL RECOLLECTIONS: II. *History Today* 1961 11(8):572-580. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 7:1323]. Barrington's personal reminiscences of Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel and Gladstone. L. Kasparian

7:2284. Blaug, M. (Yale Univ. and Univ. of Manchester). THE PRODUCTIVITY OF CAPITAL IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Economic History Review* 1961 13(3):358-381. Covers the period 1834-86. In current prices, capital invested per unit of net output rose markedly to 1860, then declined gently to 1886. In constant prices, there was no rise in the ratio of capital to output during the whole period. The slant of technical change after 1860 was largely in the direction of capital saving. B. L. Crapster

7:2285. Cannon, Walter F. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). JOHN HERSCHEL AND THE IDEA OF SCIENCE. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1961 22(2):215-239. Sir John Herschel (1792-1871) was generally regarded as the leading scientist of his day in Britain. To be scientific in the England of the 1830's meant "to be like John Herschel's extension of physical astronomy to the sidereal regions by his observations and then calculations of double-star orbits." It was Herschelian astronomy "which first made the English public, and English scientists, evolution-conscious at a serious intellectual level." W. H. Coates

7:2286. Cramp, A. B. HORSLEY PALMER ON BANK RATE. *Economica* 1959 26(104):341-349. The success of the Bank of England's "19th-century" policy of raising the bank rate in 1957 revived the controversy over bank rate mechanism and how the rate worked in its heyday before 1914. Accordingly, the author draws from the fragmentary writings of Horsley Palmer, governor of the Bank in the 1830's, who commented on the impact of the bank rate as a deflationary weapon after each of the activity peaks of 1836, 1839 and 1847. P. d'A. Jones

7:2287. Fleming, Donald (Harvard Univ.). CHARLES DARWIN, THE ANAESTHETIC MAN. *Victorian Studies* 1961 4(3):219-236. Examines the loss by Charles Darwin of his artistic sensibility in the course of his scientific development. The atrophy of Darwin's aesthetic instincts is directly related to his movement away from religion. Darwin was



tutely sensitive to the thought of pain, and he rejected a God who was responsible for the evil of the world. The sentiments of religion were associated with those of art through Darwin's concept of the "sublime". Art thus contributed, Darwin felt, to the delusion that was religion. Darwin's hatred of pain and of evil and love of truth, leading to his rejection of religion, also made him suspicious of art and led him to repress his aesthetic sensitivity. A comparison is made with John Stuart Mill as revealed in the *Autobiography* and with the fictitious Louisa in Dickens' *Hard Times*. J. L. Altholz

7:2288. Hardy, S.M. *WILMOT-HORTON'S GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON, 1831-1837*. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1960 7(2):180-189. Account of the Colonial philosophy and policies of Sir Robert Wilmot-Horton, Governor of Ceylon, 1831-1837. The author regards Wilmot-Horton as a worthy pupil of the enlightened imperial statesman Muskhisson and as himself the originator of far-sighted plans for the development of tropical colonies. Based mainly on published monographs and Colonial Office Records. S. H. Zebel

7:2289. Hartwell, R. M. (Nuffield College, Oxford). *THE RISING STANDARD OF LIVING IN ENGLAND, 1800-1850*. Economic History Review 1961 13(3):397-416. In England in the years 1800-1850 the average per capita income increased, since there was no trend in distribution against the workers, since prices fell after 1815 while money wages remained constant, since the per capita consumption of food and other consumer goods increased, and since the government increasingly intervened in economic life to protect or raise living standards. In short, the real wages of the majority of England's workers were rising. B. L. Crapster

7:2290. Lewis, Clyde J. (Eastern Kentucky State College). *THEORY AND EXPEDIENCY IN THE POLICY OF DISRAELI*. Victorian Studies 1961 4(3):237-258. An attempt to revise the conventional interpretation of Disraeli as an opportunistic political adventurer. A striking consistency is found in Disraeli's policy, based upon devotion to the Christian-Hebraic heritage conditioned by a pessimistic interpretation of the conditions of his own age. The primary duty of a statesman was to conserve this heritage by restoring popular faith in the traditional institutions of England, which embodied the sacred ideals. Until 1848, he hopefully sought a return to an idealized old order of aristocratic rule supported by the common people. After 1848, fearful of revolution and foreign dangers, his policy was defensive, to prevent further innovation; this led him to a pragmatic willingness to compromise in order to create a new balance. At first he compromised with the liberal middle class; after 1867, to re-establish national unity, he made a more direct appeal to the lower classes. These were stages in a consistent policy of defense of traditional institutions, ending with a despairing last struggle against the impending collapse of his ideals. J. L. Altholz

7:2291. Marshall, J. D. (Bolton Training College). *THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE REFORMERS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE NEW POOR LAW*. Economic History Review 1961 13(3):382-396. Experiments in tidy administration and the principle of "less eligibility" were initiated in Nottinghamshire, before inclusion in the New Poor Law, by George Nicholls, J. T. Becher and Robert Lowe. These men were victims of self-deception, because there is no evidence that Nottinghamshire parishes faced an unusually heavy poor relief burden. B. L. Crapster

7:2292. Moore, D. C. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). *THE OTHER FACE OF REFORM*. Victorian Studies 1961 5(1):7-34. A revisionist study of the origins of the Reform Act of 1832, challenging the common interpretation that the Act was a concession to the pressure of the urban middle class. The radical agitation for the measure, considering it in terms of social classes, was largely irrelevant to its character. In 1829-1831, it was the Ultra-Tories or "Country Party" which pressed most strongly for Reform, regarding it as a means of weakening Wellington's Ministry, which had disappointed them by granting Catholic Emancipation and by its economic policies. An analysis of the elections of 1826, 1830 and 1831, based on county poll-books, shows the predominance of the influence of the local gentry and the absence of mass concern for Reform. The role of urban freeholders in the county electorate is also noted. As the Reform Bill took shape in 1831, its radical character led the Ultra-Tories to rejoin Wellington in opposing

it. Nonetheless, the Act strengthened rather than weakened the landed interest. J. L. Altholz

7:2293. Parris, Henry (Univ. of Manchester). *'ON THE BEST MODE OF CONSTITUTING PUBLIC OFFICES': AN UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENT BY SIR HENRY TAYLOR*. Political Studies 1961 9(2):179-187. Reprints and analyzes a letter dealing with administrative reform, notably at the India Office, written by Sir Henry Taylor to Thomas Hyde Villiers in 1832. The letter, drawn from the papers of Sir Henry George Grey, Viscount Howick and the 3rd Earl Grey, housed in the University of Durham library, antedates Taylor's *The Statesman* (London, 1836) and shows significant differences from it. M. Harrison

7:2294. Prince, H. C. (University College, London). *THE TITHE SURVEYS OF THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY*. Agricultural History Review 1959 7(1):14-26. A description of the nature of tithe payments in mid-19th-century England, of the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 and the purpose of the tithe surveys made under it, and of the latter's accuracy and importance. The author's judgment is that the surveys "rank as the most complete record of the agrarian landscape at any period." Based chiefly on the Act itself and contemporary legal manuals. C. MacGregor

7:2295. Richardson, Joanna. *THE WEDDING OF PRINCESS CHARLOTTE*. History Today 1961 11(7):445-451. The melodrama that surrounded the marriage of Princess Charlotte, daughter of the English Regent, in 1816 to Prince Leopold of Coburg, known as "the Coburg Marriage." L. Kasprian

7:2296. Sakai, Hideo (Meiji Univ.). *GURADDOSUTON NO GAIKO SEISAKU TO SONO HOKAI* [The collapse of Gladstone's foreign policy]. Kaokka-gakkai-zasshi 1960 73:1-39, and 74:23-61. Pacifism was Gladstone's fundamental foreign policy concept in the years 1860-70, and to further it, he maintained a policy of opposing the increase of armaments. He also favored a policy of "splendid isolation" and "the concert of Europe." This principle was challenged by pressures both from nationalism in the backward areas, especially in Egypt and the Sudan, and from imperialism in France and Germany. Corresponding to these new factors, imperialism and the trend toward increasing armaments were strengthened in Britain. Gladstone was forced to resign because of his collision with "liberal imperialists" like Rosebery, and his foreign policy thus collapsed tragically. Y. Tominaga

7:2297. Sheppard, June A. (Queen Mary College, Univ. of London). *EAST YORKSHIRE'S AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY*. Agricultural History Review 1961 9(1):43-54. A study of local variations in the composition of the labor force based on the 1851 census Enumeration Book. A. W. Coats

7:2298. Spring, David (Johns Hopkins Univ.). *THE CLAPHAM SECT: SOME SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS*. Victorian Studies 1961 5(1):35-48. Examines aspects of the success and character of the evangelical "Clapham Sect." Clapham's success is not accounted for merely by its conservatism and the French Revolution; more revealing is the fact that it was so situated as to be able to organize public opinion. Clapham lived a life of action in the world for the service of religion, emphasizing the business-like qualities of organization and efficiency. Its pattern of social and political action tended to undermine the old order, yet its objectives were expressly conservative. The paradox of Clapham is that it contained both conservative and radical strains, recommending itself to an old order which in part it opposed. J. L. Altholz

7:2299. Ward, John M. (Univ. of Sydney). *THE RETIREMENT OF A TITAN: JAMES STEPHEN, 1847-1850*. Journal of Modern History 1959 31(3):189-205. Examines the continued influence of James Stephen in the Colonial Office for three years after he retired, due to reasons of health, as under-secretary. The 3rd Earl Grey encouraged reforms in the Colonial Office which, while relieving Stephen of the problems of administration, would enable him to continue to act in an advisory capacity. Such proposals were blocked by Lord John Russell, who disliked the plans and who viewed Stephen as a political liability in Commons. Stephen continued to be of some help even after accepting the chair of history at Cambridge in 1849. Based on the Grey of Howick Papers. J. J. Woods



7:2300. Yapp, M. E. THE CONTROL OF THE PERSIAN MISSION, 1822-1836. University of Birmingham Historical Journal 1960 7(2):162-179. Explains Canning's decision after the Napoleonic Wars to transfer responsibility for the British mission in Tehran from the Crown to the East India Company. Ostensibly Canning's reasons were based on Parliament's desire for economy and the widespread feeling that India was more immediately concerned with Asian problems. In reality, he sought to abandon an inconvenient ally, whose assistance against either France or Russia no longer seemed necessary. Based mainly on unpublished materials in the India Office Library and the Public Record Office. S. H. Zebel

## HABSBURG EMPIRE

7:2301. Hrzalová, Hana. JAK VZNIKAL A USKUTEČNOVAL SE IDEÁL DEMOKRATICKÉ LITERATURY KOLEM ROKU 1848 (K PROBLEMATICE SABINOVY DEMOKRATICKÉ LITERATURY) [How the ideal of a democratic literature arose and was realized in 1848 (on problems of Sabina's democratic literature)]. Česká literatura 1959 7(1):40-60. Sabina formulated his demands for a democratic literature on the basis of his analysis of existing conditions in Bohemia. Literature had to serve the people in its struggle against feudalism. This conclusion was important since Czech literature was being founded at the end of an epoch and Sabina, by directing it on the progressive road, thus earned great merit for himself. J. Bradley

7:2302. Justl, Vladimír. ČTYŘI NEZNÁMÉ DOPISY V. KL. KLICPERY [Four unknown letters of V. Kl. Klicpera]. Česká literatura 1960 8(3):333-336. Four letters written between 1824 and 1846 throw light on the writer's attitude toward the clergy and nobility in pre-1848 days and on the difficulties which the Czech men of letters had to face then. J. Bradley

7:2303. Kruliš, Ivo. POROVNÁNÍ TECHNICKÉHO VÝVOJE VÍTKOVICKÝCH ŽELEZÁREN S VÝVOJEM PRAŽSKÉ ŽELEZÁRSKÉ SPOLEČNOSTI [Comparison of the technical development of the Vítkovice Iron Works and the Prague Society of the Iron Industry]. Československý Časopis Historický 1961 9(4):572-595. Reviews the technological processes, economic as well as financial conditions and methods characteristic of both iron industry enterprises during the 19th century. The establishment of the Prague Society of the Iron Industry in 1857 represented the first huge concentration of capital in the Czech lands. In spite of some differences in the technological level of both enterprises, they contributed much to the iron industry, and some of their methods were used also by foreign iron factories. Based partly on archival sources. F. Wagner

7:2304. Lackó, Miklós. GYÁRI MUNKÁSSÁGUNK ÖSSZETÉTELÉRŐL AZ IPARI FORRADALOM IDŐZAKÁBAN [Stratification of our factory workers in the period of the industrial revolution]. Századok 1960 94(4):595-625. Analyzes the nationality composition of Hungary's industrial workers during the second half of the 19th century, almost entirely on the basis of unpublished documents. Three main factors helped shape the social structure of factory workers: the "Prussian way" of capitalist development of agriculture, the country's colonial dependence on Austria, and, finally, the multinational character of the country. The latter was reflected in the nationality composition of the industrial workers: approximately 53.4 per cent of them were of non-Hungarian descent. The author tries to explain the chief reasons for the nationality proportion of the factory workers. F. Wagner

7:2305. S. Lengyel, Márta. EGY OSZTRÁK RÖPIRÁ-TÍRÓ ÚTJA A NEGYVENNYOLCAS FORRADALOM FELE (II. RÉSZ) [The way of an Austrian pamphleteer toward the Revolution of 1848 (Part 2)]. Századok 1961 95(1):47-82. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 7:446]. In Germany, Franz Schuselka increased his literary work aiming at the very foundations of the Habsburg Empire. His anti-Church activity resulted in leaving the Roman Church and joining the so-called German Catholic Community. Prince Metternich and Count Sedlnitzky tried to prevent publication of Schuselka's anti-state pamphlets in Weimar, but in vain. Schuselka continued criticizing the principles of Metternich's system, which oppressed liberty of the press, etc., but he failed to acknowledge the Communist theories. On the threshold of the Revolution of 1848, Schuselka passed through a crisis and dealt again with purely belletristic topics. On 23 March 1848, after a long absence

from Austria, he returned to Vienna and became a simple soldier of the Revolution. Based partly on unpublished sources. F. Wagner

7:2306. Lukács, Lajos. KOSSUTH EMIGRÁCIÓS POLITIKÁJÁRÓL [Data on the policy of Kossuth in exile]. Századok 1961 95(2/3):370-385. A polemical article aimed especially at György Szabad's most recent publications and lectures dealing with the relations between Lajos Kossuth's policy in exile and the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich of 1867. It is an idealization of Kossuth's policy not to take cognizance of the 1867 Ausgleich as a direct product of the specific domestic as well as foreign development of the 1860's. Uses archival documents. F. Wagner

7:2307. Orlik, I. I. KREST'YANSKOE DVIZHENIE V VENGRII V PERVYE MESIATSY BURZHUAZNOI REVOLIUTSII 1848-1849 GODOV [The peasant movement in Hungary in the first months of the bourgeois revolution of 1848-1849]. Novaja i Novejšaja Istoriia 1959 (4):72-91. Constant feudalistic oppression and exploitation led to intolerable living conditions for the peasants in the 1840's. As a result of this and the inability of the Diet to solve the agrarian question in November 1847 in Bratislava, the revolution began in 1848 in Budapest. The threat of a peasant uprising forced the Diet to accept the laws for abolishing peasant dependency. The approval of the "twelve points," which created the basis for the revolutionary Hungarian legislation of 1848, was an important historic event. Based on documents from the Hungarian State Archives. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2308. Stranjakovic, Dragoslav (Belgrade Univ.). MISJA FRANCISZKA ZACHA W ZAGRZEBIU W 1848 ROKU [The mission of Francis Zach to Zagreb in 1848]. Przegląd Historyczny 1961 52(2):297-325. Zach, a Czech volunteer in the Polish uprising of 1830-31 and from 1843 to 1848 political agent of Prince Adam Czartoryski in Serbia, went in 1848, with the acquiescence of the Serbian government, on a political mission to Zagreb. The results of the mission were reported orally, but between 23 March and 11 September 1848, Zach sent to Garashanin sixteen letters reporting on the political atmosphere and aims of Croatia and on its attitude toward Serbia. All these letters are published here in the original Serbian. A. F. Dygnas

7:2309. Trócsányi, Zsolt. WESSELÉNYI MIKLÓS FOGSÁGA (II. RÉSZ) [The captivity of Miklós Wesselényi (Part 2)]. Századok 1961 95(2/3):281-299. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 7:451]. Uses chiefly unpublished sources housed in the Budapest National Archives to depict in detail Baron Miklós Wesselényi's life in prison and the intervention of Ferenc Deák and others in his behalf. The author also describes the role of Prince Metternich and Count Sedlnitzky, as well as the standpoint of the general assemblies of some Hungarian counties up to the resolution of 13 May 1839. From the start, Wesselényi's case became a national issue between the Vienna Imperial Court and the resisting Hungarian nation, and its development finally led to amnesty in 1840. F. Wagner

7:2310. Vodička, Felix. P. J. ŠAFAŘÍK, OBROZENSKÝ BÁSNÍK A VĚDEC [P. J. Šafařík, poet and scientist of the revival]. Česká literatura 1961 9(3):245-256. Analyzes Šafařík's ideology and puts emphasis on his scientific activity. Though not a Marxist, in his work on the Slavs Šafařík gained wider merits than as only a revivalist; his enlightenment and nearness to Marxism lies in this. J. Bradley

7:2311. Vomáček, V. K NÁRODNOSTNÍ OTÁZCE V BURŽOAZNÍ REVOLUCI 1848 V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH (PŘÍPOJENÍ ČESKÝCH ZEMÍ K NĚMECKÉMU CELNÍMU SPOLKU [Contribution to the nationality problem in the 1848 bourgeois revolution in the Czech lands (annexation of the Czech lands to the German Customs Union)]. Československý Časopis Historický 1961 9(1):1-16. Discusses the May 1848 Frankfurt parliament and the Teplice congress of 28 August 1848 which examined the problem of the German Zollverein. Investigation is focused on the Czech-German relationship and the economic as well as political role of the Habsburg Empire. The author deals, among others, with the relevant activities of Eduard Strache, a Vienna merchant who was president of the Teplice congress, and Uffo Horn. He emphasizes that the nationality problem was of a class nature and therefore neither



the German nor the Czech bourgeoisie could solve it. Contemporary Czech-German bourgeois forms of the nationality conflicts are described as they appeared in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, partly on the basis of archival sources. F. Wagner

## ITALY

See also: 7:1908, 2149, 2151, 2237, 2268

7:2312. Chiesa, F. Marzari. LA REALTA DEL RISORGIMENTO: VALORI SPIRITUALI E MOTIVI POLITICI [The reality of the Risorgimento: spiritual values and political motives]. *Historica* 1960 13(3/4):97-118. Deals with the subject indicated in the title, as well as with international aspects of the Risorgimento. A. F. Rolle

7:2313. De Giorgio, Domenico. ROCCO MORGANTE. *Historica* 1961 14(1):3-11. An article about one of the active leaders of the Italian Risorgimento movement, who was associated with Garibaldi and other protagonists in the struggle for Italian independence. A. F. Rolle

7:2314. Eckaus, Richard S. (Brandeis Univ., and Center for International Studies, M. I. T.). THE NORTH-SOUTH DIFFERENTIAL IN ITALIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(3):285-317. Examines "the nature and causes of the economic differentials between North and South Italy" in the years 1861 to 1914, and maintains that the North was better able to transform itself from traditional to modern ways largely because of its relative economic superiority at the time of unification. Available statistical evidence suggests further that regional differences were in fact accentuated in the later years of the 19th century. On the basis of the study the author examines a few hypotheses related to general economic growth, and finally concludes that the poor economic performance of the southern provinces was due to the original differences in development at the time of unification and differences in the agricultural base of the two regions. "The agricultural sector of South Italy did not provide a basis of consumption and saving necessary to produce or attract industrial investment." E. Feldman

7:2315. Faldella, E. LA LIBERAZIONE DEL MEZZOGIORNO [The liberation of southern Italy]. *Historica* 1960 13(3/4):137-158. A description of the liberation of Sicily and southern Italy by the forces of Garibaldi in 1860. A. F. Rolle

7:2316. Gay, H. Nelson. LA CAMPAGNA SICILIANA DI GARIBALDI NEI RAPPORTI DI UN DIPLOMATICO AMERICANO [The Sicilian campaign of Garibaldi as reported by an American diplomat]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1960 37(428/429):241-248. Continuation from previous articles [See abstract 7:1348]. The concluding article is a reprint of another account published in the *American Historical Review*, January 1922. Gay, in turn, based his original article upon the unpublished correspondence between John Moncure Daniel and United States Secretary of State Lewis Cass. A. F. Rolle

7:2317. Lucas-Dubreton, Jean. L'AVENTURE ITALIENNE DE GARIBALDI [Garibaldi's Italian adventure]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1960 (125):591-610. A brief survey of Garibaldi's career; lavishly illustrated. D. W. Houston

7:2318. Pischedda, C. L'ORDINAMENTO MILITARE PIEMONTESE [The Piedmontese military command]. *Historica* 1960 13(3/4):119-133. An attempt to look at the military position and "order of battle" of Piedmontese armed forces one hundred years ago. The author compares Piedmontese military forces with those of France and Prussia. A. F. Rolle

7:2319. Raffaele, Francesco. LA SPEDIZIONE DEI MILLE DALLA CRONACA DELLA "CIVILTÀ CATTOLICA" [The expedition of the Thousand (Redshirts) in the chronicles of the "Civiltà Cattolica"]. *Historica* 1960 13(2):63-70. An account of the coverage of Garibaldi's 1860 expedition to Sicily as carried in the chronicles of the Catholic Action movement of the time. A. F. Rolle

7:2320. Unsigned. STEFANO ROMEO ESULE IN TURCHIA [Stephen Romeo, an exile in Turkey]. *Historica*

1960 13(2):71-72. This is an unedited letter from the prominent Italian exile Stephen Romeo to his son, Cincinnatus, dated 20 August 1860. He expresses his pleasure with the son's decision to join Garibaldi's nationalist forces. A. F. Rolle

7:2321. Villari, Lucio. L'ARCHIVIO DELLA CAMERA DI COMMERCIO (1864-1875) NELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI COSENZA [The archive of the Chamber of Commerce (1864-1875) in the State Archives of Cosenza]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1961 21(1):109-118. The files for the first eleven years of the Cosenza Chamber of Commerce, established after incorporation of Calabria into the Kingdom of Italy, show efforts to get banking, railroad and textile facilities for the province. Inventory of 123 envelopes given. S. E. Humphreys

## POLAND

See also: 7:1882, 2341

7:2322. Brock, Peter. NA MARGINESIE HISTORII GROMADY GRUDZIAŹ [On the history of the "GrudziąŹ" Commune]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1961 52(1):87-111, and (2):274-296. In 1837 members of the "GrudziąŹ" Commune, a Portsmouth branch of the Polish Socialist organization Lud Polski [The Polish people] were found to be living in poverty, and another radical organization, Ogół Londyński, decided to help the members of the Commune financially. A special joint committee, consisting of Tadeusz Krępowiecki and Seweryn Dziewicki for the Commune, and A. N. Dybowski, Bartłomiej Beniowski, Stanisław Macewicz and Korneli Piotrowski for the Ogół, was appointed to study the problem and make suggestions. Holding seven meetings between 13 and 23 June 1837, the committee prepared proposals for the merger of both organizations. As it thus exceeded its powers, both organizations rejected its findings. The delegates from the Commune were expelled, while these from the Ogół were only reprimanded. The proceedings of all seven meetings of the committee are printed here in full. A. F. Dygnas

7:2323. Kołodziejczyk, Ryszard (Historical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences). ARCHIWUM FELDMARSKA J. PASKIEWICZA, NAMIESTNIKA KRÓLESTWA POLSKIEGO [The papers of Field Marshal J. Paskevich, Viceroy of the Polish Kingdom]. *Archeion* 1961 34:95-104. The papers of Field Marshal Ivan Paskevich are preserved in the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad. Besides personal papers of the Field Marshal, they contain also family records from 1770 to 1918. As far as Polish history is concerned, there is mostly material relating to the Polish uprising of 1830-31 and to the period of Paskevich's viceroyalty (1831-1856), but there is also interesting material concerning the history of the constitutional period of the Congress Kingdom (1817-1830) and even some records from pre-partition times (fragments of the correspondence of King Stanislas Augustus, 1778-1791, and some documents from 1794). A. F. Dygnas

7:2324. Kołodziejczyk, Ryszard. ZMIANA MIAST NA OSADY W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [The changing of towns into villages in the Kingdom of Poland]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):191-200. This change of status had occasionally taken place from the beginning of the Kingdom's existence, and it was usually caused by the town's financial inability to support the fairly expensive town administration. It took place mainly on the right bank of the Vistula, while in the northwestern part of the country, the opposite process, the raising of expanding villages to the status of towns occurred. About 1843 Nicholas I came to the conclusion that the fairs, forming part of the town's privileges, were leading to increasing drunkenness, and he ordered a considerable (slightly above fifty per cent) reduction in the number of towns. The opposition of the Kingdom's administration led to the abandoning of the project, which cropped up again, however, in connection with the emancipation of the peasants after 1863. This led to another review of the state of the towns, and in 1869-70 almost seventy-five per cent of them were turned into villages. This reform, sound in principle, was carried out by the mechanical application of severe criteria, without taking into consideration the trends of development and the industrialization of many of the towns. Its influence on the country must therefore, in the last analysis, be considered harmful. A. F. Dygnas



7: 2325. Lepkowski, Tadeusz. PAMIĘTNIK WALERIANA LUKASIŃSKIEGO [The memoirs of Walerian Łukasiński]. Przegląd Historyczny 1961 52(1):153-163. Review article on the memoirs [Pamiętnik] (Warsaw, 1960), written in the 1860's by a former leader of a secret society formed in the Congress Kingdom some forty years earlier, who had spent that entire forty-year period in a Russian prison. Lepkowski analyzes Łukasiński's political and social opinions, assessing the influence of his long separation from normal life and of his lectures in captivity. He stresses the influence of Łukasiński's belonging to the nobility class on his conception of patriotism. A. F. Dygnas

7: 2326. Lepkowski, Tadeusz. TLUM W POWSTANIU LISTOPADOWYM [The mob in the November Uprising]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1961 68(1):153-175. An analysis of the size, composition, aims and behavior of the mob in its various appearances and manifestations during the November Uprising (1830-1831), preceded by an attempt at definition of the term "mob." A. F. Dygnas

7: 2327. Lewinon, L. OZEASZ LUDWIK LUBLINER I JEGO DZIAŁALNOŚĆ NA EMIGRACJI [Ozeasz Ludwik Lubliner and his activity as an émigré]. Biuletyn. Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1957 (23):3-33. A university thesis written in the interwar years by a Jewish student who died a martyr's death during the Nazi occupation of Poland. On the basis of archival material, the author presents the life and activity of one of the outstanding representatives of the Polish Jews in the 19th century, Ozeasz Ludwik Lubliner. She describes the Jewish milieu in Warsaw from 1815 to 1830, the internal sociopolitical struggles of this milieu, Lubliner's youth, his part in the November Insurrection of 1830-1831, his lively activity as an émigré, particularly in Belgium from 1832 to 1863, the aid organized for the January (1863) Insurrection, and his journalistic activity. The author shows that the highly talented Lubliner was during his whole life an ardent Polish patriot, who was always ready to intervene by force and then by pen and word, wherever the struggle for Poland's liberty was going on. He was one of the few at that time who understood that the natural allies of the Poles fighting for freedom were the masses of the people in the countries of Western Europe. At the same time, in spite of the fact that he acted exclusively among the Polish émigrés, Lubliner sharply opposed any calumnious campaigns directed against the Polish Jews and fought for their full rights. He was in close friendship with the great Polish historian Joachim Lelewel, with whom he had many views in common. Journal

7: 2328. Wierchowski, Mirosław. Z DZIEJÓW POLSKICH ORGANIZACJI SPISKOWYCH W ZABORZE ROSYJSKIM (1837-1841) [The Polish underground organizations in the Russian-occupied provinces (1837-1841)]. Przegląd Historyczny 1961 52(1):23-42. The scope of this paper is wider than the title indicates: it deals not only with the pre-partition Polish territories, but with Polish activities in the Russian Empire. The author sketches the history of several associations of democratic and revolutionary character, formed mostly by Polish students, younger and lower clerks and craftsmen, ranging territorially from Kielce and Warsaw through Vilna to Dorpat and Odessa. In some of the organizations, Russian students and junior officers also participated. The secret organization in Przemyśl in Galicia is also described. Based on records of the Third Section of the Emperor's Chancellery, preserved in the Central State Historical Archives in Moscow. A. F. Dygnas

7: 2329. Zajewski, Władysław. UWAGI O CELACH POWSTANIA LISTOPADOWEGO [Remarks on the aims of the November Uprising]. Przegląd Historyczny 1961 52(2):338-359. Review article on W. Bortnowski, Walka o cele postania listopadowego [Struggle for the aims of the November Uprising] (Łódź, 1960). Basing his opinions on a detailed analysis of printed and occasionally manuscript sources, Zajewski criticizes Bortnowski's conclusions, mostly with respect to the attitude of Prince Adam Czartoryski, the authorship of the Sejm motion on dethronement of the Romanovs, and republican ideas and their influence on the country. A. F. Dygnas

## RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7: 2155, 2156, 2159, 2328

7: 2330. Balmuth, Daniel (Skidmore College). THE ORIGINS OF THE TSARIST EPOCH OF CENSORSHIP TERROR. American Slavic and East European Review 1960 19 (4):497-520. Examination of the events and personalities leading to the tightening of censorship of education and journalism under Nicholas I (1825-1855). The author discusses the rationale of the shift of censorship control from S. Uvarov to a special committee appointed by the tsar. Based primarily on speeches, memoirs, rescripts and archival documents of the period. E. B. Richards

7: 2331. Bogdanova, M. M. NOVYE ARKHIVNYE DANNYE O DEKABRISTE-KREST'IANINE P. F. DUNTSOVI-VYGODOVSKOM [New archival data on the Decembrist-peasant, P. F. Duntsov-Vygodovskii]. Istoriia SSSR 1958 (6):143-144. Some biographical details concerning the only peasant among the revolutionaries of the Decembrist uprising, who were otherwise of noble origin. Duntsov-Vygodovskii died in exile in 1881 in Irkutsk. Erna Wollert (t)

7: 2332. D'iakov, V. A., ed. "ZAPISKI O CHERKESSII, SOCHINENNYE KHAN-GIREEM" ["Khan Girei's Notes on Circassia"]. Istoriia SSSR 1958 (5):173-178. The manuscript of this title was discovered by the editor in the State Archives of Military History, Moscow. Its author was an important Circassian scholar and writer in the first half of the 19th century. He was a descendant of a princely family and was brought up in Russia. In 1836 he was a member of the deputation of prominent mountain inhabitants who were supposed to negotiate on behalf of Nicholas I with their own countrymen about submission to the tsarist regime. The existing manuscript, in two parts, is a kind of historical and ethnographical introduction to observations about the reorganization of the leadership of the mountaineers which are probably contained in the third part, as yet not located. Erna Wollert (t)

7: 2333. Kirkconnel, Watson (President, Acadia Univ., Nova Scotia). THE SHEVCHENKO CENTENARY. Ukrainian Quarterly 1961 17(1):50-59. Presenting his views on the Taras Shevchenko centenary, underlines the following points: 1) Shevchenko (1814-1861) "chose to write in the submerged language of his own people and his poetry lit up the Ukrainian sky like dawn after midnight"; 2) he was not only the founder of modern Ukrainian literature, but also "an apostle of personal liberty"; 3) as Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin opposed slavery, Shevchenko's poems scourged the serfdom brought to the Ukraine by Russia, and the poet became "the master liberator of the serfs, a sort of Ukrainian Lincoln"; 4) Shevchenko's fatherland, the Ukraine (which has "an older history than Moscovite Russia"), this "chief granary of the U. S. S. R. and the chief center of its heavy industry," is struggling with Russian Soviet imperialism for its freedom and independence -- the ideas for which Shevchenko died. Y. Slavutych

7: 2334. Kreusler, Abraham (Randolph-Macon Women's College). FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN PREREVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA. American Slavic and East European Review 1961 20(1):108-113. Discussion, illustrated by curriculum tables, of the teaching of foreign languages in Russian schools and subsequent controversy over methods from the Minister of Education during World War I. The decline of emphasis on foreign-language teaching in general and of the teaching of the classical languages in particular is apparent. E. B. Richards

7: 2335. Lifschutz, Ezekiel. AN ENGLISH LETTER BY A RUSSIAN JEW MOURNING THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1961 50(3):248-250. The letter was written by Abraham Nadich of Rostov-on-Don and addressed to the American consul in Odessa. It illustrates Lincoln's popularity among Russian Jews at a time when there were very few contacts between East European Jewry and the New World. F. Rosenthal



7:2336. Litvak, B. G. ITOGI IZUCHENIIA USTAVNYKH GRAMOT MOSKOVSKOI GUBERNII (DANNYE O KREST'IAN-KOM NADELE) [Results of the research on the charters of Moscow Government (data on the allotments for peasants)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (6):145-158. Attempts to show, by strict, how the reform of 1861 was carried out with respect to each type of farm ownership in Moscow Government, and its concrete economic results. The reform was carried out in a bitter struggle between landowners and peasants.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:2337. Mackiw, Theodore. TARAS SHEVCHENKO -- A CHAMPION OF FREEDOM. *Ukrainian Review* 1961 8(2):32-36. On the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's death, surveys the poet's revolutionary poems, "The Testament," "Jan Hus," "The Caucasus" and others, as well as his activity in the Ukrainian secret organization, the Brotherhood of Cyril and Methodius. The aim of this society was to liberate all Slavic nations from the yoke of the Russian tsarist regime. Shevchenko represented the most revolutionary wing of the organization, and his poems served as slogans for uprising. Y. Slavutych

7:2338. Manning, Clarence A. (Columbia Univ.). THE "CAUCASUS" OF SHEVCHENKO. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1960 6(4):321-329. Discusses the poem "Kavkaz" [The Caucasus] by Taras Shevchenko, the greatest Ukrainian poet and martyr. In contrast to Alexander Pushkin's approval of the Russians' conquest of the Caucasus in the 1830's, Shevchenko praised the Caucasian nations and encouraged them: "Fight - you will win! God helps you." Thus Shevchenko appears as a poet of liberation, champion of independence and freedom for all. Y. Slavutych

7:2339. Rimlinger, Gaston V. (Rice Univ.). THE EXPANSION OF THE LABOR MARKET IN CAPITALIST RUSSIA: 1861-1917. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(2):208-215. Discusses A. G. Rashin's *Formirovanie Rabochego Klassa Rossi* [The Formation of the Russian Working Class] (Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Sotsial'no-Ekonomicheskoi Literatury, 1958). E. Feldman

7:2340. Slavutych, Yar (Univ. of Alberta). ALEXANDER HERZEN AND UKRAINE. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1960 16(4):342-348. In his *Kolokol* (1857-1867) Alexander I. Herzen praised the Ukraine, once "a Kozak [Cossack] republic based on democratic and social principles," and appealed to the Russians to recognize it "as a free and independent country," because the Ukrainians desired "to be neither under Poland nor under Russia." This view was enthusiastically greeted by M. I. Kostomarov, on behalf of his Ukrainian compatriots. Kostomarov stated that under the Russian regime the "Ukrainian poetic language became the subject of mockery" and the history of the Ukraine was "distorted in conformity with the approach and goals of the Russian government." Herzen qualified Kostomarov's letter as "a concisely presented opinion of mine." A

7:2341. Śliwowska, Wiktoria. POLSKIE KÓŁKA STUDENCKIE W MOSKWI I PETERSBURGU W CZTERDZIESIĘTYCH LATACH XIX WIEKU [Polish students' associations in Moscow and Petersburg in the 1840's]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1961 52(1):43-60. The great number of Polish students attending various academic schools in both centers of the Russian Empire facilitated the organization of secret societies and illegal patriotic activities. Through informers and censored correspondence the police learned from time to time of their existence and activities and alarmed the academic administration, demanding stricter supervision and repressive measures, but the universities and even the police did not press matters too far. Harsh treatment was meted out mainly in cases which the tsar himself knew and inquired about. Based on records of the Third Section of the Emperor's Chancellery, preserved in the Central State Historical Archives in Moscow.

A. F. Dygnas

7:2342. Swoboda, V. SHEVCHENKO AND CENSORSHIP. *Ukrainian Review* 1961 8(1):13-22. Compares various publications of Taras Shevchenko's poems and traces the vagaries of the Russian tsarist censorship in them. For example, the first edition of *Kobzar* (1840) "comprised eight poems, three of which had censor's cuts." Among the deleted lines were: "[Ukraine], an orphan, in rags, weeps by the Dnieper . . . The enemy [Moscow] alone rejoices"; and "We shall never forget the Kozak glory! O Ukraine, my dear mother! when I think of

your fate my heart weeps!" Thus, the political reminiscences underwent severe cuts at the censor's hand. The same policy continued later, under Stalin's rule. In addition, Shevchenko's poems have been misinterpreted according to the wishes of the Kremlin. Y. Slavutych

7:2343. Unsigned. SHEVCHENKO'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. *Ukrainian Review* 1961 8(2):36-40. After Taras Shevchenko returned from exile to Petersburg, because he was forbidden to live in the Ukraine, some Russian intellectuals widely exploited the Ukrainian poet's works and fame, in their courageous struggle against the despotic Russian tsarist regime. Shevchenko's poems were praised by N. Dobrolubov, and the editor of *Narodnoye chteniye* published the poet's autobiography in form of a letter. This biography gives first-hand information on the poet's tragic life, especially on his rise from a serf to a free man. Shevchenko lived forty-seven years, of which he was a free man for only thirteen. The rest were swallowed up by serfdom, prisons and exile with the ban "to write and paint." In spite of this, he created the masterpieces for which Ukrainians still consider him the greatest poet in modern Ukrainian literature. Y. Slavutych

7:2344. Tillett, Lowell R. (Wake Forest College). SHAMIL AND MURIDISM IN RECENT SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1961 20(2):253-269. Analyzes the attitude of Soviet historiography toward the Caucasian spiritual and military leader Shamil and his movement, with emphasis on recent confusion between Soviet historians and party leaders concerning the proper Marxist analysis of Shamil and Muridism. Based on Soviet journal articles, official party and government pronouncements and Soviet textbook treatment of Shamil since 1947 -- from which time the author dates the current revisionist trend. E. B. Richards

#### SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

7:2345. Mannsåker, Dagfinn (Univ. of Oslo). GENERAL MAJOR JACOB RAEDERS "OPTEGNELSER" OM 1864 [Major General Jacob Raeder's Memoirs on 1864]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1961 (3):42-64. The Memoirs contain precious social, military and political materials, and these items from Jacob Raeder's diary and memoirs for 1864 are important for Scandinavian history. They deal mainly with the Danish War of 1864 and the feeling of shame among the military people for not being able to go to Denmark's aid. Some glimpses of Charles XV reveal that king's mood and his discomfiture at having to restrain himself in his efforts to aid Denmark. R. E. Lindgren

#### SPAIN

See also: 7:2109, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2167, 2248, 2389

7:2346. Armas Ayala, Alfonso. GRACILIANO ALFONSO, UN PREROMANTICO ESPAÑOL [Graciliano Alfonso, a preromantic Spaniard]. *Revista de Historia Canaria* (Spain) 1958 [1959] 24(123/124):258-291. Continued from a previous article [See abstract 5:2959]. The author continues Graciliano Alfonso's biography between the years 1820 and 1838 with his return from exile. His activity in the Constituent Cortes and his regalist position toward Rome and Ferdinand VII are examined. Some reference is also made to his years in exile. Based on documentation from the Archives of the Canary Island. S. B. (IHE 35067)

7:2347. Carrasco Domínguez, Selim. ESPAÑA Y LA INDEPENDENCIA DE HISPANOAMÉRICA [Spain and the independence of Spanish America]. *Revista de Marina* (Chile) 1960 76(3):391-398. Summary of Spain's foreign policy with regard to the independence of its colonies, from the Cortes of Cádiz to 1836, when the treaty recognizing the independence of Mexico was signed. Based on published documents. E. Rz. (IHE 36856)

7:2348. Jos, E[miliano]. DENUNCIAS SOBRE LA MALA DECISION POLITICA EN CANARIAS DURANTE LA DECADA ABSOLUTISTA [Denunciations of the unsatisfactory political situation in the Canaries during the absolutist decade]. *Revista de Historia Canaria* 1959 [1960] 25(125/126):87-92. Publishes seven documents (1827-1828) in



which the Spanish ambassador in London, Conde de Alcudia, denounces to Ferdinand VII's government certain subversive activities in the Canary Islands aimed at gaining independence or in support of Latin American independence, and even directed toward the overthrow of Spain's absolutist regime.

J. Mr. (IHE 36396)

7:2349. Martí, Mn. Casimir. LA CORRESPONDENCIA OFICIAL DEL CONSUL FRANCES A BARCELONA 1854-1856 [The official correspondence of the French consul in Barcelona, 1854-1856]. Serra d'Or (Spain) 1960 2(11):16-18. Publishes the correspondence of the consul R. Baradère (discovered by the late historian J. Vicens Vives on his last trip to Paris) which is of interest as a supplement to the facts already known about the social situation in Barcelona. There are letters relating to the laws on duties and consumer goods and the actions of the governor, Cirilo Franquet, to the Junta Central de Directores de la Clase Obrera, and to the revolution of 1856. In the introduction and epilogue, Martí recalls his last visit to Vicens Vives in Lyons eight days before his death. See also: 7:1855, 2043, 2546

J. Ró. (IHE 36397)

#### SWITZERLAND

7:2350. Ganz, Werner. BRIEFE PHILIP ANTON VON SEGESSERS AN AUGUST VON GONZENBACH AUS DEN JAHREN 1848 BIS 1868 [Anton von Segesser's letters to August von Gonzenbach, 1848-1868]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1960 10(3):376-417. Publishes correspondence from the August von Gonzenbach collection owned by the Marcuard family of Bern, now in the Burgerbibliothek der Stadt Bern. Segesser's attitude toward the Swiss federation was conditioned by his descent from an aristocratic family long resident in Lucerne. Although Gonzenbach's aristocratic origin was more recent, he was more class conscious. He may have spurned the new Swiss government because of his ideological attitudes or because he was not re-elected as state secretary in 1847. He was a Protestant with Ultramontane sentiments, who accepted the Syllabus of Errors of 1864 and the doctrine of infallibility of 1869. Segesser's unquestioned Catholicism did not prevent his acceptance of the "separated" and cautioning against the doctrine of infallibility. Segesser and Gonzenbach agreed on political alignments in Central Europe; also (with minor exceptions) on cantonal politics. Segesser's correspondence with Gonzenbach includes the former's views on the publication of accounts to counteract legislative, political or newspaper misinformation. He airs his views on public personalities, Swiss federalism, neutrality, and the National Council, power relations in Germany and Italy, the Roman Question, patriotism and cosmopolitanism, taxation as "practical Communism," and cantonal politics. L. Kestenberg

#### Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815 are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 7:1928, 2347, 2390

7:2351. Archila, Ricardo. ELOGIO DEL DOCTOR REVEREND [Eulogy of Dr. Reverend]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(63):360-368. A defense of his behavior as Bolívar's doctor, which shows that he was correct in his diagnosis and treatment of the illness that caused the Liberator's death. D. B. (IHE 36889)

7:2352. Avilés, Luis E. APUNTACIONES SOBRE BOLIVAR: CRITICO [Notes on Bolívar as a critic]. Journal of Inter-American Studies 1959 1(3):311-333. One facet of the character of Simón Bolívar which has often been overlooked by historians and biographers is his extraordinary talent as a literary critic. The author finds this to be a natural outgrowth of his keen sense of judging men. He examines particularly the helpful and constructive criticism which the Liberator gave to the Ecuadorian poet José Joaquín Olmedo for the prepara-

tion of his work Victoria de Junin. This talent, when added to Bolívar's other traits, exemplifies the universality of his genius. Based on letters, diary and published sources.

R. E. Wilson

7:2353. Barnola, Pedro Pablo. POR QUE BOLIVAR [The reason for Bolívar]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(63):282-311. A eulogy of the Liberator's personality and achievement.

D. B. (IHE 36871)

7:2354. Brice, Angel Francisco. EL LIBERTADOR EN BATIJOQUE [The Liberator in Batijoque]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(63):312-324. A speech exalting Bolívar's qualities.

D. B. (IHE 36885)

7:2355. Granier, Joseph Alfred. PALABRAS DE OFRENDA [Words of offering]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(63):351-359. A biographical note on Alexandre Prosper Reverend (1796-1881), who was Bolívar's doctor.

D. B. (IHE 36890)

7:2356. Payletich, Esteban. BOLIVAR PERIODISTA [Bolívar as a journalist]. Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú 1957/1958 11(13):221-226. Information on Bolívar's qualities as a writer and his contribution to printing and various organs of the press. Some correspondence is included in the text.

B. T. (IHE 36875)

7:2357. Tosta, Virgilio. EN TORNO AL PENSAMIENTO SOCIAL DEL LIBERTADOR [Concerning the Liberator's social ideas]. Revista Nacional de Cultura (Venezuela) 1960 12(139):78-107. A study of Bolívar's sociological ideas as shown in his most important documents: the Manifiesto de Cartagena (1813), the Carta de Jamaica (1815), the speech to the Congress of Angostura (1819), the message to the Constituent Congress of Bolivia (1826), etc. Tosta mentions Bolívar's social preoccupations and analyzes his ideas on pedagogy.

D. B. (IHE 36880)

7:2358. Unsigned. CARTA DEL OBISPO JIMENEZ DE ENCISO [Letter from Bishop Jiménez de Enciso]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(63):401-410. Publishes a report made by the Bishop of Popayán to the Pope (1823), in which he speaks of Bolívar's great activity in the religious field in order to obtain the support of the royalist clergy for the cause of independence.

D. B. (IHE 36883)

#### CENTRAL AMERICA

7:2359. Griffith, William J. (Tulane Univ.). JUAN GALINDO, CENTRAL AMERICAN CHAUVINIST. Hispanic American Historical Review 1960 40(1):25-52. Juan Galindo, an extraordinary figure in Central American public life during the second quarter of the 19th century, was an Irish-born Catholic of Spanish descent. He made defense of the frontiers of the Republic of Central America against encroachments by foreign powers, especially Great Britain, his personal concern, but he brought to disastrous issue for his adopted country a succession of incipient controversies in the areas bordering the Caribbean. It was Galindo who first raised the issue of British tenure in Belize, an issue still by no means dead. Galindo himself, rebuffed in England and unsuccessful in his later incursions into colonization and diplomacy in Central America, met his death as a volunteer with the Liberal forces in Honduras, at the battle of El Petrero, on 30 January 1840. "Success in his ventures would undoubtedly have made him a national hero and a brilliant adornment to the Morazán legend." Based mainly on British Foreign and Colonial Office documents and on the National Archives of Guatemala. J. A. Hawgood

#### MEXICO

7:2360. Olmedilla, Carlos. MEXICO, 1808-1821. ALGUNAS APORTACIONES HISTORICAS [Mexico, 1808-1821. Some historical contributions]. Historia Mexicana 1960 9(36):586-600. Discusses some works relating to the history of Mexican independence collected in a well-illustrated catalogue published by a Spanish bookshop (Almeria, 1959). Notable passages in these works, some of which are very rare and do not appear in the usual bibliographies, are published here.

D. B. (IHE 36930)



7:2361. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS SOBRE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Documents on independence]. Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 50 (176):1 and 6. Considers as fundamental for a proper understanding of the process of independence in Mexico the following works: Juan E. Fernández y Dávalos, *Colección de documentos para la historia de la guerra de la independencia de la república mexicana, de 1808 a 1821* (Mexico, 1892), and Pedro Antonio Montiel y Duarte, *Derecho público mexicano. Amplicación que contiene...* (Mexico, 1871-1882).

D. B. (IHE 36861)

## SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 7:1881, 2209, 2211, 2394

7:2362. Albornoz, Santiago E. CENTENARIO DEL GENERAL IGNACIO ALVAREZ THOMAS, PROCER PERUANO O GOBERNO LA ARGENTINA [Centenary of General Ignacio Alvarez Thomas, the Peruvian leader who governed Argentina]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1957/1958 11(13):132-134. Biographical notes on this general (1807-1857), with reference to the revolution in Fontezuelas (1815) and to his biographers. B. T. (IHE 36904)

7:2363. Bedoya Villacorta, Antolín. LA ACTUACION PATRIOTICA DE LAS MUJERES PERUANAS EN LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The patriotic action of the women of Peru in the War of Independence]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1958 11(13):1-10. Lecture on this theme. B. T. (IHE 36948)

7:2364. Calcaño, José Antonio. LOS MUSICOS Y LA INDEPENDENCIA [Musicians and Independence]. *Revista Shell (Venezuela)* 1960 8(36):26-29. Note on various Venezuelan musicians who took an active part in the struggle for independence. D. B. (IHE 36966)

7:2365. Cardozo, Manoel (Catholic Univ. of America). SLAVERY IN BRAZIL AS DESCRIBED BY AMERICANS, 1822-1888. *The Americas* 1961 17(3):241-260. The major reason for the attention paid to Brazil by U.S. writers in the 19th century was interest in the institution of slavery. Their general opinions of Brazilian racial and social customs are colored by prejudice, but their first-hand reporting on Brazilian slavery was often perceptive, and constitutes an important source of historical data. D. Bushnell

7:2366. García Rosell, César. ARDOR Y ANGUSTIA EN LA VIDA DE SANCHEZ CARRION [Ardor and anguish in the life of Sánchez Carrión]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(63):393-398. Reprint from *Comercio* (Lima). The author describes the last days of the Peruvian José Faustino Sánchez Carrión (died in 1825), who was a close collaborator of Bolívar. D. B. (IHE 36888)

7:2367. García Rosell, César. LA ARTILLERIA EN LA CAMPAÑA LIBERTADORA DE 1824 [The artillery in the liberation campaign of 1824]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1957/1958 11(13):160-166. Information on the part played in the struggle for Peruvian independence by the artillery, with only two pieces, one of which was at the Battle of Ayacucho. Some military correspondence included. B. T. (IHE 36943)

7:2368. García Rosell, César. LOS NUMANTINOS EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL PERU [The Numantinos in the independence of Peru]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1958 11(13):316-322. Notes on the yeomanry battalion which went over to the side of the patriots. B. T. (IHE 36947)

7:2369. Helguera, J. León (North Carolina State College). TRES CARTAS DE NARIÑO [Three letters of Nariño]. *Boletín Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1961 48(555/556):13-116. Three letters by Antonio Nariño (1765-1823), the Colombian Precursor, to the Venezuelan Francisco Ribas Galindo, written in 1820 (when Nariño was in France before his return from exile) and 1822 (after his return to Bogotá). D. Bushnell

7:2370. Jones, Wilbur Devereux (Univ. of Georgia). THE ARGENTINE BRITISH COLONY IN THE TIMES OF ROSAS. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1960 40(1):90-97.

This "note" prints in full a memorandum describing the situation of the British colony in the La Plata region in the year 1845, prepared by an anonymous "British Resident" who was there at the request of W. G. Ouseley, the anti-Rosas British minister, and sent by Ouseley to Lord Aberdeen on 13 August 1845. Fear for the future is the dominant theme of the memorandum, and it was "in fact, a very clever propaganda document indeed." The attempt made therein to influence the policy of the home government in favor of a peace policy toward Rosas lends color to the possibility that the document may even have been prepared with the connivance of the dictator. "Ouseley, whose dearest wish was to overthrow Rosas, sent home a document which had quite the opposite influence, and merely provided an additional reason why Aberdeen should come to terms with the dictator." The Aberdeen Papers in the British Museum contain the original of the memorandum, and other extracts from these are given. J. A. Hawgood

7:2371. La Barba, Felipe de. TRAYECTORIA DE LA GUERRA SEPARATISTA PERUANA [The course of the separatist war in Peru]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1957/1958 11(13):75-92. A complete picture of the struggle for Peruvian independence, which is divided into four successive phases (Indian uprisings; the ideological phase; conspiracies and armed risings; military operations with a coalition of nations). The author then gives an analysis of the causes of independence and presents the view that Peru was the forerunner of general Latin American independence. Based on unpublished documents. A map is included. B. T. (IHE 36942)

7:2372. Lizondo Borda, Manuel. EL OBISPO DR. JOSE EUSEBIO COLOMBRES [Bishop Dr. José Eusebio Colombes]. *Archivum* (Argentina) 1945-1959 3(2):365-368. A eulogy of this bishop, one of the signatories of Argentina's Act of Independence, as an advocate of the cultivation of sugar cane in Tucumán. B. T. (IHE 36810)

7:2373. Mijares, Augusto. RAIZ, AMPLITUD Y DOCTRINA DE LA REVOLUCION EMANCIPADORA [Origin, extent and doctrine of the independence revolution]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1960 8(35):6-16. Essay referring to the cultural elements which contributed to the Venezuelan revolution. Based on material from the Archivo General de la Nación in Caracas and European archives and on published works. Illustrated. B. T. (IHE 36965)

7:2374. Molina, Gerardo. EL MILITARISMO EN LA EPOCA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Militarism in the age of independence]. *Revista Bolivaria* (Colombia) 1959 11(51):473-490. Essay on the appearance of militarism during the struggles for independence, and the political role it then played, until 1832, with special reference to Colombia and Venezuela. Based on published works. G. C. C. (IHE 36863)

7:2375. Ortega Ricaurte, Enrique. ALMIRANTE RENATO BELUCHE [Admiral Renato Beluche]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1961 48(557/558):117-200. Documents, with short introduction, mostly drawn from Colombia's National Archives. They refer to the Louisiana-born Renato Beluche (1771-1860), who became a leading figure in the maritime war of independence in northern South America. Specifically, these cover the period 1816-1829 and refer principally to the Maracaibo campaign of 1823, naval administration at Puerto Cabello 1828-1829, and corsair activities. D. Bushnell

7:2376. Pérez Concha, Jorge, ed. RECUERDOS HISTORICOS DE LA EMANCIPACION POLITICA DEL ECUADOR Y DEL 9 DE OCTUBRE DE 1820 [Historical memories of the political emancipation of Ecuador and of 9 October 1820]. *Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología* (Ecuador) 1956 6(16-18):145-184. Reprint of a work by Juan Emilio Roca which appeared in the *Gaceta Municipal* (Guayaquil) in 1900. It gives details of the events and incidents on 9 October 1820, which marked the beginning of independence in Guayaquil. E. R. (IHE 28934)

7:2377. [Pérez] V[ila], M[anu]el. BOLIVAR Y EL CANAL DEL ATLANTICO AL PACIFICO [Bolívar and the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(63):388-389. After a short note on the situation in Great Colombia in the early months of 1822, transcribes five documents dating from that year which refer to Bolívar's plan to construct a canal between



the Atrato and San Juan Rivers in order to control both oceans.  
D. B. (IHE 36882)

7:2378. Pizarro, Tomás M. LA BATALLA DE HIGOS-URCO (6 DE JUNIO DE 1821) [The Battle of Higos-Urco (6 June 1821)]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1957/1958 11(13):99-120. A lecture based on the official report of this battle in the Peruvian war of independence and on writings of military historians. Included are extracts from the report, correspondence, a decree of the Congress of the Republic (1830), etc., and reference is also made to another battle on the same site (6 October 1822). Charts.  
B. T. (IHE 36944)

7:2379. Sallaberry, Juan F., S.J., ed. EL AYUNO ECLESIASTICO Y LA INDEPENDENCIA ARGENTINA [The ecclesiastical fast and Argentine independence]. *Archivum* (Argentina) 1945-1959 3(2):338-341. Publishes, with commentary, an edict of 1818 renewing the exemption granted by Pius VII in 1805 regarding abstinence in the Río de la Plata. Documents from Argentine archives.  
B. T. (IHE 36903)

7:2380. Unsigned. CONMEMORACION DEL I CENTENARIO DEL FALLECIMIENTO DEL GENERAL IGNACIO ALVAREZ THOMAS [Commemoration of the first centenary of the death of General Ignacio Alvarez Thomás]. *Revista de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1957/58 11(13):11-14. Eulogy of the general, an outstanding figure in Argentina's independence (1787-1857).  
B. T. (IHE 36905)

7:2381. Unsigned. TRES PROCLAMAS DEL LIBERTADOR [Three of the Liberator's proclamations]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(63):383-387. Publishes, with a short note, three of Bolívar's proclamations (from the Archivo de la Gran Colombia, Fundación John Boulton) directed to the people of Venezuela (1817), the victorious troops of Boyacá (1820) and the Peruvian nation (1824).  
D. B. (IHE 36876)

7:2382. Valdizán Gamio, José. LA MARINA DEL PERU Y SUS ACCIONES DE GUERRA DURANTE LA EMANCIPACION Y REPUBLICA [The Peruvian navy and its war action during the (period of) emancipation and the Republic]. *Revista del Centro de Estudios Históricos-Militares del Perú* 1957/1958 11(13):38-59. Lecture consisting of a brief summary and historical interpretation, which also contains data about the origins of this fleet. Based on unpublished documents from a private source.  
B. T. (IHE 36945)

#### WEST INDIES

See also: 7:2550

7:2383. A[lfau] D[urán], V[etilio]. GENERAL PEDRO GUILLERMO. *Cifo* (Dominican Republic) 1959 27(114):49-74. Publishes and discusses various documents, some obtained from the local press of 1865-1867, on this Dominican soldier, who rebelled and was executed. G. C. C. (IHE 36952)

7:2384. García, Leónidas. PERSONAJES Y HECHOS DE LA HISTORIA DOMINICANA: JOSE NUÑEZ DE CACERES [Persons and events in Dominican history: José Núñez de Cáceres]. *Cifo* (Dominican Republic) 1959 27(114):18-34. Three short polemical articles concerning documents of the year 1822 which refer to this precursor of Dominican independence.  
G. C. C. (IHE 36953)

7:2385. García Llubes, Alcides. ARCHIVO DE LA RESTAURACION [The Restoration Archives]. *Cifo* (Dominican Republic) 1959 27(114):82-104. Publishes military documents of the year 1863 originating from the Spanish war ministry, which are contained in a copybook of records dealing with Santo Domingo affairs.  
G. C. C. (IHE 36806)

7:2386. Garrido, Víctor. SAINT-DENYS. *Cifo* (Dominican Republic) 1959 27(114):3-14. A lecture on "the father of the country," Juan Pablo Duarte, as seen in the correspondence of the French consul in Santo Domingo, Eustache Juchereau de Saint-Denys, with his government. The letters, written between 1844 and 1846, were published in 1944.  
G. C. C. (IHE 36951)

7:2387. Marino Inchaustegui, J. ACERCA DE SANTANA. DOCUMENTOS PUBLICADOS POR... [Concerning Santana. Documents published by...]. *Cifo* (Dominican Republic) 1959 27(114):105-108. Publishes, from contemporary official gazettes, the appointment of Lieutenant General Pedro Santana as governor of Santo Domingo, and some of the orders received by him.  
G. C. C. (IHE 36954)

#### Pacific Area

7:2388. Jeffares, A. Norman. ROBERT RICHARD TORRENS (1814-1884). *Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society* 1959 8(4):275-300. A brief biographical study of Robert Richard Torrens, a graduate of Trinity College Dublin, who served as Collector of Customs in Adelaide before entering political life. His famous Real Property Act of 1858, strongly opposed by local lawyers, reformed registration of titles. In 1865 he moved to England, became an M.P., and lived in Devonshire. Based on South Australian, English and Irish newspapers, Hansard, unpublished private papers and letters in the South Australian Archives, and various publications by Torrens and his father.  
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#### United States of America

See also: 7:2218, 2222, 2225, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2276, 2316, 2335, 2365, 2576, 2577

7:2389. Bolkhovitinov, N.N. PRISOEDINENIE FLORIDY SOEDINENNYMI STATAMI [The annexation of Florida by the United States]. *Novoi i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (5):110-119. On the basis of numerous contemporary U.S. documents, concludes that it is not possible to speak of a peaceful annexation of Florida by the USA through a purchase for five million dollars. The question of annexation was decided by the invasion of East Florida by American troops under General Jackson in 1818. Under the treaty in 1819 the USA approved payment of five million dollars not to Spain, but to its own citizens as compensation for the losses they had suffered as a result of the previous hostile relations between Spain and the USA. The weakened Spanish monarchy was forced to cede Florida.  
Erna Wollert (t)

7:2390. Bowman, Charles H., Jr. MANUEL TORRES: EARLY ADVOCATE OF INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1960 14(3):73-83. Referring to the period 1815-1822, discusses the efforts of Colombia's revolutionary agent in the U.S. (sometimes exceeding his instructions) to interest the U.S. government and people in Latin American trade.  
D. Bushnell

7:2391. Carleton, William G. (Univ. of Florida). AMERICAN EDUCATION AFTER THE REVOLUTION. *Current History* 1961 41(239):9-14. A review of the educational system from the Revolution through the Civil War, emphasizing the awakening of interest in education, and the battle to secure free, public education, especially after 1825, and the gradual entry of state governments in setting standards and providing support. The move culminated with the passage of the Morrill Act of 1862, granting Federal aid to land-grant colleges.  
W. J. Schellings

7:2392. Covington, James W. (Univ. of Tampa). THE ARMED OCCUPATION ACT OF 1842. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1961 40(1):41-52. The Armed Occupation Act of 1842, giving 160 acres of land to actual settlers who moved into the area near the lands of the Seminole Indians, produced a rush of settlers and brought despair to the Indians. Based on U.S. state papers, newspapers, private papers, and secondary works.  
G. L. Lycan

7:2393. Cushman, Joseph D., Jr. (Florida State Univ.). FRANCIS HUGER RUTLEDGE, 1799-1866: FIRST BISHOP OF FLORIDA, 1851-1866. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1961 30(2):127-137. A brief biographical sketch of Bishop Rutledge.  
E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:2394. Dallett, Francis James. PAEZ IN PHILADELPHIA. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1960 40(1):98-106. The visits to and residence in Philadelphia of General José Antonio Páez (1790-1873), refugee President of Venezuela, between 1850 and 1858, are described in this



te. The correspondence of John Dallett (1809-1862) (microfilm copy in the University of Pennsylvania Library) is the main source of information, but the Swift Riché section of the Hildern Papers in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and contemporary newspapers, are also used. Charles Swift Riché and the brothers John and Henry Dallett, three Philadelphia merchants engaged in the Venezuelan trade, were among the General's leading friends and sponsors in the United States.

J. A. Hawgood

7:2395. Dixon, Max (Appalachian State Teachers College). BUILDING THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1961 45(1):1-21. Examines in detail the numerous problems -- such as engineering, labor, right-of-way, and finance -- involved in the construction of the Central Railroad of Georgia, 1835-1843. R. Lowitt

7:2396. Drury, Clifford M. (San Francisco Theological Seminary). THE FIRST WHITE WOMEN OVER THE ROCKIES. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1961 39(1):13.

Describes the beginning of the Protestant missionary movement in Oregon and summarizes the experience of Narcissa Whitman and Eliza Hart Spalding, the first white women across the Rockies, who in 1836 journeyed to Oregon with their husbands, Dr. Marcus Whitman and the Rev. Henry H. Spalding, missionaries under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. W. D. Metz

7:2397. Gatell, Frank Otto (Univ. of Maryland), ed. DOCTOR PALFREY FREES HIS SLAVES. New England Quarterly 1961 34(1):74-86. Describes the procedure and incidents relating to the Rev. John G. Palfrey's freeing of twenty slaves he inherited from his father in 1843. The elder Palfrey had migrated to Louisiana in 1803 to become a planter, and the rest of the family, except John, went with him. John Palfrey inherited a third of his father's estate, including the slave property. Although he was not an extreme abolitionist, Palfrey refused to hold slave property, and he went to considerable expense and trouble to free his slaves and settle most of them in the North. Documented. L. Gara

7:2398. Gatell, Frank Otto, ed. THE SLAVEHOLDER AND THE ABOLITIONIST: BINDING UP A FAMILY'S WOUNDS. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(3):368-391. Series of letters exchanged between two brothers, John Gorham Palfrey (1796-1881), Massachusetts Unitarian minister, editor, historian, and Free Soil politician, and William Taylor Palfrey (1800-1868), Louisiana planter and Congressman, between the end of the Civil War and the Louisiana's death, in which the family's wounds were still apparent, but in which the healing process was well under way. S. E. Humphreys

7:2399. Geary, E. R. HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE PRESBYTERY OF OREGON. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1960 38(3):166-181. Originally published in the Presbyterian Home Missionary in August and September 1885, as the second and third portions of a report by the Rev. E. R. Geary, this narrative covers the years 1858-76. Each Presbyterian church established in Oregon, and the work of each Presbyterian minister and missionary to the Indians, are described. W. D. Metz

7:2400. Griffin, Clifford S. (Univ. of Kansas). CO-OPERATION AND CONFLICT: THE SCHISM IN THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1837-1861. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1960 38(4):213-233. Formed in 1826, the American Home Missionary Society proposed to co-ordinate the domestic missionary work of the Calvinist churches: Presbyterian, Congregational, Reformed Dutch, and Associate Reformed. Primary support came from the first two. When the Presbyterians split into Old and New Schools in 1837, the New School General Assembly voted its confidence in the Society, whereas the Old School rejected it completely. Despite efforts by Society officers for maintenance of true cooperation, intensifying denominationalism weakened the Society. In 1855 the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterians established a Church Extension Committee to supplement the work of the Home Missionary Society. Meanwhile, abolitionists, strong in the Congregational Church, in 1846 had established the American Missionary Association because of dissatisfaction with the equivocal position on slavery insisted on by the Presbyterians. By 1861 the combined effect of denominationalism and abolitionism was fully realized: the Presbyterian New School General Assembly created a Committee of Home Missions to satisfy its

needs, and the American Home Missionary Society became the Congregational Home Society. Interdenominational co-operation had come to an end. W. D. Metz

7:2401. Harris, Andrew, Jr. (Southern Univ.). NORTHERN REACTION TO THE JOHN BROWN RAID. Negro History Bulletin 1961 24(8):177-180 and 187. Most northern reaction to the Harpers Ferry incident was moderate. Republican newspapers took pains to disassociate themselves from such violence, Republican politicians, including Lincoln, made it clear that they deplored the incident, and even many active abolitionists condemned Brown for his rash deeds. A number of Negro leaders and antislavery sympathizers hailed Brown as a liberator. A prolonged congressional investigation failed to reveal who had sponsored the raid. L. Gara

7:2402. Havas, John M. COMMERCE AND CALVINISM: THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 1827-65. Journalism Quarterly 1961 38(1):84-86. Traces the transformation of the New York Journal of Commerce from an evangelical newspaper emphasizing reform to a proslavery sheet. The paper was founded by Arthur Tappan in 1827 and published by his brother Lewis. In 1828 the Tappans sold the Journal, and the new proprietors gave less attention to reform questions, supported sectional compromise and defended slavery. During the Civil War the paper was branded a Copperhead sheet by its Republican opponents. L. Gara

7:2403. Illick, Joseph E., III (Univ. of Pennsylvania). THE RECEPTION OF DARWINISM AT THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND THE COLLEGE AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1960 38. PART I. THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, (3): 152-165. PART II. THE COLLEGE, (4): 234-243. The Theological Seminary at Princeton was the major training ground for Presbyterian clergymen in America. Decidedly conservative, it was dominated during the middle of the 19th century by Charles Hodge, Professor of Systematic Theology and editor of the Princeton Review, known for his stress upon the authority of the Bible as the Word of God to be understood literally. To Hodge, Darwinism was contrary to the theory of design and was therefore clearly atheistic. Both in the Review and in What is Darwinism?, published in 1874, Hodge attacked Darwinism. His views determined the position of the Seminary until his death in 1878. Under President John Maclean, Princeton College refused to accept Darwin's theory of evolution. In 1868, upon Maclean's retirement, the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, professor of logic and metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, was appointed president. McCosh realized that much of Darwinism could and would be proved sound, and so he strove to prepare Christians for this event. Instead of conflict between science and religion, McCosh sought reconciliation. Insisting upon the principle of design in nature, McCosh interpreted the Darwinian discoveries as more evidence of the prearrangement, skill, and purpose in the universe. He thus demonstrated that Darwinism was not atheistic nor in irreconcilable hostility to the Bible. W. D. Metz

7:2404. Ishibashi, Hideo (Chuo Univ.). JON QUINSHII ADAMUSU TO MONRÖSHUGI [John Quincy Adams and the Monroe Doctrine]. Chūō Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō 1960 20(6):123-143. Of the three principles in the Monroe Doctrine -- 1) noncolonization, 2) abstention from European entanglements, and 3) nonintervention of Europe in Latin America -- the first two came from ideas of John Quincy Adams, Monroe's Secretary of State. The author claims that Adams had so great a role in the materialization of the Monroe Doctrine that it should be called the "Adams Doctrine." Y. Tominaga

7:2405. Jensen, Oliver. SIDE-WHEELERS AND WALKING BEAMS. American Heritage 1961 12(5):40-49. A brief historical commentary accompanying a portfolio of nine reproductions, mostly in color, of side-wheel steamboats, c. 1850-1870, painted by James and John Bard. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2406. Korn, Bertram W. JEWS AND NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE OLD SOUTH, 1789-1865. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1961 50(3):151-201. This topic is broken down into the following subheadings: 1) Jews as planters and owners of slaves; 2) the treatment of slaves by Jews and attempts at emancipation; 3) Jews as taskmasters; 4) business dealings of Jews with slaves and free Negroes; 5) Jews as slaveholders; 6) cases of miscegenation involving Jews and Negroes, and 7) opinions of Jews about the



slave system. Available secondary sources and primary materials, as found in archives and in contemporary newspapers, were utilized. It appears that opinions of Jews in the South about the system of slavery were to no appreciable degree different from those of their non-Jewish environment.

F. Rosenthal

7:2407. Lewis, W. David (Hamilton College). THE FEMALE CRIMINAL AND THE PRISONS OF NEW YORK, 1825-1845. New York History 1961 42(3):215-236. Documents from contemporary official sources and commentaries the gradual growth of a responsible policy by the state toward the housing and care of women prisoners.

A. B. Rollins

7:2408. Litwack, Leon F. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE ABOLITIONIST DILEMMA: THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT AND THE NORTHERN NEGRO. New England Quarterly 1961 34(1):50-73. Analyzes the attitudes of the abolitionists toward the northern Negroes and discusses the relationship between the two groups. Some abolitionists had race prejudice themselves, and others sometimes deferred to the prejudice of a majority of northern whites against social mingling of the races. Abolitionists did little to improve tangibly the economic lot of the Negroes, but they encouraged them to acquire status by acquiring wealth. Boston abolitionists did oppose segregated public schools, and their efforts contributed to the ending of the practice by legislation in 1855. The author concludes that though the abolitionists often had the prejudice of their time, they made significant contributions to the cause of freedom for the Negro in the North.

L. Gara

7:2409. Lyons, John Frederick (McCormick Theological Seminary). CYRUS HALL MCCORMICK, PRESBYTERIAN LAYMAN. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1961 39(1):14-29. Brought up in a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian home, McCormick developed a strong sense of devotion to the Presbyterian Church. Throughout his later life he used the wealth gained through invention of the reaper to further the work of the church. His benefactions were responsible for the establishment in Chicago of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest (after his death renamed the McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church). He assisted the Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Virginia. He also supported a series of religious publications, beginning with the Presbyterian Expositor in 1857 and ending with the Interior (later called The Continent), which his widow continued until her death.

W. D. Metz

7:2410. MacEsich, George (Florida State Univ.). COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS AND PRE-1860 MONETARY STATISTICS. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(2):229-232. The principal source of United States monetary statistics for the pre-1860 period has been the 1876 report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which has been considered an inadequate source. A hitherto untapped source for the years between 1835 and 1845, a period of economic importance, is Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List. Study of available issues of the Detector, and a comparison of its information with the number of banks said by the Comptroller to have been operating, shows a remarkable degree of agreement, indicating that perhaps the criticism of pre-1860 monetary statistics on the grounds of their inadequacy has been overstressed.

S. E. Humphreys

7:2411. Miller, William L. (Auburn Univ.). SLAVERY AND THE POPULATION OF THE SOUTH. Southern Economic Journal 1961 28(1):46-54. A common belief has been that slavery prevented much immigration into the ante-bellum South and thereby kept population in that region sparse. Explicitly stated reasons have been that slavery is inherently repulsive and that it degraded labor. The important argument that it prevented accumulation and maintenance of nonhuman resources has been left implicit. Information from privately published sources and data from 1850 and subsequent censuses largely destroy this position. Instead of keeping population sparse in the South, slavery probably packed more people into that region than would have arrived in its absence.

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7:2412. Musham, H. A. (Chicago). EARLY GREAT LAKES STEAMBOATS. THE LAST YEARS OF THE HARD TIMES 1842-1843. American Neptune 1960 20(4):250-269. An excerpt from a maritime history of the Great Lakes, being published serially by the journal [See also 6:1541 and 7:1481]. This portion covers the years 1842-43 and describes the steam-

boats in use or launched during that period, as well as progress in steam navigation and general conditions of travel and freight shipment on both the Great Lakes and the connecting railroad services, which had just been introduced. Steamboat operators at the time welcomed railroads as feeders and had not yet come to regard them as potential competitors. Many Scandinavian immigrants were transported to the Middle West by the steamers.

R. E. Wilson

7:2413. Richardson, Jack (Univ. of Wisconsin). KEMPER COLLEGE OF MISSOURI. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1961 30(2):111-126. A brief history of the college from its founding in 1837 to its demise in 1845. The college failed because of "lack of adequate financial support and incompetent management."

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:2414. Salomon, Louis B. (Brooklyn College). THE LEAST-REMEMBERED ALCOTT. New England Quarterly 1961 34(1):87-93. Describes William Andrus Alcott (1798-1859), the cousin of Bronson Alcott, and discusses his reform ideas. William Alcott was a missionary for vegetarianism on grounds of health. Although less renowned than his famous cousin, William was a successful physician, the first president of the American Vegetarian Society and the author of more than a hundred books and pamphlets containing advice on hygiene; sex, diet and ethics.

L. Gara

7:2415. Shapiro, Samuel (Brandeis Univ.). THE RENDITION OF ANTHONY BURNS. Journal of Negro History 1959 44(1):43-51. Recounts the incidents surrounding the arrest and trial of an escaped slave, Anthony Burns, in Boston in 1854, disturbing the superficial sectional calm which had followed the Compromise of 1850. Despite the efforts of the defense attorney, Richard Henry Davis, the court ordered Burns to be returned to his master in Virginia under the Fugitive Slave Law. The case was widely publicized in both North and South and aroused strong resentment in the North. Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in the same year revived sectional animosity, and the Fugitive Slave Law and state personal liberty statutes stood as symbols of a deadlock to be washed away in the blood bath of the Civil War in the following decade.

R. E. Wilson

7:2416. Sheeler, J. Reuben (Texas Southern Univ.). JOHN BROWN: A CENTURY LATER. Negro History Bulletin 1960 24(1):7-10 and 15. Depicts John Brown as a martyr to the causes of abolition of slavery and freedom for the economically oppressed classes. The author suggests that the same spirit that motivated John Brown also motivated various economic reformers and labor leaders after the Civil War and is a force today in the leaders opposing various forms of racial discrimination. The article is based mostly on secondary material and is highly favorable to Brown.

L. Gara

7:2417. Shortreed, Margaret (Univ. of Pittsburgh). THE ANTISLAVERY RADICALS: FROM CRUSADE TO REVOLUTION 1840-1868. Past and Present 1959 (16):65-87. An account of the ideas and objections of the Radical Republicans in the U. S. Congress prior to the beginning of Reconstruction. Their contribution to anti-southern thought and policy is outlined.

A. W. Coats

7:2418. Solis-Cohen, J., Jr. THE WORLD OF HYMAN GRATZ. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1961 50(3):241-247. Hyman Gratz (1776-1857), a member of the illustrious Philadelphia family, in his will executed a deed of trust which in 1894 led to the formation of Gratz College, the first school of Jewish education in the United States.

F. Rosenthal

7:2419. Stromberg, Roland N. BOSTON IN THE 1820'S AND 1830'S. History Today 1961 11(9):591-598. Depicts the various fabrics out of which the leading American city in the second and third decades of the 19th century was made.

L. Kasparian

7:2420. Sweat, Edward F. SOME NOTES ON THE ROLE OF NEGROES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Phylon 1961 22(2):160-166. Negroes played a decisive role in laying the foundations for free, tax-supported schools in South Carolina. When the Federal government overthrew the first, all-white post-Civil War government, 76 among the members of the constitutional convention of 1868 were Negroes, many of them illiterate. These, however, voted under the direction of their



ore educated leaders. The latter included Francis Louis ardoza, reared in the North and educated abroad, who headed education committee. Its problem was to discard older "free" schools, which were really pauper schools, in favor of schools built with funds raised by direct taxation. The committee's three white men and five Negroes provided a report which broke with ante-bellum presumptions, and stipulated that schooling was to be compulsory. The committee did not emphasize integrated schools, but equal opportunities, though segregation seems to have been expected. Although the Reconstruction government was overthrown, the return of white supremacy did not destroy the work of the convention. No new constitutional convention was held until 1895, and the constitution of the Reconstructionists continued to be the state's basic law, with the provision for public education continuing to remain essentially unaltered. However, education did in time come to mean education for the white majority of the state, despite the fact that the meagre state funds for Negro schools were implemented by those of philanthropic foundations.

L. Filler

7:2421. Timberlake, Richard H., Jr. (Florida State Univ.). THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY AND MONETARY POLICY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR. *Southern Economic Journal* 1960 27(2):92-103. A study of the monetary policies initiated by the Treasury Department of the United States between 1835 and 1860. The "independence" of the treasury was first promoted in order to free it of alleged subservience to the commercial banking system. All Treasury payments and receipts after 1846 had to be made in gold, silver (occasionally) Treasury notes. No Treasury balances could be kept with banks. Fiscal circumstances forced the Treasury to undertake monetary policies, principally issues of Treasury notes (currency) and open-market operations in Government securities. Primary sources used included The Congressional Globe and Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A

7:2422. Unsigned. MISSION WORK AMONG OMAHA INDIANS. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1960 3(3):182-190. A lengthy letter, dated 1 February 1868, from the Rev. William Hamilton, missionary to the Omaha Indians by appointment of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, to the Rev. J. C. Lowrie, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions. The mission was located one hundred miles to the northwest of Omaha City, Nebraska, and had been founded in 1846. Hamilton served there from 1853 until his death in 1891. In the letter he describes the educational and religious activity of the mission, discusses the staff and physical plant of the mission, and analyzes the mission's impact on the Indians. W.D. Metz

7:2423. Vatter, Barbara (Univ. of Minnesota). INDUSTRIAL BORROWING BY THE NEW ENGLAND TEXTILE MILLS, 1840-1860: A COMMENT. Davis, Lance, E. (Purdue Univ.). MRS. VATTER ON INDUSTRIAL BORROWING: A REPLY. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(2):216-226. A discussion as to whether usury laws or interlocking directories of textile mills and lending agencies were responsible for the low interest rates charged to New England textile mills in the period 1840-1860. E. Feldman

7:2424. Welsh, John R. (Univ. of South Carolina). WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, CRITIC OF THE SOUTH. *Journal of Southern History* 1960 26(2):201-214. Considers the case of William Gilmore Simms, most representative ante-bellum southern man of letters, in respect to the idea long prevalent that southerners have historically lacked capacity for self-criticism and the specific idea that Simms ruined his art through blind devotion to southern imperialistic dreams and the plantation-gentleman ideal. The author finds that Simms saw and criticized a whole range of faults in the southern system, from intellectual and economic matters through personal matters to politics, and made frank and open strictures about things southern. He criticized from a desire to improve and strengthen the way of life he preferred and never offered as a remedy the adoption of northern ways and attitudes he abhorred. His art was more critically influenced by financial exigencies which forced him to write hurriedly for quick return, by his many interests and varied activities and by his impulsive and headlong temperament. S. E. Humphreys

7:2425. Woolfolk, George Ruble (Prairie View College). TAXES AND SLAVERY IN THE ANTE BELLUM SOUTH. *Journal of Southern History* 1960 26(2):180-200. Pleads for consideration of issues arising out of taxation of slaves -- on either the basis of poll or ad valorem -- as clarifying some of the problems of public policy that arose between planters as a class and other whites whose political aspirations were divergent. The author seeks to show that taxes on slaves provided one of the fundamental sources of revenue to city, county and state governments and one of the many instruments for regulating the socioeconomic aspects of the relations between the races. He suggests that such consideration will serve to place in proper focus the tendency to concentrate upon the plantation as the central institution in the agrarian society and may serve to open creative approaches to the main problems of ante-bellum history. S. E. Humphreys

7:2426. --. [INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND U. S. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT]. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(3). Williamson, J. G. (Stanford Univ.), INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND UNITED STATES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: 1827-1843, pp. 372-383. Takes issue with George Macesich's argument, presented in "Sources of Monetary Disturbances in the United States, 1834-1845," *ibid.*, 1960 20(3):407-434 [See abstract 7:558], that the monetary disturbances of the Jacksonian period "reflect mainly the operation of the Hume specie-price mechanism in affecting the real transfer concomitant with the (unexplained) fluctuation in the inflow of British capital." On the contrary, "it is mainly a long swing in the pace of real domestic development which is the major cause for (and effect of!) both capital flows and fluctuations in the trade balance." In place of Macesich's "static model which suggests that the trade balance passively responds to autonomous net capital flows," a general equilibrium model is suggested "constructed on the presumption of variations in real growth." Macesich, George (Florida State Univ.), INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND UNITED STATES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVISITED, pp. 384-385. Replies to J. G. Williamson's criticism by stating that, in the first place, Williamson had erred in assuming that the author had disregarded "the importance of internal events in the United States" in his original article, and, secondly, that the purpose of the article "was not to 'prove' the price-specie mechanism of international trade theory." E. Feldman

#### CIVIL WAR

See also: 7:1891

7:2427. Alexander, Thomas B. (Univ. of Alabama). PERSISTENT WHIGGERY IN THE CONFEDERATE SOUTH, 1860-1877. *Journal of Southern History* 1961 27(3):305-329. Contrary to the often held idea that the Whig party disintegrated in all parts of the United States during the 1850's, Whig influence continued to exist within the Confederacy and to oppose Democrats behind a facade of wartime solidarity. After the Civil War many southern Whig leaders remained conscious of their former party affiliation, partial to fellow Whigs in political contests, and hostile to the Democratic party. This persistence of Whig loyalty was an important influence in Civil War and Reconstruction politics. Before Abraham Lincoln's call for troops, southern Whigs were preponderantly Unionist in sentiment. Of the fourteen men who held cabinet posts in the Confederacy, none of the nine regular Democrats became open opponents of Jefferson Davis, but three of the five former Whigs resigned to become critics of the administration, as was Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, likewise a former Whig. The first Confederate Congress was sixty-six per cent Democratic, but the second may have had a Whig majority, though neither was elected on party lines. The change represented both a general revulsion against the administration and a peace movement. In the first Reconstruction election, in 1865, Whigs won eight governorships, eleven senatorships and thirty-six House seats. After the summer of 1867, however, southern Whigs ceased to be united; most ultimately became Democrats. S. E. Humphreys

7:2428. Angle, Paul M. (Chicago Historical Society). TRAGIC YEARS: THE CIVIL WAR AND ITS COMMEMORATION. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1961 60(4):375-389. Presents a contrast between the serious significance of the American Civil War and its commemoration in centennial celebrations, pageants and re-enactments. C. R. Allen, Jr.



7:2429. Bigelow, Martha M. (Mississippi College), ed. PLANTATION LESSEE PROBLEMS IN 1864. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(3):354-367. A letter of May 1864 from Alexander Winchell (1824-1891), professor of zoology and botany at the University of Michigan, to Zachariah Chandler (1813-1879), United States Senator from Michigan, regarding the difficulties suffered and the confusion of government policies met by a Michigan group which undertook to participate in a Union plan to lease abandoned Confederate plantations along the Mississippi. S. E. Humphreys

7:2430. Doyle, Elisabeth Joan (Wheeling College). NURSERIES OF TREASON: SCHOOLS IN OCCUPIED NEW ORLEANS. Journal of Southern History 1960 26(2):161-179. When Commodore David G. Farragut captured New Orleans in 1862, there were three separate school systems -- public, private and Catholic. General Benjamin Butler as military governor quickly instilled "loyalty" to the Union in the public schools. His successor, General Nathaniel Banks, and Union courts strove mightily to impose a similar regime in private schools, but despite several fines, these schools were evasive. The Catholic schools, with the largest enrollment, uniformly ignored the efforts and except for one instance in 1863 avoided punishment. However, the system of education established by Butler was scrapped in 1865. S. E. Humphreys

7:2431. Frost, James A. (State Univ. of New York, Oneonta). THE HOME FRONT IN NEW YORK DURING THE CIVIL WAR. New York History 1961 42(3):273-297. A broad survey based on contemporary newspapers, journals, diaries and letters. A. B. Rollins

7:2432. Hayes, John D. (Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Retired). SEA POWER IN THE CIVIL WAR. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1961 87(11):60-69. Describes the naval aspects of the Civil War. The two transcending facts of the war, the author contends, were the military genius of Robert E. Lee and the naval superiority of the North. The decisive naval actions were not fought on the high seas. The struggle was for the control of the coastal and inland waterways on which the economic life of the South depended. Northern naval successes in this area, rather than the Atlantic Blockade, eventually brought about the downfall of the Confederacy. Undocumented, except for quotations from the works of Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan. R. E. Wilson

7:2433. Keene, Jesse L. (Univ. of Tampa). SECTIONALISM IN THE PEACE CONVENTION OF 1861. Florida Historical Quarterly 1961 40(1):53-81. Heated arguments regarding slavery and proposals for avoiding conflict led to confusion and to the voting of resolutions by the Convention that proved unsatisfactory to all concerned and unacceptable by Congress. Based on State papers, private papers, memoirs, newspapers and secondary works. G. L. Lycan

7:2434. Lunt, James. JEB STUART. History Today 1961 11(8):536-546. A biography of the dashing Confederate cavalry general. L. Kasparian

7:2435. Still, William N., Jr. (Mississippi State College for Women). CONFEDERATE NAVAL STRATEGY: THE IRONCLAD. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(3):330-343. Questions the assumption that the purpose of the Confederate ironclads was to break the Union blockade, and that therefore the program was a failure. European-made ironclads definitely were built to raise the blockade, but those constructed in the Confederacy were built for river and harbor defense. In this "home-water" work they achieved some success. The ironclads were flat-bottomed vessels of slight draft, all converted from

keeled steamers; had iron-plated casemates; were screw steamers capable of maneuvering only in calm waters; and had a limited cruising range because of the disproportionate use of fuel in relation to speed and lack of adequate coal stowage. They were too slow to be effective as rams. Careers of the various home-built ironclads are reviewed, and quotations from letters of Navy Secretary Stephen R. Mallory are cited to support the interpretations made. S. E. Humphreys

7:2436. Wheeler-Bennett, Sir John. WHY GETTYSBURG ? History Today 1961 11(7):452-459. An account of the forces and events that brought forth the turning point in the Civil War in 1863. L. Kasparian

7:2437. Wiley, Bell Irvin (Emory Univ.), ed. THE LETTERS OF WARREN AKIN, CONFEDERATE CONGRESSMAN. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1958 42(4):408-427, and 1959 43(1):74-90. Continuation from previous installments [See abstracts 4:2920 and 7:582]. The fourth installment contains letters of Akin written from Richmond, Virginia, in January 1865 to members of his family, while Sherman was marching through Georgia. They reflect conditions in the South in the last days of the Confederacy. Akin was anxious to pay his debts before Confederate currency became entirely worthless and requested his wife to dispose of his notes. He was also concerned about hiring out some of his Negroes and the fact that others were not performing their chores as well as when he was at home. Akin presents a favorable portrait of Jefferson Davis, though he was pessimistic about the future of the Confederacy. Rumors of peace talks and weariness with war permeate these letters. In the fifth installment are published letters from Akin (January 1865, Richmond) to his wife delineating his life in the Confederate capital and inquiring about his family, friends, slaves, etc., in Georgia. R. Lowitt

7:2438. Wilson, Charles Morrow. THE HIT-AND-RUN RAID. American Heritage 1961 12(5):29-31 and 90-93. Describes the poorly planned and ill-conceived Confederate raid on St. Albans, Vermont, where three banks were robbed and the Confederates escaped into Canada. Illustrated and undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2439. Windham, William T. (Middle Tennessee State College). THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLY IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONFEDERACY. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(2):149-168. The depreciation of Confederate currency, the inferior transportation system and labor shortages all created severe supply difficulties in the generally thinly populated portion of the Confederacy west of the Mississippi River. In addition, just as Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith was appointed to the command of that theater of war in 1863, the Union forces succeeded in their conquest of the Mississippi, and the area to the west was completely cut off from normal connection with the main part of the Confederacy. Kirby Smith created an organization similar to the War Department in Richmond to meet his logistic needs. A foundry in Texas supplied substantial ammunition, but supplies came chiefly across the Rio Grande from Mexico, particularly through the Mexican port of Matamoros; the supplies were paid for chiefly by shipments of cotton overland from Texas to Matamoros. The bulk of the supplies went to the forces in Texas, but by the spring of 1865 even the Texas forces were demoralized. The trans-Mississippi department, which had been expected to furnish vital supplies to the overall Confederate war effort, proved unable even to provide satisfactorily for its own needs. S. E. Humphreys



## D. 1871-1918

## GENERAL HISTORY

also: 7:2068, 2234, 2245, 2490, 2496, 2501, 2520, 2546, 2589

7:2440. Goldelman, Salomon. PATTERNS IN THE LIFE OF AN ETHNIC MINORITY. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 1959 7(1/2): 1587-1585. "The subject of this study is the ethnic minority composed of individuals living in a country other than their own, specifically the Jewish people, a classic example of such minority." Statistical figures from the late 19th century to 1933 are analyzed to show the economic and occupational relationship of Jews to non-Jews in Central and Eastern Europe. The author concludes "that the occupational distribution of Jews in any country, . . . is in inverse ratio to the occupational distribution of the general population of the country." Based on published Central and Eastern European works. A. Birkos

7:2441. Gopner, S.I. NA I. KONGRESSE KOMMUNISTI-ZHESKOGO INTERNATSIONALNA (IZ VOSPOMINANI DELEGATA) [At the first congress of the Communist International from the recollections of a delegate]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2): 178-182. Personal recollections of this congress, which was held in 1911. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2442. May, Arthur J. (Univ. of Rochester). SETON-WATSON AND BRITISH ANTI-HAPSBURG SENTIMENT. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1961 20(1): 1-54. Traces the sentiment for dismemberment of the Hapsburg Monarchy held by Entente intellectuals from the beginning of World War I to its crystallization in the writings and activities of Robert W. Seton-Watson. Based upon the writings in books and periodicals of the people involved. E. B. Richards

7:2443. Mikhailov, A. N., V. S. Nevolina, and others, eds. ISTORIJA BOR'BY BOL'SHEVIKOV ZA PROLETARSKII INTERNATSIONALIZM V MEZHDUNARODNOM ZHESKOM PARTIALISTICHESKOM DVIZHENII (1915 G.) [From the history of the struggle of the Bolsheviks for proletarian internationalism in the International Socialist Women's Movement (1915)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorija* 1959 (4): 108-114. Publishes letters of important left-wing socialists, including K. Krupskaja and Klara Zetkin, written during the preparation of the International Socialist Women's Conference which was held in March 1915 in Bern. The documents, published for the first time, are preserved in the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism (Moscow). Erna Wollert (t)

7:2444. Mikhailutina, D.K. N.K. KRUPSKAIA -- SEKRE- TAR' LENINSKOI "ISKRY" [N. K. Krupskaja -- secretary of Lenin's Iskra]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta* 1959 (3): 25-40. On the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary (in February 1959) of the birth of N.K. Krupskaja, the outstanding functionary of the Soviet state and founder of Soviet pedagogy, describes her activity on behalf of the first all-Russian illegal Marxist newspaper Iskra [Spark] (1900-1903). Based on material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism - Leninism and on works of Lenin and Krupskaja. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2445. Miller, T. B. (Lakehead College, Ontario). THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION AND BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY, 1892-1894. *Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(1): 1-15. The unilateral action of Britain against Egypt in 1882 made more difficult Great Britain's relations with Turkey and caused resentment on the part of the French on being excluded from Egyptian affairs. The occupation of Egypt is viewed as a "diplomatic liability" for the next twenty years. Diplomatic histories of the period, influenced by published French and German documents, give the impression that Britain made no effort to settle the question until the meetings which ultimately resulted in the Entente of 1904. The author, however, whose article is based largely on the Papers of the Foreign Office, the Public Record Office, avers that "there were developments of much significance in the intervening years" and that

"1892 - 1894 were the years in which the British occupation of Egypt was on the way to being transformed from an Anglo-Turkish into an Anglo-French question." J. J. Woods

7:2446. Moser, Charles A. (Yale Univ.). A NIHILIST'S CAREER: S. M. STEPNIAK-KRAVCHINSKI. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1961 20(1): 55-71. Outline of the 19th-century author and Russian political émigré Kravchinskij [Kravchinski] through a discussion of his novel *The Career of a Nihilist*, in connection with a previously unpublished letter of his concerning the book and his lecture tour of the United States in 1890-91. Based on little-known sources to be found in the Soviet Union and the records of Kravchinskij's tour to be found in the USA. E. B. Richards

7:2447. Noland, Aaron (City College, New York). INDIVIDUALISM IN JEAN JAURES' SOCIALIST THOUGHT. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1961 22(1): 63-80. For Jaures history was determined in part by "the impersonal forces of the economy," but also by the "will of individual human beings to embody in their social and economic institutions the ideas and sentiments that humanity had borne 'within its soul' since time immemorial." Jaures said: "There is nothing superior to the individual." W. H. Coates

7:2448. Okabe, Takehiko (Nara Women's College). SHIN KORO NO TAI IGIRISU KANKEI [Anglo-German relations under the "new course"]. *Seiyo Shigaku* 1960 (47): 1-18. Discusses the difference between the diplomacy of Bismarck and the "new course," taking as an example the Helgoland Treaty. The author puts stress on the issue of hegemony in the arena of international politics. The exchange of Helgoland for Zanzibar had already been discussed twice (1884 and 1889) between Great Britain and Germany, and Bismarck had barely managed to keep on an equal footing with Britain. In this treaty of the Caprivi era, however, hegemony went entirely into the hands of Britain. Y. Tominaga

7:2449. Pastore, Mario. UNA QUESTIONE DI FONDO NEL RIACVICINAMENTO ITALO-FRANCESE: L'HINTERLAND TRIPOLINO [A basic question in the French-Italian rapprochement: the Tripolitan hinterland]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1960 27(2): 258-269. Describes the importance of the dispute over the hinterland of Tripolitania for the negotiations between Italy and France at the turn of the century, though no definite and clear agreement could be reached. Based on the *Documenti Diplomatici Italiani*, Ser. III, Vol. 1 and 2, and on some hitherto unpublished letters exchanged by the Italian ambassador in Paris, Torrielli, and the Italian foreign minister, Visconti-Venosta, in 1899 and 1900, which are published in the Annex. F. Fellner

7:2450. Rosental', E. M. FRANTSUZSKAIA DIPLOMATIIA I ANGLORO-RUSSKOE SBLIZHENIE V 1906-1907 GG. (K VOPROSU O VKLIUCHENII ROSSII V ANTANTU) [French diplomacy and the English-Russian rapprochement in the years 1906 - 1907 (concerning the question of the inclusion of Russia in the Entente)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (5): 123-136. After its defeat in the Russo-Japanese War, the interests of Russian tsarism became more and more involved in the international imperialistic conflicts, whose focal point was in Europe. France's goal was to eliminate in its own interest the differences between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. Great Britain courted Russia in view of the growing English-German conflict. Russia was on the one hand interested in French and English loans and on the other wanted to avoid a dangerous conflict with Austria and Germany, and thus reacted in a hesitating manner toward the English proposals. The Entente came into being as a result of the skillful French diplomacy, which also persuaded Japan to make concessions to Russia. The author does not claim to study this subject exhaustively, since Russian and French diplomatic documents (from the Archives of Russian Foreign Policy) on which his article is based are incomplete. Based also on newspapers and memoirs. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2451. Unsigned. IZ PEREPISKI FRIDRIKHA ENGEL'-SA S POLEM I LAUROI LAFARG O PODGOTOVKE MEZHDUNARODNOGO RABOCHEGO KONGRESSA V PARIZHE (1889 G.) [The correspondence between Friedrich Engels and Paul and



Laura Lafargue concerning the preparations of the International Socialist Workers' Congress in Paris (1889)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (5):120-137. Publishes, for the first time in Russian, letters from Engels to the important figures of the French and international labor movement, Paul Lafargue and his wife, the daughter of Karl Marx. They reflect the great work of Engels after the death of Marx. In addition to the preparation for publication of the second and third volumes of *Das Kapital* and to his journalistic work, Engels maintained contact with the leaders of the Socialist parties of various countries and influenced their activities. The documents are preserved in the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Moscow. Erna Wollert (t)

## WORLD WAR I

See also: 7:2503

7:2452. Baarslag, Karl. THE MAN WHO HID THE CRUISER DRESDEN. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1960 86(7):61-66. Relates "one of the epics of the sea" -- how Albert Pagels, a German otter hunter and naval reservist at Punta Arenas, Chile, successfully outwitted the British navy and hid the cruiser "Dresden," sole ship of Admiral Graf Spee's fleet to survive the Battle of the Falkland Islands (1914) in a remote and uncharted bay in Tierra del Fuego. Eventually forced out of her hiding place by lack of coal, the "Dresden" sought internment at Juan Fernández Island, but when cornered and fired upon by the British cruiser "Glasgow," Captain Luedcke scuttled the ship. Based on the author's personal contact with Pagels in 1939 and on British and German naval records. R. E. Wilson

7:2453. Grebing, Helga (Munich). ÖSTERREICH-UNGARN UND DIE "UKRAINISCHE AKTION" 1914-1918 [Austria-Hungary and the "Ukrainian Action" 1914-1918]. *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 1959 7(3):270-296. Despite the absence of prewar plans for such a policy, with the outbreak of World War I, Austria-Hungary entered into relations with Ukrainian revolutionary elements, as a means of aiding the immediate war effort against Russia, and of weakening Russia more permanently. Initial support was given to the "League for the Liberation of the Ukraine," which had as its goal the establishment of an independent Ukrainian national state. The varied application of this aspect of Austro-Hungarian policy, and the obstacles to it, are traced up to 1918. W. F. Woehrlin

7:2454. Grossfeld, Leon. GOSPODARCZE MOTYWY I CELE POLITYKI PAŃSTW CENTRALNYCH WOBEC SPRAWY POLSKIEJ (1914-1916) [Economic aims and motivation of the Central Powers' policy toward the Polish question (1914-1916)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):31-68. From the very beginning of the war, the problem of both the future arrangement and the immediate exploitation of the territories of the Congress Kingdom played a serious role in German and Austro-Hungarian policy, and economic problems loomed large. Apart from official negotiations between the two governments, numerous memoranda, reports, press articles and lectures by Austrians, Poles and Germans touched on and discussed the problem either from the narrower standpoint of the individual interests of the given country or from the wider one of Mitteleuropa. Analysis of that material shows that the Germans were inclined to favor a solution that would increase their own economic potential only, and that they were determined not to permit the increase of Austrian potential. In some cases statements can be found to the effect that it would be better to leave certain territories with the Russian enemy than to offer them to the Austrian ally. Polish interests were not taken into consideration at all. Based on printed sources and on material from Polish and Austrian archives. A. F. Dygnas

7:2455. Krause, Roland E. RATING THE RUSSIANS AS FIGHTERS. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1960 86(12):49-54. Points out that although the material potentialities for waging war change rapidly, the inherent character of a nation changes very little over a long period of time. The performance of the Russian army, navy and air force, as observed by Allied and German military leaders in both World Wars, indicates that what the Russians lacked in quality of armaments, they sought to make up in quantity, and that even with numerically superior forces, they were often unsuccessful because of a basic character weakness; namely, lack of individual initiative. Illustrated. W. Hobbs

7:2456. Mercer, David D. (Commander, Royal Navy, Retired). SLEDGE HAMMERS, LANCE BOMBS, AND Q-SHIPS. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1961 87(4):76-81. Discusses the Royal Navy's attempt to neutralize the German submarine threat during 1914-1915. "Q-ships" represented an attempt to destroy the German U-boats through deception, and they had some limited success. "In the end, however, it was the system of herding merchant ships into convoys, escorted by a few warships armed with guns and depth charges, which overcame the U-boat menace." Undocumented. A. Birkos

7:2457. Schmitt, Bernadotte E. 1914 AND 1939. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(2):118-123. "The principal lesson of the crises of 1914 and 1939 is that crises do not conform to precedent. That of 1914 was unlike the earlier crises of 1905, 1908-09, 1911, and 1912-13; and this paper has tried to show, that of 1939 differed greatly from that of 1914. Should a new crisis break which threatens a third general war, it will probably take its own course according to the circumstances of the moment. But a diplomatist familiar with the events of 1914 and 1939 will be better equipped to grapple with a crisis than if he tries to deal with it on the basis of daily and hourly telegrams." J. J. Woods

7:2458. Sonevitsky, Leonid C. BUKOVINA IN THE DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS OF 1914. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 1959 7(1/2):1586-1629. Bukovina "in the very first days after the outbreak of the general European war..." became highly significant in the diplomatic negotiations between Rumania and the Entente, and Russia in particular. While the Russians wanted Rumania to go to war against Austria-Hungary in return for Bukovina and Transylvania, they later had to agree merely to Rumania's benevolent neutrality. From July to October 1914, the Russians and the Rumanians played diplomatic chess with each other, with the key players being Ion Brătianu, the Rumanian Prime Minister, and Sergei Sazonov, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Based on European documents and published works, the study gives a close examination of the Russo-Rumanian negotiations of 1914. A. Birkos

7:2459. Trumpener, Ulrich (Univ. of California, Berkeley). GERMAN MILITARY AID TO TURKEY IN 1914: AN HISTORICAL RE-EVALUATION. *Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(2):145-149. Attempts to show that the military aid program to Turkey during the period August-October 1914 resulted in "a desperate struggle against time, distance, and ever increasing diplomatic difficulties" rather than a "steady 'flow' of men and supplies 'pouring' into Turkey" as it is usually depicted. "As a result, the German aid program fell far short of its goal, and when the Turks entered the war in the first days of November 1914, only a fraction of the necessary supplies had actually arrived in Constantinople. Consequently, the operational capabilities of the Ottoman armed forces were severely limited from the very beginning." Based largely upon new evidence from German Foreign Ministry Archives. J. J. Woods

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See also: 7:2247, 2249

7:2460. Bradlow, Edna. A SOUTH AFRICAN YEAR OF CRISIS: 1899. *History Today* 1961 11(10):712-719. An analysis of the clashes between the Imperial factor and the Afrikaner which led to the Boer War in South Africa.

L. Kasparian

7:2461. Holt, P.M. THE SOURCE-MATERIALS OF THE SUDANESE MAHDIA. *St. Antony's Papers* 1958 (4):107-118. A survey of source materials of the Sudanese Mahdia (1881-1899) grouped under the headings 1) recent studies of the Mahdia; 2) causes of deficiency in the treatment of the Mahdia; 3) additional sources of information -- a heading which includes a discussion of the Mahdist archives. These new materials, the author concludes, make it "now possible to study the Mahdia in its own right, as a development within African Islam and a phase in the history of the Sudan."

J. A. S. Grenville



## Asia

## CHINA

7:2462. Ito, Shuichi (Kobe Univ.). SHINKA-RON TO HUGOKU KINDAISHISO [Darwinism and modern Chinese thought]. *Rekishi-Hyoron* 1960 (123):33-45; (124):44-50. Explains Darwinism's influence on Chinese thought from the end of the 19th century to the second decade of the 20th century, tracing three different periods: 1) the period in which Darwinism was imported into China (1873-1898); 2) the period in which it was admired there (1898-1905), and 3) the period in which the attempt was made to overcome its influence (1905-1919). As an ideological weapon for the Reformists, Darwinism played a great role in promoting the Reformist movement in the first period; accepting the old regime, it was shifted into a reactionary theory, represented by Liao Chi-chao. Taking for examples Lu sun and Li Ta-chao, who were also under its strong influence, the author shows how Darwinism was overcome in the last period. M. Oyama

7:2463. Kondo, Kuniyasu (Univ. of Tokyo). SHIN-MATSU ENPORON TO TANSUDO NO SHISO [The Reformist theory at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty and T'an Ssu-t'ung's thought]. *Shigaku Zasshi* 1960 69(6):39-75. A radical criticism against the Ch'ing Dynasty was raised by T'an Ssu-t'ung, who has been looked upon as an extreme leftist among the Reformists. He categorically denounced the philosophy of Chu-tzu as the basis for state education and tried to carry out the ch'i philosophy which has been deeply rooted in the history of Chinese thought. The author stresses that his drastic criticism, which came from traditional thought, played an active part in promoting the modernization of China under the conditions of the time. M. Oyama

7:2464. McAleavy, Henry. TSENG P'U AND THE TIEH HAI HUA. *St. Antony's Papers* 1960 (7):88-137. Discusses the value of *Tieh Hai Hua*, a novel by Tseng P'u, first published in 1905, which provides striking pictures of life in literary and official circles especially during the 1880's and 1890's. The school of writing to which this novel belonged began some years before the Boxer Rising and continued until the Chinese Revolution. These novels reveal the reactions of a group of writers to internal conditions in China and to China's relations with the European Powers before, during and after the Boxer Rising of 1900. Of special interest are the legends spun around the supposed amorous adventures of Field Marshal Waldersee, who arrived in China after the relief of the legations in 1900 to command the European armies. J. A. S. Grenville

## INDIA

7:2465. Nakamura, Heiji. BIPIN-CHANDORA-PARU MO SEIJISHISO NI TSUITE [A study of the political thought of Bipinchandra Pal]. *Toyo Bunka Kenkyusho Kiyo* 1960 (20):13-260. With the development of native capital in India in the later half of the 19th century the religious and social reform movement shifted into a political one, aiming at national independence. The author deals with Pal, an ideological leader of the political movement in India, focusing upon his idea with regard to the organization and way of the independence movement, as well as upon the relations of the independence of the colonial countries to world peace. M. Oyama

## JAPAN

See also: 7:2528.

7:2466. Arimoto, Masao (Okayama Asahi High School), and Kenichi Ōta (Kansai High School). CHISO KAISEI TO MINUSHI-GONOSŌ [The Land-Tax Reform and the gentleman-farmer class]. *Tochi Seido Shigaku* 1961 (11):31-44. Analyzes the role played by the gentleman-farmer class in the process of the Land-Tax reform. In Okayama Prefecture a plan was proposed, in opposition to the reform plan of the government, chiefly by the gentleman-farmer class. It advocated reduction of the burden of the land tax, and, all the people of the prefecture, upholding this plan, opposed the Land-Tax reform. The government's plan was, however, finally executed. Based chiefly on documents of the Yamamoto family in Kojima county, Okayama Prefecture. K. Sugiyama

7:2467. Arimoto, Masao. SANRINGENYA NI OKERU CHISOKAISEI [Landed property in the forests and wastes and the Land-Tax Reform of 1873 in Japan]. *Shigaku Zasshi* 1960 69(9):1097-1123. Although the tax from private holdings of forests and wastes amounted to only about 1.5 per cent of the total sum of the whole land tax, the Meiji government carried out the Reform there at great cost. In so doing, the author argues, it attempted 1) to establish a land note system based on the issuing of the notes for whole private holdings, and 2) to take over the properties which the Shogunate and han had possessed and managed, as well as to confiscate the *Iriai-chi* [those common lands used by the peasants]. Based upon "Primary sources for the Land-Tax Reform." K. Sugiyama

7:2468. Furushima, Toshio (Tokyo Univ.). MEIJI SHOKI SANGYO HATTEN NO ICHI DANMEN [A study concerning the development of industry in the early Meiji era]. *Tochi Seido Shigaku* 1960 (9):1-20. Analyzing *Meiji 7nen Fukan-bussanhyo* [a list of products of every prefecture in the seventh year of the Meiji era], throws light on the characteristics of the economy in the early Meiji era. In this period the movement of new industries was hardly to be seen, and the traditional industries represented the keynote of the economy. The main categories of industry were: 1) the high-class cloth and ornament industries in Kyoto and Tokyo, which depended upon traditional craftsmanship; 2) the breweries of Hyogo Prefecture, and the food production of Osaka, and 3) silk production of Kyoto and Tochigi Prefecture. All three groups represented the production of commodities supplied by cities. K. Sugiyama

7:2469. Gotō, Yasushi (Ritsumeikan Univ.). JIYŪMIN-KENUNDŌ NI OKERU SOSHIKI-RON NI TSUITE [On the organization in the "People's Rights Movement"]. *Nihonshi Kenkyū* 1960 (50):67-84. The economic contradiction is not transformed into political conflicts until it is politically organized under certain political ideas, though that contradiction is an objective basis for the political struggles. For the synthetic understanding of the relation of the economic factor to the political process it is therefore indispensable to analyze the political parties. Pointing out the absence of this method from previous studies in the field, discusses the political thoughts of the *Risshisha*, a leading group in the "People's Rights Movement." The author concludes that the movement in its early stages should not be defined as a bourgeois-democratic one but as a reformative one, because it was mainly promoted by the organized comradeship of the samurai, who did not understand the class struggle at all. K. Sugiyama

7:2470. Hara, Shiro (Kanagawa Univ.). MEIJI CHUKI NI OKERU YOKOHAMA DAINI KOKURITSU GINKO NO SEIKAKU [The Second National Bank of Yokohama in the 1880's]. *Kinyu-keizai* 1960 (65):57-80. An analysis of the Second National Bank of Yokohama in the middle of the Meiji era. In this period the national banks which had accumulated capital mainly through the issue of bank notes in the early Meiji era transformed themselves into deposit banks. As an organ of raw-silk finance the Second National Bank of Yokohama also raised funds from merchants in Yokohama and other districts and became an intermediary in the transactions involving raw silk by using these funds. For this reason the means of loaning, overdraft and the discounted bill were introduced. K. Sugiyama

7:2471. Imai, Seiichi (Yokohama City Univ.). SEIKAI NO KUROMAKU TO SONO YAKUWARI [The "wirepullers" in the Japanese political arena and their role]. *Shiso* 1961 (442):461-472. Analyzes the metamorphosis of the system of "wirepullers" in the political history of the Taisho era. In the Meiji period the Genro [senior statesmen], who came from the han families, acted as wirepullers in the political arena, supported by the Emperor's confidence. In the Taisho period, however, this relationship between the Genro and the Emperor gradually disappeared, and the rightist wing which was out of power and the judicial bureaucracy, among others, supplanted the Genro as wirepullers. This process corresponded to the social atmosphere of this period. K. Sugiyama

7:2472. Irokawa, Daikichi (Tokyo Keizai Univ.). KON-MINTŌ TO JIYŪTŌ [The Poor Party and the Liberal Party]. *Rekishigaku Kenkyū* 1960 (247):1-30. In the early Meiji era peasant riots often took place in sericultural areas over their debts. The author takes for an example the peasant movement prevailing in Saitama and Kanagawa Prefectures from 1883 to 1885. As the movement went on, the unorganized peas-



ants began to act in concert, until the Konmin [Poor] Party was formed around their middle class. Some members of the Jiyu [Liberal] Party joined to lead it so that terrorism could be replaced by the popular petition movement. The Konmin Party ultimately split, however, when some of its leaders took sides with the ruling class and others vacillated. K. Sugiyama

7:2473. Kondō, Tetsuo (Nagoya Univ.). CHISO KAISEI TO KISEIJINUSHISEI [The Land-Tax Reform and the "parasitic" landowner system]. Tochi Seido Shigaku 1961 (11):16-30. Analyzes the effect produced by the Land-Tax Reform on the disintegration of the farmers. The author examines the historical facts in the case of Kamijō village, Kasugai county, Aichi Prefecture. Before the Land-Tax Reform, the disintegration of the farmer advanced considerably with regard to the aspect of landownership. In spite of the increased taxation, the "parasitic" landowner acquired a stabilized position by the raising of the farm rent and the rise in the rice price. The tenantry was impoverished by the raising of the farm rent, and for the yeomanry, the enlarging of farms was made impossible by the increased tax. The Land-Tax Reform thus contributed decisively to the establishment of the "parasitic" landowner system. K. Sugiyama

7:2474. Morita, Yasuo. MEIJIKOKKA SEIRITSUKATEI O MEGURU KOKKA-RON NO TENKAI [Various views on the Meiji state in its formation]. Rekishi-Hyoron 1961 (127):44-57. By means of surveying the views of various contemporary thinkers on the state, the author explains the ideological reactions to the formation of a Meiji nation-state. In response to class conflicts within the people in the course of the People's Rights Movement, there appeared splits in the views on the nation-state which had been constructed to serve as "community interests" in the early Meiji period. Consequently, in opposition to the great privileged capitalists, the petite bourgeoisie demanded the right to share the community interests in the second decade of the Meiji era. K. Sugiyama

7:2475. Nagakura, Tamotsu (Kobe Univ.). MEIJI JU-NENDAI NI OKERU SHUJOGYO NO DOKO [On the brewery industry in the second decade of the Meiji era]. Rekishi-Hyoron 1961 (126):44-58. An analysis of the relation of the brewing industry to the authorized policy of productive and accelerating industry. In the period from the end of the Shōgunate to the Meiji Restoration, the brewing industry had been one of the most advanced in Japan, and had been promoted by small brewers in local districts. It was, however, oppressed by the Meiji government, so that small brewers were ruined while powerful brewers became dominant. The opposition movement of the small brewers against the government had a nationwide distribution, but in contrast to the case in the silk-reeling industrial area they were unable to collaborate with the poor. K. Sugiyama

7:2476. Nagaoka, Shinkichi (Hiroshima Univ.). MIE-KEN ICHI NOSON NI OKERU CHISOKAISEI [The Land-Tax Reform in a village of Mie Prefecture]. Shakai Keizai Shigaku 1960 26(3):286-313. The study of the Land-Tax Reform has been focused upon the general course of the Meiji government and not upon how it was eventually executed in the villages. Based on documents in the Kochō office, the author analyzes how the Land-Tax Reform was carried out in a village. He concludes that in the village, as is generally accepted, it was promoted by the landowners or the wealthier peasants, but that the price of land decided upon collided with the interests of the absent landowners, while the increase of farm rent served as compensation for their loss. K. Sugiyama

7:2477. Naitō, Masanaka (Shimane Univ.). JİYŪ MINKEN UNDŌ TO FUKENKAI [The "Free People's Rights" movement and the prefectural congress]. Keizai-Ronsō 1961 87(1):74-96, and (5):362-380. It has usually been considered that local deputies of the "Free People's Rights [Jiyū Minken] movement abandoned it after the formation of the Liberal party ["Jiyūtō"] in 1881. The author insists, on the contrary, that there were two different groups among the local deputies who left the movement. In Shimane Prefecture for example, the local deputies conducted legal political activity, against the oppression of governmental and local bureaucrats, by requesting local self-government. The local diet played thereby an important part. K. Sugiyama

7:2478. Niwa, Kunio (Gifu Univ.). WAGA JUNI TOCHI RYŌYŪSEI NO KAITAI-KATEI TO SONO TOKUSHOKU NI TSUITE [On the process of dissolution of the land tenure system in Japan and its characteristics]. Tochi Seido Shigaku 1961 (11):1-15. Analyzes the political process concerning the Land-Tax Reform not only from the national but also the international point of view. The reform has usually been studied chiefly from the point of view of the political attitude of the farmers or from that of the economic development. The author intends to set a new problem. The Land-Tax Reform was originally made separately in each local district. To counteract the developed foreign countries, however, the government fostered national industry, and to gain tax income to support it, carried into effect a nationally unified land-tax reform with strict regulation. K. Sugiyama

7:2479. Ōshima, Tarō (Senshū Univ.). CHŌSON-SEI NO ZENTEI TO SEITEI KATEI [The premise of the municipality system and the process of its enactment]. Senshū daigaku ronshū 1961 (26):10-22. Analyzes the process of enactment of the municipality (towns and villages) system ("chōson-sei") in the fifth to tenth year of the Meiji era. Seeing the eruption of the "Free People's Rights" [Jiyū Minken] movement, the government decided to make a thoroughgoing reform of local institutions. It introduced a Prussian model, adjusted it to national conditions, and made up the municipality system ("chōson-sei"). This institution was characterized by the facts that it divided the inhabitants into classes, gave privileges to landowners, and attempted to canalize them into the paternal system. Compared with the former administration, which wholly oppressed local organization, this institution represented a step forward. Based on a document of Ōmori Shōichi owned by Tōkyōshiseichōsakai [Investigation Committee of the Municipal Politics of Tokyo]. K. Sugiyama

7:2480. Silberman, Bernard S. (Univ. of Arizona). THE POLITICAL THEORY AND PROGRAM OF YOSHINO SAKUZŌ. Journal of Modern History 1959 31(4):310-324. A series of controversial articles by Sakuzō beginning in 1916 helped to revive a tradition of democratic thought in Japan which had been dormant since about the end of the 19th century. His arguments for constitutional reform were based on the fundamental question of what the purpose of the state was, rather than on natural rights or on popular sovereignty. The answer for Sakuzō was the general welfare of the citizens. This could best be determined, not by an individual nor by an oligarchy, but by the people through universal manhood suffrage; thus the need for limiting imperial institutions was established. A dedicated intellectual elite would provide the political leadership for the enfranchised masses. Strict election laws, cabinet responsibility and separation of powers would eliminate corruption and safeguard the citizens' rights as defined in the constitution. In 1918 he established the Society for Enlightenment, and in 1926 he helped to found the Social Democratic party. J. J. Woods

7:2481. Sumiya, Mikio (Univ. of Tokyo). NAYASEIDO NO SEIRITSU TO HOKAI [The formation and decline of the Naya system]. Shiso 1960 (434):1086-1096. Analyzes the historical development of the Naya [shed] system, which was typical for employee-employer relations in the Japanese coal industry. Under this system, which replaced the old contract system in the early Meiji era, the chief of the shed undertook to recruit the coal miners and to manage the shed for increasing coal production. From the later Taishō to the early Showa period, however, this system was also replaced by direct employment contracts between the coal miners and the company. Due to the need for more coal, methods of mining became more complicated and rationalized, and indirect labor management was abolished. As a result the Naya system came to an end. Based upon Kofu chōsa gaiyō [Survey of the mine worker] issued by the Mine Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and on Chikuho tankō-shi [Journal of Chikuho Mine]. K. Sugiyama

7:2482. Suzuki, Ryō. NIHON TEIKOKUSHUGI NO TANCHOTEKI KEISEI [The formation of the germ of Japanese imperialism]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1961 (253):4-20. Analyzes the cotton-spinning industry in the later Meiji era. In the Meiji era this industry began with small-scale local management on the one hand and large-scale urban management on the other. The former was traditional, and the latter was newly established in order to hold back the import of foreign cotton.



the gulf between the two became more conspicuous as a result of the panic of 1900, and the conquest of large management and the decline of small management both advanced. After the Russo-Japanese War, a monopoly was formed by the five big enterprises. K. Sugiyama

7:2483. Uesugi, Shoichiro (Tokyo Keizai Univ.). NIHON OKOKU DAIKKAI KOKUSEICHOSA NO REKISHITEKI HAI-RI [On the historical background of the first population census in Japan]. Bōeki-Kenkyū 1960 (7):59-86. Statistical work in Japan was considerably underdeveloped as compared with industrial or military progress. A population census was not taken until 1920. Inquiring into the social background of the census, the author concludes that before World War I the Japanese bourgeoisie could not occupy an important enough political and economic position to promote it. K. Sugiyama

7:2484. Unno, Fukuhisa (Shizuoka Univ.). BŌEIKI HIJŌ NI OKERU 1880 NENDAI [The 1880's in the history of trade]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1961 (253):21-30. Analyzes the policy of export of raw silk in the 1880's. At this time there were two methods by which the export of raw silk was carried out: one through the mediation of the "commission agent - foreign firm" [tonya-gaikoku shōsha] in Yokohama; the other through trade companies in the provinces, without the mediation of a foreign firm. The latter was called "direct export" [jikiyushutsu]. The government protected the latter through state funds. Unable to attain the expected result, the government suspended this direct export policy after the 1880's, and the method of export chiefly by the commission agent in Yokohama was used. Based on "Okuma Documents" and a document of the Matsukata family. K. Sugiyama

#### Canada

7:2485. Alexander, Fred (Univ. of Western Australia). ANDRE SIEGFRIED: A TWENTIETH CENTURY DE TOCQUEVILLE. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1960 (1):14-27. Mainly a discussion of French Canadian reactionary conservatism and linguistic and spiritual isolationism, first as described by Siegfried in 1906, 1937 and 1949, and then as observed by the author (Alexander) in 1958. While concurring with Siegfried's earlier judgments, the author found noticeable changes in contemporary French Canadian labor, academic, and religious institutions, and increasing tolerance between the Anglo-Saxon and French Canadian sectors of Canadian society. Some of these trends, the comments, should have been detected by Siegfried in his later works. R. E. Wilson

7:2486. Cook, Ramsay. DAFOE, LAURIER, AND THE FORMATION OF UNION GOVERNMENT. Canadian Historical Review 1961 42(3):185-208. Examines the events leading up to the formation of Union government in an effort to explain the break in relations between Dafoe and Laurier. This rupture resulted from differing conceptions held by the two men of Canada's role in the First World War. Based on unpublished documents in the Public Archives of Canada, chiefly letters of W. W. Dafoe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other figures connected with the conscription and Union government crisis of 1917. A

7:2487. England, Robert. A VICTORIA REAL ESTATE MAN. THE ENIGMA OF SIR ARTHUR CURRIE. Queen's Quarterly 1958 65(2):208-221. Currie, a self-made man, an Ontario farm boy who had made a fortune in real estate in British Columbia in his thirties, became Canadian Corps Commander in France in 1917, at the age of forty-two. Currie had no professional training, but impressed by the way "he made war a business," Lloyd George and Sir Max Aitken (afterwards Lord Beaverbrook) supported him, and he surmounted all difficulties. The roll of victories of Currie's Canadian Corps was amazing, and high honors followed. In 1919 Currie ranked in London and Paris as the most notable Canadian of his time, but his homecoming to Canada was an anticlimax, and the Canadian government paid him the minimum of courtesies. He ended his days as Principal of McGill University (1920-1933) though he had never attended a university and had only a third-class primary teacher's certificate. No sources of information are mentioned. J. A. Hawgood

#### Europe

#### BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

7:2488. Flanningam, M. L. (Purdue Univ.). GERMAN ECONOMIC CONTROLS IN BULGARIA: 1894-1914. American Slavic and East European Review 1961 20(1):99-108. Examination of the extent and influence of German economic interests in Bulgaria through banking and financial activity and tariff and trade relations. The author concludes that German Drang nach Osten, measured in economic terms in Bulgaria, was more potential than real. Based on primary and secondary sources on German economic activity. E. B. Richards

7:2489. Helmreich, E. C. (Bowdoin College). THE SERBIAN-MONTENEGRO ALLIANCE OF SEPTEMBER 23 / OCTOBER 6, 1912. Journal of Central European Affairs 1960 19(4):411-414. A translation of the previously unpublished political and military conventions between Serbia and Montenegro. In the "Political Convention" both countries pledged to aid each other in case Austria-Hungary attempted to annex or to occupy part of European Turkey and agreed to declare war on Turkey not later than 1 October 1912, and the "Military Convention" defined the parts to be taken by their armies. The agreements, which were supposed to remain secret, were signed by General Staff Colonel (infantry) Petar Pesic for Serbia and Minister of Interior Jovan Plamenac and Brigadier Jovo Becir for Montenegro. A typewritten copy of the document is in the possession of Dr. Vojislav Vuckovic, Belgrade, and the original is supposed to be in the archives of the Serbian Foreign Office. P. Podjed

7:2490. Vettes, William (Wisconsin State College, La Crosse). THE 1903 SCHISM OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AND THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL. American Slavic and East European Review 1960 19(4):521-530. Detailed discussion of the Bulgarian Socialist party and its relationship with the Second International. The author draws attention to the ideological parallels between the Bulgarian party and its Russian and Western counterparts and the similarity between the Bulgarian schism and the subsequent schism in the RSDLP. Based on German and English studies of European socialism. E. B. Richards

#### FRANCE

See also: 7:1830, 2270, 2447

7:2491. Bordes, Maurice (Toulouse). L'EVOLUTION POLITIQUE DU GERS SOUS LA III<sup>e</sup> REPUBLIQUE [The political evolution of the Department of Gers in the Third Republic]. Information Historique 1961 23(1):19-22. Traces the gradual decline of conservative forces in the Department of Gers in the elections between 1871 and 1914. Bonapartists, and to a lesser extent legitimists, had dominated departmental politics until 1892-1893, after which radical socialists and moderate socialists steadily gained in importance. Based on secondary literature. G. Iggers

7:2492. Clarke, Jack Alden (Univ. of Wisconsin). FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESSES, 1876-1914. Journal of Modern History 1959 31(2):124-129. "It is the purpose of this paper to present a bibliographical guide to the reports of the party congresses held during the period. These reports are three types: (1) day by day stenographic records of the meetings; (2) analytic or abridged reports which are less complete than the preceding group but adequate for most investigations; and (3) condensed reports, containing little more than a list of the delegates, the organizations they represented, and the text of the resolutions adopted by the party." J. J. Woods

7:2493. Guédon, François. AUTOUR DU RALLIEMENT: LES INTRIGUES CONTRE MGR RICHARD ET L'ATTITUDE DE MGR FOULON [Concerning the ralliement: the intrigues against Mgr. Richard and the attitude of Mgr. Foulon]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France 1958 44(141):86-99. Discusses the role of the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons in the strained period of Church-State relations in late 19th-century France. Based on unpublished letters from private archives. B. C. Weber



7:2494. Levy, Claude (Institut français de presse). LA PRESSE DE PROVINCE ET LES ELECTIONS DE 1902: L'EXEMPLE DE LA HAUTE-SAONE [The provincial press and the 1902 elections: the case of the Department of the Haute-Saône]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1961 8(2):169-198. Detailed investigation of leading newspapers of this region, and the few records in departmental archives bearing on the subject, for a typical rural department with a largely traditional economy. Evidence indicates that the small, impoverished but very articulate left-wing press exercised an influence in this election quite out of proportion to what had been expected. H. D. Piper

7:2495. Manfred, A. Z. ZHAN ZHORETS - BORETS PROTIV REAKTSII I VOINY (K STOLETHIU SO DNIA ROZH-DENIA) [Jean Jaurès -- a fighter against reaction and war (on the hundredth anniversary of his birth)]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1959 (5):81-91. The course of Jaurès' life was difficult and full of contradictions. He was the only one of the great personalities of the Third Republic who developed from right to left, rather than the reverse. By origin and by education Jaurès belonged to the bourgeois intellectual circles, but he regarded the proletariat as the only class which could become the heir to the great French humanistic traditions. Jaurès did not become a Marxist dialectician. He also did not become a leader of the people, and to the very end he understood and defended democracy and socialism as an idealistic Weltanschauung and in terms of petit-bourgeois illusions. Based mainly on Jaurès' works. Erna Wollert (?)

7:2496. Nishimi, Taro (Chūō Univ.). FURANSU NO "ŌTŌGAIKO" TO ŌSEIFUKKO KEIKAKU NO ZASETSU NI TSUITE NO ICHIKŌSATSU [The diplomacy of the French Monarchist ministries and the failure of the plan for a Restoration in 1873]. *Chūō Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō* 1960 20(6):111-132. The MacMahon-Broglie Monarchist ministries succeeded to the pro-Russian policy conducted by their predecessor, A. Thiers, and the conflicts with Germany and Italy were intensified. The plan for a Restoration caused Bismarck's intervention because he feared it would increase French *Bündnisfähigkeit* and also brought about strong protests from the domestic Republicans, and it finally collapsed. Monarchist diplomacy was characterized by predominance of a Russian-oriented course over a German-oriented one. Y. Tominaga

#### GERMANY

See also: 7:1876, 1880, 2119, 2488

7:2497. Angress, Werner T., and Bradley F. Smith (Univ. of California, Berkeley). DIARIES OF HEINRICH HIMMLER'S EARLY YEARS. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(3):206-224. Although these six diaries do not provide a complete record of Himmler's life from 1914 to 1924 they do "shed light on his family background, his student life in Munich, and his first active approach to politics"; they also reveal "aspects of his personality and early views that have been hitherto unknown." The diaries do not bear out versions of recent accounts which portray him as a lonely and friendless youth dominated by a harsh and treacherous father. His early political convictions as well as his views on women and religion were neither sensational nor original. The diaries have been deposited with the Hoover Institution and are now available there on microfilm. J. J. Woods

7:2498. Fricke, Dieter. POLITICHESKIE PRESLEDO-VANIA SOTSIAL-DEMOKRATOV V GERMANII V KONTSE XIX VEKA [The political persecution of the Social Democrats in Germany at the end of the 19th century]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii* 1959 (4):92-101. The fall of Otto von Bismarck in 1890 also brought the end of the Anti-Socialist Law, which had been based on his initiative. The goal of the "new course" proclaimed under Reich Chancellor Caprivi was to check the fighting energy of the working class by means of some concessions to the masses, on the one hand, and class justice and police terror, on the other. In the latter the most important role was played by the Berlin police. A Social Democratic brochure of the period describes Berlin as a center of all secret political police. Based on material from newspapers and mainly from the German Central Archives in Potsdam. Erna Wollert (?)

7:2499. Jindra, Zdeněk. K HOSPODÁŘSKÝM KOŘENŮM AGRESIVITY NĚMECKÉHO IMPERIALISMU VILÉMOVSKÉ ÉRY [Economic foundations of the aggressivity of German imperialism during the era of William II]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1961 9(2):174-197. A brief comparative study on the economic progress made by the big Western countries in the period 1860-1915, with emphasis on Germany. Statistics show that due to German unification, the economic growth and industrialization were extremely rapid, so that Germany became the leading economic power in Europe. In addition to political reasons, finance capital, and available raw materials also played an important role in the German economic expansion, which was primarily supported by the Prussian Junkerdom and its militarism. Based on published sources. F. Wagner

7:2500. Kitani, Tsutomu (Fukui Univ.). BISUMARUKU NO NŌGYŌSEISAKU TO DOITSU NO NŌGYŌ [Bismarck's agricultural policy and German agriculture]. *Shigaku Zasshi* 1960 69(6):669-736. Examines Bismarck's agricultural policy in connection with his tariff, railway, tax and financial policy, in which he represented the interests of the Ostelbien Junkers. The author concludes that a protection policy such as Bismarck's could not relieve the critical conditions, but only precipitated crucial defects in the structure of German agriculture. Y. Tominaga

7:2501. Nakayama, Jiichi (Nagoya Univ.) TANJIRU JIKEN NO "SHAKAIGAKUTEKI" SETSUMEI [A "sociological" interpretation of the Tangier Affair]. *Jinbun Kenkyū* 1960 11(9):917-938. In his *Imperialismus vor 1914*, G. W. Hallgarten explains that Kaiser William was urged to land on Tangier by German capital, especially by the Krupp firm. Complaining that Hallgarten's interpretation is not well documented, Nakayama maintains that the German Foreign Office alone decided to precipitate the first Morocco Crisis, in view of the contemporary international situation. Y. Tominaga

7:2502. Nishikawa, Masao. RŌZA LUKUSEMBURUKU TO DOITSU NO SEIJI [Rosa Luxemburg and German politics]. *Shigaku Zasshi* 1960 69(2):121-166. Discusses how Rosa Luxemburg judged Germany's political situation during the First World War and thereafter and how her ideas were to be developed reflecting the political situation. Most previous works on her ideology have been greatly affected by the political milieu after the First World War. Discussing Luxemburg's view on the Russian Revolution and the activity during the German revolution of 1918 - 1919, the author points out her opposition to the policy of violence in her party and her strong belief in the creative energy of the masses. Based on Luxemburg's published articles and letters. T. Kage

7:2503. Ritter, Gerhard (Univ. of Freiburg). LE "PLAN SCHLIEFFEN" DE L'ÉTAT-MAJOR ALLEMAND DE 1914: CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR SA CRITIQUE MILITAIRE ET POLITIQUE [The "Schlieffen Plan" of the German General Staff of 1914: a military and political critique]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1960 7(3):215-232. In his recent book on the Schlieffen Plan (English version, 1958) the author stressed military considerations. In this undocumented address before the French Society for the Study of Modern History, he analyzes the plan's tragic political weaknesses, emphasizing the opposition to it by many German diplomats as well as General von Moltke, and concludes that the plan's political blind spots reflected the prevailing militarism of the German Court during these years. H. D. Piper

#### GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2284, 2287, 2290, 2296, 2388, 2445, 2460, 2548

7:2504. Bond, Brian. THE LATE VICTORIAN ARMY. *History Today* 1961 11(9):616-624. Analyzes the problems and tribulations of the English army during Queen Victoria's reign. L. Kasparian

7:2505. Checkland, S. G. THE MIND OF THE CITY 1870-1914. *Oxford Economic Papers* 1957 9(3):261-278. Outlines economic problems facing the City of London 1870-1914, and maintains that the quality of economic opinion was much lower than in the early 19th century. A. W. Coats



- 7:2506. Coppock, J. T. (University College, London). AGRICULTURAL CHANGES IN THE CHILTERN, 1875-1900. Agricultural History Review 1961 9(1):1-16. Examines the trend toward diversified farming during the depression and shows that the main influences were the nature of the soil and its accessibility. A. W. Coats
- 7:2507. Fletcher, T. W. (Univ. of Manchester). LANCASHIRE LIVESTOCK FARMING DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION. Agricultural History Review 1961 9(1):17-42. This detailed survey reveals the absence of serious agricultural depression in Lancashire during the period 1875-1900. Profits from livestock farming rose, mainly through rising demand and falling costs. The author suggests that conditions elsewhere were more favorable than is usually supposed. A. W. Coats
- 7:2508. Fletcher, T. W. THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE, 1873-1896. Economic History Review 1961 13(3):417-432. The picture of a general agricultural depression in England 1873-96 is distorted by an attitude toward agriculture inappropriate for Victorian and post-Victorian England. The most used index is based on wheat, which represents only part of the story. Livestock-raising and dairying, often by the small family farmer, did better than wheat-growing. The shift from arable farming was delayed by rigidity of mind and a cautious desire to see if the changed conditions were permanent. B. L. Crapster
- 7:2509. Habu, Yoshito (Okayama Univ.). ASUKISU YOBIO ROIDO JOJI NO SHOTOKUZEI KAIKAKU (1907-1914). Reforms of the income tax by Asquith and Lloyd George (1907-1914). Okayama-daigaku-hokei-gakkai-zasshi 1960 32: 7-120. The contemporary tax system in Great Britain was established with the income-tax reforms of Asquith and Lloyd George. These reforms were made in order to make up for the deficit resulting from expenditures for shipbuilding and social insurance. Behind these reforms was the impact of both imperialistic policy and the socialist movement. The author also compares these British tax reforms with those made by Johannes von Miquel in Prussia and points out the characteristics of the British tax system. Y. Tominaga
- 7:2510. MacShane, Frank (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE ENGLISH REVIEW. South Atlantic Quarterly 1961 10(3):311-320. Traces the foundation and remarkable career of the English Review, edited by Ford Madox Ford [original surname Hueffer]. Ford's aim was to found the review as a vehicle for able writers who found it difficult to place their works and at the same time to produce a reform in English letters. The Review began to deteriorate when Ford was forced out by new proprietors. By 1912 it was no longer significant. C. R. Allen, Jr.
- 7:2511. Stansky, Peter, and William Abrahams. LOOKING FOR A LAUREATE. History Today 1961 11(10):683-692. An enumeration of the difficulties faced by British prime ministers in selecting a poet laureate after the death of Alfred Tennyson in 1892. L. Kasparian

#### HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 7:2303, 2304, 2453, 2522, 2524, 2621

- 7:2512. Dolmányos, István. A NAGY GYÖRGE-FÉLE KÖZTÁRSASÁGI MOZGALOM Néhány vitás kérdéséről [Data on some disputed questions relating to György Nagy's republican movement]. Századok 1960 94(4):668-679. Part of a debate between the author and György Kristóf [See abstract 7:2514] about the characteristics of a Hungarian republican movement led by its founder György Nagy (1911-1913). Dolmányos admits that he is in accord with some of Kristóf's views, but he stresses that Kristóf did not discuss thoroughly Nagy's nationality concept. Dolmányos restates his own main thesis that the political thought of György Nagy was far from being of revolutionary character. F. Wagner
- 7:2513. Horváth, Zoltán. A NACIONALIZMUS KIFEJLŐDÉSE ÉS A NEMZETISÉGI KÉRDÉS ALAKULÁSA A DUALISTA MAGYARORSZÁG UTOLSÓ ÉVTIZEDEIBEN [The growth of nationalism and the development of the nationality question during the last decades in Dualist Hungary]. Századok 1961 95(2/3):300-338. An analysis of the relationship in the years 1890-1918 between the Hungarian nation

and its national minorities: Slavs, Germans and Rumanians. The author describes in some detail the relevant views and politics of Baron Dezső Barffy, Count István Tisza, Count Albert Apponyi, and others. He emphasizes that apart from such extremists as Jenő Rákosi and some others, the Hungarian ruling classes correctly recognized the character of the nationality problem, but failed to act in the right direction because they were afraid of a democratized Hungary. The unsettled problem of national minorities led in part to the dissolution of the Habsburg Empire in 1918. Based on published material and statistics. F. Wagner

- 7:2514. Kristóf, György. MEGJEGYZÉSEK A NAGY GYÖRGE-FÉLE KÖZTÁRSASÁGI MOZGALOM IDEOLÓGIÁJÁHOZ ÉS HATÁSÁHOZ [Remarks about the ideology and influence of György Nagy's republican movement]. Századok 1960 94(4):661-668. A polemical article in which some theses of István Dolmányos are refuted. The author is of the opinion that György Nagy acted as a revolutionary pioneer of Hungary's republican movement when on 11 October 1911 he proclaimed the fight for republicanism by issuing the first number of his short-lived monthly Magyar Köztársaság [Hungarian republic]. Nagy's ideology is described through a review of some issues of the monthly and the 14 April 1913 platform of his National Republican party. His republican movement established good relations with some foreign organizations and affected some Hungarian groups abroad. The movement could not spread because of the antirepublican measures of Law No. 34 of 1913. See also: 7:2512 F. Wagner
- 7:2515. Nosek, Miloslav. Z POČÁTKŮ LITERÁRNÍ KRITIKY V ČESKÉM DĚLNICKÉM TISKU [The beginnings of literary criticism in the Czech labor press]. Česká literatura 1959 7(4):431-444. A survey of Marxist literary ideas as found in labor journals in the 1880's and 1890's. Ladislav Zápotocký is specially considered, and the close link of literary and political judgments of the time is remarked on. Printed sources are mainly used, but several archive documents are also published for the first time. J. Bradley
- 7:2516. R. Várkonyi, Ágnes. ADALÉKOK A FÜGGETLENSEGI PÁRT TÖRTENETÉHEZ (KOSSUTH FERENC TÍZ LEVELE) [Data on the history of the Independence party (ten letters of Ferenc Kossuth)]. Századok 1961 95(2/3):339-369. The first of these previously unpublished documents was dated 11 October 1905 and the last, 2 November 1913. The letters throw light on the attitudes of the Independence party, led then by Ferenc Kossuth. The Independence party abandoned its opposition views and became the core of Hungary's coalition government between 1906 and 1910. Ferenc Kossuth's letters are addressed to his brother, Lajos Tódor Kossuth, both sons of Lajos Kossuth, once a driving force for the Independence party. Characteristically, in the last letter Ferenc Kossuth admitted that "our father... would have disapproved very much my homecoming and my activities here." F. Wagner
- 7:2517. Whiteside, André [Andrew] G. (Brooklyn, N. Y.). INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION, POPULATION MOVEMENT AND GERMAN NATIONALISM IN BOHEMIA. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1961 10(2):261-271. An article written in English, maintaining that the German nationalist labor movement in the Habsburg Empire was closely related to the strife between Czechs and Germans in Bohemia. "The places and industries where the German-nationalist labor movement developed show that the movement is chiefly traceable to several parallel related events: [1] recent Czech immigration into industrial work in a predominantly German-speaking district where labor had traditionally enjoyed the higher German standard of living; [2] crisis in the industry into which the Czech workers flowed as rivals with the Germans for jobs the critical condition of the industry had a close relationship to the sensitiveness of the Germans to Czechs entering the labor force; [3] a type of industrial work emphasizing skill and likely therefore to create a high degree of social cohesion and group consciousness; [4] unusually strong identification with their homes on the part of German-Bohemian workers, strengthened often by possession of actual patches of ground that they farmed, with consequent reluctance to "flow freely" as "factors of production" to opportunities in other places." G. H. Davis



## ITALY

See also: 1908, 2314, 2321

7:2518. Colapietra, Raffaele. I FASCI SICILIANI [The Sicilian bands]. *Nuova Revista Storica* 1960 44(2): 394-403. Review article on Salvatore Francesco Romano, *Storia dei fasci siciliani* (Bari: Laterza ed., 1959). Colapietra stresses the traditional Sicilian revolutionary aspects of the risings of 1894, discounting Socialist inspiration which the Italian government assumed at the time. The basis of the risings was the desperation of the peasants at heavy taxation: socialism was "no more than a vague aspiration for justice." Leading Italian Socialists actually denounced the risings and certainly gave no support. The author explains the rigor of government repression by fears of the Court, Giolitti and Crispi that Italian unity might be compromised. Based on the contemporary press and Giolitti papers in the Archivio di Stato, Rome. C. J. Lowe

7:2519. De Cesare, Giuseppe. GIOLITTI E I CATTOLICI [Giolitti and the Catholics]. *Nuova Revista Storica* 1960 44(2): 414-421. Review article on Giovanni Spadolini, *Giolitti e i Cattolici* (Florence, 1959). This work is an investigation into the reabsorption of Italian Catholics into Italian politics promoted by Giolitti, based on the papers of Giolitti and Luzzatti in the Archivio di Stato Centrale, Rome. The major factors were the eagerness of the Court to conciliate all moderate opinion after the assassination of Humbert I and the passing, with the death of Crispi, of anticlericalism as the dominant force in Italian politics. C. J. Lowe

## POLAND

See also: 7:2454, 2538

7:2520. Garlicki, Andrzej. MISJA A. KARABASZA I A. RAKOCZEGO [The mission of A. Karabas and A. Rakoczy]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1961 52(2): 232-246. Before the First World War various Polish political and paramilitary organizations organized public collections of funds for their activities. Among others, a collection was organized by the Związek Narodowy Polski [National Polish Association] and the Komitet Obrony Narodowej [National Defense Committee] in the USA on behalf of the Komitet Tymczasowy Skonfederowanych Stronnictw Niepodległościowych [Interim Committee of Federated Independence Parties] and the Polski Skarb Wojskowy [Polish Military Treasury] in Galicia. Wishing to know what was happening to the American funds the National Polish Association sent Antoni Karabas and Adolf Rakoczy to Galicia as delegates. After conferences with various Galician politicians, the delegates, who were in any case none too friendly toward the Socialists who had the upper hand in these particular Galician organizations, which mostly benefited from the American funds, suggested that not only the collection but also the distribution of the funds be done in the USA, and not by the Socialist-dominated organizations in Galicia. This started a heated controversy on both sides of the Atlantic, and Piłsudski, who mostly benefited from these funds, was prepared rather to upset the whole collection than to permit his political opponents to profit by them. The outbreak of the war created a new situation and interrupted the dispute.

A. F. Dygnas

7:2521. Mark, B. UDZIAŁ PROLETARIATU ŻYDOWSKIEGO W CZERWCOWYM POWSTANIU ŁÓDZKIM I W WALKACH SOLIDARNOSCIOWYCH (1905) [The role of the Jewish proletariat in the June uprising in Łódź and in the solidarity struggles (1905)]. *Biuletyn. Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1957 (23): 34-62. Describes the insurrection of the Łódź proletariat against the tsarist regime in June 1905, and the part played by Jewish workers in this uprising. The generous participation of the revolutionary Jewish proletariat in the Łódź insurrection and in the struggles for solidarity was positively evaluated by the contemporary Polish and Russian socialist press. The Jewish proletarian party, which at that time was the largest, was the Bund. The first organizations of the Poale Zion and Zionist Socialist party in the Congress Kingdom originated in this period. Some Jewish workers belonged to, or were under the influence of, the Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania, the Polish Socialist Party, the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, active on the territory of Congress Poland, and also anarchist federations. Based on

documents from the archives of the Socialist underground press of 1905, consisting of reports of tsarist governors, the police investigatory and military authorities, and the memoirs of veterans of the revolution. Journal

## RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7:1870, 2331, 2334, 2339, 2446, 2677

7:2522. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. MYKHAYLO DRAHOMANOV, IVAN FRANKO, AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DNEIPER UKRAINE AND GALICIA IN THE LAST QUARTER OF THE 19TH CENTURY. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S.* 1959 7(1/2): 1542-1566. While Drahomanov and Franko worked for possible and ultimate independence of the Ukrainians, they were confronted with the problem of bringing the Galician and Dnieper Ukrainians into closer cultural and economic harmony. Such harmony had to be attained before any immediate political moves could be made. The political and cultural conditions under which the two Ukrainian communities lived were quite different and added to the problems which Drahomanov and Franko tried to solve. Through the work of these two men "important advances toward at least the cultural unity of the Ukraine were made." Based on published English and European works. A. Birkos

7:2523. Fike, Claude E. (Mississippi Southern College). THE INFLUENCE OF THE CREEL COMMITTEE AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ON RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS, 1917-1919. *Journal of Modern History* 1959 31(2): 93-109. When the Kerenski government fell in November 1917 the American embassy, although remaining in Russia, ceased to operate in the "traditional sense." These abdicated powers were partially assumed by the Creel Committee, the American Red Cross, and, to a minor degree, the Y. M. C. A. "For the most part they answered the call of international intrigue and adventure with good will and at times even with skill; but natural misunderstandings and subsequent allied intervention seemed for the Soviets a confirmation of their worst suspicions about Americans and America. The Bolsheviks, in short, considered the Creel Committee and the Red Cross as official agencies of the United States insidiously directed against them. . . . As a result, the Communist view of the United States was prejudiced from the beginning." J. J. Woods

7:2524. Kadic, Ante (Indiana Univ.). VLADIMIR SOLOVIEV AND BISHOP STROSSMAYER. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1961 20(2): 163-188. Examination of the little-discussed instances of deep attachment to Orthodox Russia of some Catholic Slavs, particularly the Croats, through a detailed exposition of the relationship between the Croat bishop Strossmayer and the Orthodox ecumenicist Vladimir Soloviev. Based on biographical materials on Strossmayer and Soloviev as well as their untranslated correspondence, general histories of the period and relevant articles concerning the two men and their associates. E. B. Richards

7:2525. Karpinskii, V. A. K KHARAKTERISTIKE V. I. LENINA KAK VOZHDI, TOVARISHCHA, CHELOVEKA [Concerning the characterization of V. I. Lenin as leader, comrade and man]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2): 171-178. Personal recollections of the years 1914-1922.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:2526. Korol, Nestor. BOLSHEVIK DOCUMENTS ON THE CONQUEST OF THE UKRAINE. PART ONE. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1960 16(2): 164-176. A study of the original documents and of the principal historical events, 1917-1918, leading up to the Soviet conquest of the Ukraine. The chronological list begins with the Ukrainian Proclamation of Independence, makes special note of the French government's recognition of the Ukrainian Republic and concludes with Lenin's invasion, at which time he gave express orders to his Supreme Commander to "strangle the young Ukrainian Republic." Based on contemporary documents. Article to be continued.

Quincy Smith

7:2527. Kotlovany, P. V. RAZRABOTKA I PRINIATIE PROGRAMMY PARTII NA VIII S'EZDE RKP (b) [The elaboration and adoption of the party program at the eighth congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2): 67-83. The main issue before the eighth congress (March 1919) was to determine the general line of the



communist party for a whole historical era -- the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Practical elaboration of this program had already begun in 1917. Lenin considered it absolutely essential to keep the theoretical introduction of the 1903 party program, which contained a scientific discussion of the development and main characteristics of capitalism. The old program had to be revamped to meet new conditions, such as imperialist wars, the treason of the leaders of the Second International and the new type of state -- the Soviet regime. Lenin formulated for the practical part of the party program the concrete tasks of the socialist revolution; the construction of socialism. Based on material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:2528. Lensen, George Alexander (Florida State Univ.). THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF NICHOLAS II IN JAPAN. Russian Review 1961 20(3):232-253. A detailed study of the attempt on the life of the heir to the Russian throne, Nicholas (later Emperor Nicholas II), in 1891 by a Japanese fanatic. The author then analyzes the influence of this incident upon subsequent Russo-Japanese relations. Based on up-to-date Russian and Japanese sources.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:2529. Loboda, I. S. AGRARNOE PERENASELENIE NA LEVOBEREZHOI UKRAINE V KONTSE XIX STOLETIA I PO MATERIALAM POLTAVSKOI I CHERNIGOVSKOI GUBERNII [The agrarian overpopulation in the Ukraine left-bank region at the end of the 19th century (according to documents of the Governments of Poltava and Chernigov)]. Istoriia SSSR 1958 (5):137-143. The relative overpopulation in rural areas after the reform of 1861 was a result of the developing capitalism in Russian agriculture. The concentration of production and the mechanization of agriculture excluded masses of impoverished peasants from the productive process. The and monopoly of the landowners became intensified; in the Government of Chernigov, they gained 37 per cent and in Poltava, 22 per cent, of the land to which the peasants had had access prior to the reform. Mass emigration began, and many of the inhabitants of this area became pioneers in the settlements of, among other areas, Siberia and the Far Eastern regions.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:2530. Lukashevich, Stephen. THE HOLY BROTHERHOOD: 1881-1883. American Slavic and East European Review 1959 18(4):491-509. The story of the Holy Brotherhood [Svjaschennaja Druzhlina] which was formed following the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881. It was a secret organization composed of aristocrats of high standing at the court, and its objectives were to protect the emperor and the royal family and to combat sedition and terrorism both in Russia and abroad. Its leaders believed that terrorism could only be combated effectively by a secret counter-terrorist society. The society soon aroused strong opposition both among liberals, who regarded it as a state within a state, and conservatives, who suspected it of harboring a constitutionalist group. Minister of Interior Count D. A. Tolstoy found it permeated with the same spirit of sedition as existing revolutionary groups. The Brotherhood was disbanded by order of the Tsar in December 1882. Based on published sources.

R. E. Wilson

7:2531. Mikeschin, N. P. IZ ISTORII DEIATEL'NOSTI KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII V PERIOD PODGOTOVKI I PROVEDENIIA OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII (K VYKHODU V SVET "PEREPISKI SEKRETARIATA TsK RSDRP (b) S MESTNYMI PARTIYNYMI ORGANIZATSIAMI") [The Communist party's activities during the period of the preparation and carrying out of the October Revolution (in connection with the publication of The Correspondence Exchanged by the Central Committee Secretariat of the RSDLP (b) and the Local Party Organizations)]. Voprosy Istorii 1959 (1):130-144. The majority of materials of this collection came from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The problems and growth of local Communist party organizations are discussed, along with the efforts of the Central Committee to guide and co-ordinate local party activities. This work is of value for the study of Bolshevik activities during the period March 1917-February 1918. The collection of materials gives the reader information on the relationship of the general Bolshevik party line to local conditions. Based on material in the Correspondence and other published Soviet works.

A. Birkos

7:2532. Nemakov, N. I. LENINSKII DEKRET O ZEMLE I EGO ROL' V UKREPLENII SOIUZA RABOCHEGO KLASSA I KREST'IANSTVA [Lenin's Decree on Land and its role in the consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1959 (4):3-24. In the decree of Lenin adopted in 1917 the peasants were given a total of more than 150 million dessiatines of land, and the use of land by the poorest and the middle peasants almost doubled. The division of land among the peasants was made as a deliberate concession to the demands of the rural population, but it was gradually made clear to the peasants that only through collective management (communes) could agriculture be organized on a socialist basis and the poor be protected against the kulaks. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and on Lenin's works.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:2533. Pochanin, S. Z., and M. Y. Shkliar. OBRASOVANIE BELORUSSKOI SSR I KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII BELORUSSII [The establishment of the Belorussian SSR and the Communist party]. Voprosy Istorii 1959 (1):22-43. Examines the conditions within Belorussia which aided the rise of Communist power. The growth of light industries in Belorussia stimulated the rise of the revolutionary movement. "The conditions of labor were usually worse than in the industrial areas of Russia: a longer working day, lower pay, and more difficult living conditions." "Allied with the proletariat were the peasants" who were in bondage under the landowners and rich peasants. Tsarist suppression of Belorussian culture, language, and national feeling further aided the cause of the Communist party and movement in Belorussia. Based on published Soviet works, including periodicals.

A. Birkos

7:2534. Pytlík, Radko. POJETÍ SKUTEČNOSTI V PRAMENECH JAROSLAVA KRATOCHVÍLA [The conception of reality in Jaroslav Kratochvíl's "Sources" (Prameny)]. Česká literatura 1961 9(2):145-167. Analyzes Kratochvíl's novel about the Czechs in revolutionary Russia, surveys literary and historical treatments of this period and comes to the conclusion that regardless of some minor details, Kratochvíl was in his conception of this period very near the Communist conception of the present. Pytlík also shows that the novel is a useful historical source, as a kind of memoirs.

J. Bradley

7:2535. Riha, Thomas (Harvard Univ.). MILIUKOV AND THE PROGRESSIVE BLOC IN 1915: A STUDY IN LAST-CHANCE POLITICS. Journal of Modern History 1960 32(1):16-24. "... the Progressive Bloc organized in the Fourth Duma during the summer of 1915 was the last well-intentioned attempt by thoughtful Russians to save the monarchy while its position in the nation was still strong. . . . Yet while the bloc was being formed the monarchy rejected its helping hand and Miliukov continued negotiating in duma corridors until 1917. Only later did he realize that the last opportunity to reform the old order peacefully had passed with the bloc's initial failure in August 1915."

J. J. Woods

7:2536. Skrobot, S. S. STACHECHNAIA BOR'BA PETERBURGSKIKH RABOCIIKH V 1891-1895 GG. [The strike movement among the workers of Petersburg in the years 1891-1895]. Istoriia SSSR 1958 (6):105-114. Most of the workers in Russia in large-scale enterprises were concentrated in Petersburg, and this fact promoted the rapid organization of the city's working class and its revolutionization. In 1890 there were close to 100,000 industrial workers in Petersburg, including 30,000 metalworkers (only six per cent had agricultural ties). In intelligence and experience the workers of Petersburg were superior to those in other industrial centers. On the basis of statistical material the author throws light on the characteristics of the strike movement in the five years prior to Lenin's arrival in Petersburg and the merger of the Marxist groups.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:2537. Sokolov, O. D. REVOLIUTSIONNAIA PROPAGANDA NA ZHELEZNYKH DOROGAKH ROSSII V 70-KH GODAKH XIX VEKA [Revolutionary propaganda on the Russian railroads in the 1870's]. Istoriia SSSR 1958 (6):115-121. A large group of progressive Russian railway workers were drawn into the revolutionary struggle as early as 1870 as a result of the active propaganda of the Narodniks. The author bases his discussion of the propaganda on material in the archives of the Ministries of Justice and the Interior.

Erna Wollert (t)



7:2538. Spustek, Irena. JAN BAUDOUIN DE COURTENAY I CARSKA CENZURA [Jan Baudoin de Courtenay and the tsarist censorship]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1961 52(1):112-126. Sketches the life story of a Polish scholar who, working mostly in Russian universities, achieved international fame as an authority in Slavic philology, became a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and an Actual Councilor of State. One of his works, however, was confiscated in 1912 by the Russian censorship, while another published a year later (*Natsionalny i teritorialnyi priznak avtonomii*) led to trial and resulted in sentencing the 68-year-old scholar to two years in prison. All appeals, actions of the university and the Academy, and even the intervention of Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaevich did not bring the quashing of the sentence, but only its reduction to two months. A. F. Dygnas

7:2539. Sverdlov, A. I., and A. M. Sovokin. BOR'BA PARTII PROTIV KAPITULANTOV I RASKOL'NIKOV V PERIOD PODGOTOVKI I PROVEDENIA OKTIABRIA [The struggle of the party against the capitulators and the dissenters in the period of the preparation and the carrying out of the October Revolution]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2):85-103. The capitulatory, prodemocratic bourgeois line was advocated in 1917 principally by Kamenev and Zinov'iev, who were, above all, in opposition to Lenin's directives for switching the party to work in connection with the preparation of an armed uprising. Trotski had not openly opposed this, but he also favored a solution without arms, through votes at congresses. Trotski's theory of "permanent revolution" reflected his lack of faith in the strength of the working class and in the possibility of the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia independent of a world revolution, and was in contrast to Lenin's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Based on Lenin's works and on proceedings of the Central Committee of the RSDLP (b), preserved in the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2540. Tidmarsh, Kyril (Research Fellow, St. Antony's College, Oxford). THE ZUBATOV IDEA. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 19(3):335-346. Discussion of one aspect of tsarist attempts to counteract the elements of revolution -- "Zubatovshchina." The author gives an account of the Zubatov movement as a counter against Social Democratic labor movements through its development into a recruiting ground for agents provocateurs during the Plehve and Witte administration (in late 19th and early 20th century Russia). Based upon Russian sources, such as revolutionary archives, memoirs, histories of revolutionary organizations, biographies and writings of revolutionary leaders.

E. B. Richards

7:2541. Von Laue, Theodore H. (Univ. of California, Riverside). FACTORY INSPECTION UNDER THE "WITTE SYSTEM": 1892-1903. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 19(3):347-362. Examines the organization, activities and results of the factory inspection system during the Witte administration. Based on the relevant writings of Witte, legislation on factory inspection, and histories of the period and the system by Russian historians. E. B. Richards

7:2542. Wada, Haruki (Tokyo Univ.). ESU U VITTE [On S. J. Witte]. *Rekishigaku Kenkyū* 1961 (253):31-37. Discusses the "Witte system" -- the Russian economic policy during the tenure of this financial minister (1892-1903). Analyzing Witte's concrete program which aimed at the industrialization of Russia based upon tsarism, and the conflicts of his policy with his opposition, the author concludes that the Witte system can be judged as a salto mortale of Russian tsarism, because he tried to prevent his country from being enslaved in the coming imperialistic world. E. Sakai

7:2543. Wildman, Allan K. (Ph. D. Candidate, Univ. of Chicago). THE RUSSIAN INTELLIGENTSIA OF THE 1890's. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 19(2):157-179. Discusses the organization and activities of late 19th-century Russian intellectuals and traces the evolution of their thinking from Populism to Marxism. Based on the memoirs of such individual members of the intelligentsia as Martov, Maklakov, Chernov and Krivenko, and the periodicals published by their groups. E. B. Richards

7:2544. Zotov, M. A. NOVOE IZDANIE PROTOKOLOV VII (APREL'SKOI) VSEROSSIISKOI KONFERENTSIИ RSDRP (b) [New edition of the proceedings of the seventh all-Russian

conference of the RSDLP (b) (April Conference)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2):183-191. The proceedings of the first conference conducted legally by the Bolsheviks in the year 1917 are among the most important sources concerning the activities of the Communist party in the period of the preparation and the carrying out of the socialist revolution. The author gives a survey of the various editions of the proceedings, beginning with the year 1925. Based on material from state archives. Erna Wollert (t)

## SPAIN

7:2545. Aldecoa, O. MELLA Y SU ACTUALIDAD [Mella and his importance today]. *Estudios* (Spain) 1960 16(49):311-318. A presentation of J. Vázquez de Mella's vigorous political personality. The author supports Mella's opinion of the pernicious influence on Spanish life of the play of political parties and democracy. E. S. (IHE 36462)

7:2546. Fontana i Làzaro, Josep. LA GRAN CRISI BLADERA DEL SEGLE XIX [The great wheat crisis of the 19th century]. *Serra d'Or* (Spain) 1960 2(11):21-22. Notes on the wheat crisis that occurred in Spain (and in Europe) at the end of the 19th century on account of the widening gap between the prices on the periphery of the peninsula of wheat imported from abroad and that grown in the center of Spain. The author compares the prices of wheat and the cost of its transport from the United States and Russia with those of Spain. See also: 7:1885, 2043, 2349 E. G. (IHE 36408)

7:2547. La Cadena, Marqués de. EVOCACIONES DE UN SUPERVIVIENTE. NUESTRA ZARAGOZA EN 1908 [A survivor's recollections. Our Saragossa in 1908]. *Zaragoza* (Spain) 1958 7:59-64. Reminiscences and anecdotes of the city and of the celebrations to mark the first centenary of the sieges during the Napoleonic Wars. J. C. (IHE 36382)

## Latin America

See also: 7:2365, 2579

7:2548. Brown, Joseph R. (Northeast Louisiana State College). THE CHILEAN NITRATE RAILWAYS CONTROVERSY. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1958 38(4):465-481. The growth of the nitrate industry of Tarapacá was greatly stimulated by the building of railroads. Unfortunately a bitter controversy between the Nitrate Railway Company and the government of Chile, after Chile obtained sovereignty over the Tarapacá area by the Treaty of Ancón (1883), produced a period of instability in the industry which lasted over a decade and helped to cause the Chilean revolution of 1891. Nitrate Railways had been organized originally as a Peruvian venture, but the controlling interest was sold in 1886 to a British syndicate headed by John Thomas North. He fought the efforts of the Chilean government to break the monopoly until his death in 1896, supported somewhat halfheartedly by the British Foreign Office and rather more vigorously by Britain's diplomatic representatives in Chile, but by 1894 the monopoly had been broken. Based mainly on British Foreign Office documents, and on records and publications of the companies concerned. J. A. Hawgood

7:2549. Chevalier, François (Mexico). UN FACTEUR DECISIF DE LA REVOLUTION AGRAIRE AU MEXIQUE: LE SOULEVEMENT DE ZAPATA, 1911-1919 [A decisive factor in the agrarian revolution in Mexico: Zapata's uprising, 1911-1919]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(1):66-82. The Zapatist uprising, centered in the state of Morelos, was not an isolated phenomenon of the Revolution, but the last of a chain of indigenous uprisings going back to the early 19th century. The Zapatist revolution was not Jacobin or anarcho-syndicalist in nature nor political in its aims, but a peasant and indigenous movement. The absence of anticlericalism demonstrates this. Its aim, like that of other Indian revolts, was to regain land lost by the communities to the hacendados. Zapata's program of reforms illustrated this. G. Iggers

7:2550. Díaz Aguirre, Mario. LA PRIMERA CARGA AL MACHETE SE DIO EN CUBA EN EL AÑO 1868 [The first blow was struck in Cuba in 1868]. *Verde Olivo* (Cuba) 1960 1(32):39-41. Data on various episodes in the first struggles for Cuban emancipation (1871-1874). R. C. (IHE 36922)



7:2551. González, Manuel Pedro. JOSE MARTI EN ASIA [José Martí in Russia]. Revista Bimestre Cubana 57 73(2):77-84. Note on the divulgation of the work and biography of Martí in Russia. A. F. (IHE 28927)

7:2552. Jimenez, Commander Alberto (Peruvian Navy). LATIN AMERICAN NAVAL LESSONS. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1961 87(3):94-97. The actions of the Peruvian ironclad, single-turret ram "Huascar" in 1877-79 are used to point out important technical naval lessons: decline of the unarmored cruiser type of warship, limitations of the ram as a naval weapon, and the potency and importance of the torpedo and torpedo boats. The "naval campaigns of Latin America" did important warship design. . . to a greater extent than generally believed. Undocumented. A. Birkos

7:2553. Scobie, James R. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). IMPLICATIONS OF THE ARGENTINE WHEAT ECONOMY, 1700-1915. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1960 14(2):18. Surveys Argentina's shift from a wheat and flour exporter to a major wheat exporter, describing both the rise of domestic production and the labor and social conditions associated with the wheat industry. The phenomenon did not significantly affect the large-estate system, only the patterns of land use; nor was there a major impact on the political structure. Based on extensive original research, but does not include footnote citations. D. Bushnell

7:2554. Yermolayev, V. I. VOZNIKNOVENIE PERVYKH RABOCHIKH ORGANIZATSII I MARKSISTSKIKH KRUIZHKOV STRANAKH LATINSKOI AMERIKI (1870-1900 GG) [The birth of workers' organizations and Marxist groups in Latin America (1870-1900)]. Voprosy Istorii 1959 (1):81-97. The contemporary Latin American bourgeois historians, as a rule, ignore the history of the revolutionary workers' movement and when they do write about it, then it is often depicted in a distorted manner." This article is concerned with the investigation of some historical questions relating to the origins of Marxist groups in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Cuba and Uruguay. Poor working conditions and standards of living were among the chief irritants of Latin American workers. The growth of the Latin American proletariat is examined in conjunction with its interest in and connection with the First International. This growth was also aided by the emigration of West European socialists to the Latin American nations. Bourgeois falsifiers of history claim that Communist ideals appeared in Latin America only after the Russian Revolution, which is contrary to the fact that these ideals had their origins before 1870. Based primarily on published Latin American works. A. Birkos

### Middle East

7:2555. Lambton, Ann K. S. SECRET SOCIETIES AND THE PERSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1905-1906. St. Antony's Papers 1958 (4):43-60. A discussion of the part played by secret societies in the early phases of "the movement for Westernization and modernization, which led to the Persian Constitutional Revolution of 1905-6." The author examines the origins of this movement from the last quarter of the 19th century down to 1906. The modern western system of government was prepared by secret or semi-secret societies "in the direct line of Islamic tradition." This apparent paradox is explained by the circumstance that "there was no other agency by which, in the existing circumstances, this preparation could have been carried through." The anjumans performed an important function in providing a link between the old and the new and made possible the success of the initial phase of the Constitutional Revolution without the shedding of blood. After 1909, however, they ceased to be an effective political force. J. A. S. Grenville

### Pacific Area

7:2556. Achutegui, Pedro S. de, S. J., and Miguel A. Bernad, S. J. BRENT, HERZOG, MORAYTA AND AGLIPAY. Philippine Studies 1960 8(3):568-583. The official biography of Charles Henry Brent (1862-1929), Episcopalian Bishop of the Philippines (1902-1917), does not include reference to his contact with Gregorio Aglipay, a self-styled "bishop" of the Philippines. Aglipay, seeking to associate his Independent Filipino Church with the Episcopalian Church, approached

Brent on the matter, and was advised in detail as to the required procedure. Aglipay also received extensive correspondence from Bishop Eduard Herzog of the Swiss National Church, and from Don Miguel Morayta, a deputy in the Spanish Cortes, both urging him to become a fully consecrated bishop, by acting in accordance with the instructions sent to him. Nevertheless, Brent's advice and all the correspondence failed to persuade Aglipay to act. Based mostly on the Brent Papers in the Library of Congress. W. B. Hobbs

7:2557. Graham, B. D. (Graduate Student, St. Antony's College, Oxford). THE PLACE OF FINANCE COMMITTEES IN NON-LABOR POLITICS, 1910-1930. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1960 6(1):41-52. Examines the role of the finance committees set up by industrial and commercial interests in influencing the policies of the non-labor parties in Australia, 1910-1930. The author's independent research revealed that these committees acted as agents for collecting and distributing political funds for the non-labor parties and as general pressure groups on non-labor governments. They promoted the business community's traditional concern for private enterprise economy and a conservative approach to general policy matters, much as organized labor exerted its influence through the Labor Party. R. E. Wilson

7:2558. Radaic, Ante. JOSE RIZAL (1860-1960) EN EL ANIVERSARIO DE SU NACIMIENTO [José Rizal (1860-1960), on the anniversary of his birth]. Estudios (Spain) 1960 16(49):289-309. A portrait of José Rizal, the Philippine patriot who sought the good of his country in the progressive education of the natives under the direction of Spain, and not in rebellion. He was shot by the Spanish authorities under the pretext of treason in 1896. Radaic refers to Rizal's writings. E. S. (IHE 36971)

### United States of America

See also: 7:2365, 2399, 2403, 2409, 2420, 2427, 2523, 2709

7:2559. Allen, Howard W. (Univ. of Akron). GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICS: VOTING ON REFORM ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, 1911-1916. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(2):216-228. Voting records suggest that the "Progressive" movement was not entirely a sectional movement. There were "reform" senators in both the East and the South, but the reform measures drew their greatest support from the trans-Mississippi West. S. E. Humphreys

7:2560. Auerbach, Jerold S. (Graduate student, Columbia Univ.). PROGRESSIVES AT SEA: THE LA FOLLETTE ACT OF 1915. Labor History 1961 2(3):344-360. Describes how Andrew Furuseth got Senator Robert La Follette to sponsor the Seamen's Act of 1915 (generally known as the La Follette Act of 1915). Furuseth was a Norwegian seaman who deserted a British sailing vessel in 1883, and made good his escape although pursued by bloodhounds sent out by the ship's master. The Seamen's Act reveals the diverse objectives of the Progressive movement: labor sought higher wages and the exclusion of Oriental competition; southerners hoped to implement their doctrine of white supremacy; imperialists were interested in perpetuating American sea power; humanitarians had as their objective "justice to seamen and safety at sea." J. H. Krenkel

7:2561. Bass, Herbert J. (Univ. of Maine). THE POLITICS OF BALLOT REFORM IN NEW YORK, 1888-1890. New York History 1961 42(3):253-272. Traces the "entangled web of political circumstances" through which public opinion and his own presidential ambitions brought Governor David B. Hill to approve the first limited steps toward a true secret ballot in New York. A. B. Rollins

7:2562. Billias, George A. NATHANIEL T. PALMER'S FLEET OF GREAT SCHOONERS. American Neptune 1960 20(4):236-242. In the last decade of the 19th century Nathaniel T. Palmer of Bath, Maine, pioneered in the construction of large multi-masted fore-and-aft rigged schooners. They were superior in economy, maneuverability and speed to the smaller two-masted square riggers hitherto in use. For several years Palmer's fleet of seven great schooners operated profitably in both the coastal and trans-Atlantic trade, but by 1910 could no longer compete with the new steam tow barges,



and another chapter in the history of the American merchant marine came to a close. Based on material furnished by descendants of Palmer. R. E. Wilson

7:2563. Billington, Monroe (State Univ. of South Dakota). THOMAS P. GORE AND OKLAHOMA PUBLIC OPINION, 1917-1918. *Journal of Southern History* 1961 27(3):344-353. During his first decade in the United States Senate, Thomas P. Gore's progressivism was applauded by his Oklahoma constituency. But numerous differences with President Woodrow Wilson on wartime policy -- on sedition, war financing, food control and conscription -- severely strained his relations with the voters. He contended that his mail strongly supported his stands, but on conscription not one of the 225 Oklahoma newspapers supported him. He was defeated at the next election, though later returned to the Senate. S. E. Humphreys

7:2564. Brown, Ira V. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). THE HIGHER CRITICISM COMES TO AMERICA, 1880-1900. *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* 1960 38(4):193-212. Although established in Germany by the 1830's and in England by the 1860's, the higher criticism (analysis of the origin, background and reliability of the various books of the Bible) did not become an important source of debate in the United States until the 1880's. Charles A. Briggs, co-editor of the *Presbyterian Review*, founded in 1880 by the Northern Presbyterians, and William Rainey Harper, editor of the *Hebrew Student* (1882) and later a professor at Yale and then president of the University of Chicago, were the most prominent advocates of the higher criticism in America. Opposition within the churches and among the general public led to a series of heresy trials, with those associated with Presbyterianism being the most famous. Briggs, for instance, was condemned and suspended from the ministry by the General Assembly of 1893, and Henry Preserved Smith was ousted in 1894. Union Theological Seminary, a center of support for the higher criticism, severed its connections with the Presbyterian Church in these same years. Greatest acceptance for the higher criticism at this time came in the urban Northeast and Midwest within the Congregational and Unitarian denominations; conservative, evangelical Protestantism was still strong, vigorously insistent upon origin in revelation and literal interpretation of the Bible. W. D. Metz

7:2565. Campbell, E. G. (Captain, U. S. Navy). MAHAN'S MESSAGE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(5):92-95. Alfred Thayer Mahan "sought to impress upon the American public . . . that a strong merchant marine was an essential ingredient of national prosperity and real sea power." The need to expand and modernize the U. S. merchant marine is discussed within the framework of Mahan's ideas. A. Birkos

7:2566. Curti, Merle (Univ. of Wisconsin). JANE ADDAMS ON HUMAN NATURE. *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1961 22(2):240-253. The contributions of Jane Addams to the woman's movement, to social welfare, and to international peace are well known. Her ten books clearly show also that her ideas "illuminate in sensitive and often keen ways major movements of thought in her time." W. H. Coates

7:2567. Dinnerstein, Leonard (New York Institute of Technology). THE IMPACT OF TAMMANY HALL ON STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICS IN THE EIGHTEEN-EIGHTIES. *New York History* 1961 42(3):237-252. Suggests that the policies and actions of Tammany's Honest John Kelly may account for Samuel J. Tilden's presidential defeat, and that Kelly's policies, in turn, forced his successor, Richard Croker, to side with David Hill against Cleveland and helped to account for the latter's defeat in 1888. A. B. Rollins

7:2568. Dubofsky, Melvyn (Northern Illinois Univ.). ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE IMMIGRANT IN NEW YORK CITY, 1900-1918. *Labor History* 1961 2(2):182-201. An account of organized immigrant workers' activities in New York City during the period 1900-1918. In spite of opposition from Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, immigrant garment workers played an important role in the city's needle-trades' unions. The author states that labor historians have neglected the relationship between organized labor and immigration, except for the immigration policies of the A. F. of L. J. H. Krenkel

7:2569. Glanz, Rudolph (Yivo Institute for Jewish Research). GERMAN-JEWISH NAMES IN AMERICA. *Jewish*

*Social Studies* 1961 23(3):143-169. Extensive study of the origins, cultural significance, place in popular humor, and utility in the study of Jewish history, of the predominantly geographical names brought to the New World by German-Jewish immigrants. A. B. Rollins

7:2570. Gorenstein, Arthur. A PORTRAIT OF ETHNIC POLITICS -- THE SOCIALISTS AND THE 1908 AND 1910 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS ON THE EAST SIDE. *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society* 1961 50(3):202-238. Describes the campaigns of Morris Hillquit and Meyer London in the lower East Side of New York, the most densely populated area of Russian-Jewish immigration, as they were effected by strong ethnic considerations of the voters. The author maintains that Hillquit lost the 1908 election because of his indifference to Jewish concerns and causes, whereas Meyer London, who acknowledged the legitimacy of ethnic loyalties, eventually was elected to Congress. Extensive statistical data on the district and these campaigns conclude the article. F. Rosenthal

7:2571. Grantham, Dewey W. Jr. (Vanderbilt Univ.). THE SOUTHERN BOURBONS REVISITED. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1961 60(3):286-295. Reviews the recent literature on the Bourbon leadership in the South in the period after Reconstruction and concludes that, in general, the attitude toward them is more favorable than it was a generation ago. Considered also is the problem of definition, which is itself full of difficulties. The author believes that the Southern Bourbons were more farsighted than often assumed, and that Bourbonism is not dead. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2572. Gutman, Herbert G. (Fairleigh Dickinson Univ.). TROUBLE ON THE RAILROADS IN 1873-1874: PRELUDE TO THE 1877 CRISIS? *Labor History* 1961 2(2):215-235. The depression of 1873 caused the railroads to discharge workers and to lower wages. Although only the engineers had an effective organization, railroad workers staged numerous local strikes in 1873 and 1874, often with substantial backing from the non-laboring population of the community. The many small strikes of 1873-1874 are of importance because patterns of behavior were developed by both the workers and railroad operators which were used later in the national railroad strike of 1877. "The 1877 railroad strikes are put into their proper historical context only when measured against the events that took place in 1873-1874." J. H. Krenkel

7:2573. Hensel, Donald W. (California State Polytechnic Institute). RELIGION AND THE WRITING OF THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION. *Church History* 1961 30(3):349-360. Tension among Roman Catholics, Protestants and secularists developed over tax exemption for churches, state aid for religious schools, and recognition of God in the preamble of this constitution. After extensive debate, the convention exempted churches from taxes, rejected the use of public funds for private schools, included God in the preamble, and diverted a resolution to recognize "His Satanic Majesty" from the Committee on Lunatic Asylums to the Federal Relations Committee. By mentioning the Deity, the Colorado constitution of 1876 marked a change in American thinking. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:2574. Hudson, Winthrop (Colgate-Rochester Divinity School). WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH AND THE NEW EVANGELISM. *Religion in Life* 1961 30(3):412-430. A study of Rauschenbusch's thought. After 1891 the concept of the kingdom of God dominated Rauschenbusch's thinking, but he always regarded social Christianity as secondary to personal faith. Christianity and the Social Crisis represented the views of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom, which Rauschenbusch had organized, and attempted to state systematically the content of the "new evangelism." The conflict between Rauschenbusch and Shailer Mathews went beyond a clash of temperaments and was rooted in divergent conceptions of God. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:2575. Johnson, Dorothy M., ed. THREE HUNDRED GRAND! FROM THE UNPUBLISHED JOURNALS OF FRED WHITESIDE. *Montana* 1960 10(1):40-50. An account by Fred Whiteside, elected to the Montana State Senate in 1898, of the activities of the bribery ring engaged in the corrupt election of William Andrews Clark to the U. S. Senate. Whiteside himself exposed the grafters and handed over the \$30,000 of "bribe money" to the legislature in January 1899. Despite the indisputable proof of bribery, Clark was in fact elected Senator for Montana, and a further conspiracy led to the expulsion of



iteside from the State Senate. Current newspaper reports the case are quoted at length. Barbara Waldstein

7:2576. Keppel, Ann M. (Univ. of Vermont). EDUCATIONAL PATTERNS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1865-1914. Current History 1961 41(239):15-21. The era was one of great change, in education as in the economy. The number and character of schools changed to meet the demands of new and larger cities and of new immigrants strange to American ways, and to adjust to the new spirit of reform permeating the country. High schools increased in number, adjusted their curriculum to prepare students for the growing state and private universities; education at all levels began to offer more utilitarian studies in place of an emphasis on the classics. John Dewey and a host of others advocated changes leading to "progressive" schools, in reality schools that were experimentally-minded. W. J. Schellings

7:2577. Knight, Oliver (Indiana Univ.). A REVISED CHECK LIST OF INDIAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS, 1866-91. Journalism Quarterly 1961 38(1):81-82. Reprints and adds to the check list of accredited newspaper correspondents covering the Indian wars published in 1940 by the late Professor Elmo Scott Watson. L. Gara

7:2578. Knight, Oliver. REPORTING A GOLD RUSH. Journalism Quarterly 1961 38(1):43-51. Analyzes the reporting of two newsmen who accompanied a government expedition to the Black Hills in 1875 to determine whether or not there was gold in the area. The reporters, Thomas C. Macmillan of the Chicago Inter Ocean and Rueben Briggs Davenport of the New York Herald, reported the beginning of a rush of miners as well as the government party. Besides telling of gold finds, the reporters described the geography of the region and life in the mining camps. Davenport also interviewed Sotted Tail, a friendly Sioux chief, and the entire interview was published in the Herald, along with a large map of the Black Hills gold field. L. Gara

7:2579. Lafeber, Walter (Cornell Univ.). UNITED STATES DEPRESSION DIPLOMACY AND THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION, 1893-1894. Hispanic American Historical Review 1960 40(1):107-118. A study on the influence of the panic and depression of 1893 upon American foreign policy during the second Cleveland administration. The Brazilian revolution of September 1893 became one of the most pressing problems of Secretary of State Walter Quintin Gresham. He refused an insurgent request for belligerent status and encouraged his naval commanders on the spot to protect the landing of American goods at Rio (despite the insurgent blockade), though not across the line of fire. This policy proved a difficult one to follow. Under pressure from American commercial interests

he stiffened his attitude toward the insurgents early in 1894. From this point on the rebellion drifted into oblivion. Based on State and Navy Department records in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., on the Gresham papers in the Library of Congress, on the press, and on American and Brazilian monograph studies. J. A. Hawgood

7:2580. Parsons, Edward Lambe (deceased). RECOLLECTIONS OF GENERAL CONVENTIONS, 1901-1937. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1961 30(2):72-92. Recollections of the former Bishop of California, dictated to Massey H. Shepherd, Jr., and emphasizing the issues before the several conventions. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:2581. Pollack, Norman (Harvard Univ.). HOFSTADTER ON POPULISM: A CRITIQUE OF "THE AGE OF REFORM." Journal of Southern History 1960 26(4):478-500. Disagrees with the methodology of Richard Hofstadter in The Age of Reform: From Bryan to F. D. R. (New York, 1955) partly because of the belief that it leads Hofstadter to faulty conclusions and chiefly on the argument that Hofstadter's assumptions, in less capable hands, can lead only to a denial that protest ever existed in American society. Radicalism then becomes wholly discredited as a rational alternative, and present-day society is uncritically accepted. If, however, Hofstadter's purpose was to make suggestions designed to stimulate discussion, he has achieved his purpose. S. E. Humphreys

7:2582. Savage, W. S. (Texas Christian College). THE NEGRO COWBOY ON THE TEXAS PLAINS. Negro History Bulletin 1961 24(7):157-158 and 163. Discusses the contribution of Negro cowboys in Texas with special emphasis on "Eighty" John Wallace, Emanuel Organ and Mathew "Bones" Hooks, who were all outstanding in their chosen work. L. Gara

7:2583. Scott, Andrew M. (Univ. of North Carolina). THE PROGRESSIVE ERA IN PERSPECTIVE. Journal of Politics 1959 21(4):685-701. The conditions of American life changed following the Civil War as the United States was made over into an urban, industrial, capitalist society. These changes created social, political, economic, legal, religious and ethical problems of a major kind. The question confronting the Progressive Era was whether American democracy could meet this challenge. The significance of the period lies in the fact that it provided an answer to this key problem and showed the general outlines that this adjustment would take. The leading features of Progressivism, from this point of view, appear as a series of consistent and mutually reinforcing parts. They are simply different aspects of the same thing -- the rethinking and reconstruction of American life that took place during the Progressive Era. A



## E. 1918-1939

## GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:2440, 2442, 2608, 2627, 2643, 2656, 2666, 2667, 2695, 2701, 2702, 2717

7:2584. Biernat, Czesław (State Archives of Danzig Voivodeship). ZASOB AKTOWY PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWA "GDYNIA-AMERYKA - LINIE ŻEGLUGOWE" S. A. (1930-1945) W WOJEWÓDZKIM ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM W GDAŃSKU [Records of the firm "Gdynia-America - Shipping Lines," Inc. (1930-1945) in the State Archives of Danzig Voivodeship]. *Archeion* 1961 34:49-73. Outlines the history and organization of the firm, gives a short history of its records, and describes in detail their contents. A. F. Dygnas

7:2585. Croan, Melvin (Harvard Univ.). THE POLITICS OF MARXIST SOVIETOLOGY: OTTO BAUER'S VISION. *Journal of Politics* 1959 21(4):575-583. An analysis of the origins and a study of an early example of recent optimism concerning the possibility of a democratic evolution of the Soviet dictatorship. Within European social democracy, the Austrian theorist and leader Otto Bauer (1881-1938) propounded the view that Soviet industrialization, however reprehensible its methods, would inevitably create the preconditions for political democracy. The author criticizes the logic of the argument, points to opposition to it within the ranks of European social democracy at the time, but especially stresses the political function of Bauer's optimism, which looked to a democratic evolution of the Soviet Union as the only salvation for embattled European socialism. Based, in part, on papers of the International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam. A

7:2586. Gajanová, Alena. K NĚKTERÝM OTÁZKÁM MEZINÁRODNÍHO POSTAVENÍ PŘEDMNICHOVSKÉ ČSR [Some questions relating to the international position of pre-Munich Czechoslovakia]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1961 9(5):677-697. Czechoslovakia's foreign policy failed in time of crisis, and led to the Munich Four-Power Agreement of 1938, because it relied upon the alliance with the Western powers, chiefly France, and the Little Entente, and was directed against the Soviet Union. To prove this thesis the author discusses the country's diplomatic actions as well as the policies of Poland and Hungary with emphasis on the Soviet-Polish War of 1920, including the role of T. G. Masaryk, Eduard Beneš and Miklós Horthy, Regent of Hungary, who prepared several plans for isolating Czechoslovakia in order to revise the Paris peace treaties. Based on extensive archival material.

F. Wagner

7:2587. Haight, John McVickar (Lehigh Univ.). FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE MUNICH CRISIS. *Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(4):340-358. An analysis of the diplomatic activity of William C. Bullitt, American ambassador to France, and of Georges Bonnet, the French foreign minister, during the period April-September 1938, and an examination of popular reaction in France, as reflected in the Parisian and provincial newspapers, to the American policy. Contrary to the tendency of American historians "to belittle the role the United States played" in the Munich crisis, the author concludes: "The leaders and people of one country, France, were especially sensitive to the foreign policy of the United States, and the course their nation followed in this crisis stemmed in part from their evaluation of American policy."

J. J. Woods

7:2588. Hayek, Jiri. LE DRAME DE MUNICH EVOQUE DU POINT DE VUE TCHECOSLOVAQUE [The drama of Munich as seen from the Czech point of view]. *Année politique et économique* 1959 (147):1-11. A review by the present Czech vice-minister for Foreign Affairs of the international situation surrounding the Munich crisis. He concludes that Hitler was not strong enough to wage war in 1938 against Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain and the USSR, but that France and Great Britain were engaged in an anti-Bolshevik crusade and would not oppose him. The Czech bourgeois government co-operated with the Western powers despite Czech public opinion. The only steadfast elements in the situation were the USSR, and the Czech and Slovak patriots in whose vanguard was the Communist party. The Czech and Slovak people have learned their lesson. Munich was the last chance the bourgeoisie will ever have to deceive the people.

D. W. Houston

7:2589. Kabin, I. G. ROL' KOMINTERNA V RAZVITIÍ KOMMUNISTICHESKOGO DVIZHENIIA [The role of the Comintern in the development of the Communist movement]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2):47-66. The Communist International, founded in 1919 in Moscow at the first congress of the Communist parties of various countries, was the historical successor of the League of Communists and the First International, which was still under direct leadership of Marx and Engels, and was the heir to the best traditions of the Second International from the period before the First World War. In 1914 the leaders of social democracy backed their bourgeois governments. Only the Russian Bolsheviks united the leftist elements and thus laid the foundation for the Third International, which created a new type of proletarian organization based on Marxism-Leninism, whose goal was the dictatorship of the proletariat and Communism. Based mainly on Lenin's works. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2590. Keyser, Erich (Marburg/Lahn). CARL J. BURCKHARDT'S DANZIGER MISSION [Carl J. Burckhardt's Danzig mission]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1961 10(1):145-158. Observations on the policies of the Zürich historian and diplomatist Carl J. Burckhardt during his term as High Commissioner of the League of Nations in the Free City of Danzig from 1937 to 1939. Based chiefly upon Burckhardt's book *Meine Danziger Mission 1937-1939* (Munich: Georg Callwey Verlag, 1960). Keyser points out that Burckhardt's personal archives have been opened to scholars. G. H. Davis

7:2591. Margolin, Arnold. EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK, UKRAINA I POLITIKA ANTANTY: ZAPISKI EVREYA I GRAZHDANINA. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S.* 1959 7(1/2):1461-1471. The excerpts from Arnold Margolin's book *Ukraina i Politika Antanty: Zapiski Evreya i Grazhdanina* [The Ukraine and the policy of the Entente: notes of a Jew and citizen] (Berlin: S. Efron, 1922) are divided into three sections. In the first section the author tells of associates in the Ukrainian Supreme Court in 1918 and of his own work. Margolin's colleagues at the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry and British and French views on Ukrainian independence are discussed in the second and third sections respectively. Margolin stresses the idea that the Ukraine's independence was first recognized by France and Great Britain and not by the Central Powers. A. Birkos

7:2592. Nash, Vernon (U. S. Committee for a World Constitutional Convention). THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: ANOTHER ROPE OF SAND. *Current History* 39(228):82-86. Reviews the history of the League of Nations and that of the United States under the Articles of Confederation. Both are found to have been ineffective, and Alexander Hamilton's essay in the *Federalist Papers*, No. 15, will supply the reasons why any such league of independent states must fail. The United Nations follows in the footsteps of the League, with just as little success. Action taken by any such international organization can be and has been beneficial, but only in those areas where voluntary co-operation can be secured. The question of the divisibility of sovereignty can be answered by placing it in the hands of the people, and allocating it to the various levels of national and world government, as in a federal system.

W. J. Schellings

7:2593. Olivová, Věra. K HISTORII ČESKOSLOVENSKO-RAKOUSKÉ SMLOUVY Z ROKU 1921 [Contribution to the history of the Czechoslovak-Austrian Treaty of 1921]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1961 9(2):198-219. Describes diplomatic activity between Austria and Czechoslovakia after the collapse of the Habsburg Monarchy in 1918. Karl Renner is considered the pioneer in efforts to establish cordial relations between the two countries in order to prevent the restoration of the Habsburgs and thus strengthen the Republic of Austria. For this purpose Renner met Eduard Beneš, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, in Prague in January 1920 and laid the foundations for co-operation between the two states. The author also deals with diplomatic negotiations on the fate of Burgenland, the implementation of the Paris Peace Treaty, and Hungarian and Italian intervention relating to the Czechoslovak-Austrian links. After the unsuccessful attempt of Karl IV to regain his Hungarian throne, Czechoslovakia and Austria concluded the December 1921 treaty to stabilize the status quo. The Treaty represented an essential diplomatic success for Czechoslovakia by defeating Italy's efforts to win political hegemony in Central Europe. On the other hand it consolidated the political power of the Austrian bourgeoisie. Based on archival sources. F. Wagner



7:2594. Orlykovsky, O. UKRAINE'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE BYZANTINE PATRIARCHATE. Ukrainian Review 1961 8(1):60-64. The author, who was at the same time the Ukrainian ambassador to the Byzantine Patriarchate, gives an account of the Ukrainian National public's embassy to Constantinople in 1919. The Ukraine wanted to establish good relations between the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Kyiv [Kiev] and the Greek Orthodox Church, the seat of which had originally been in Constantinople. Y. Slavutych

7:2595. Perkins, Dexter. PEACE AND ARMAMENT. Virginia Quarterly Review 1960 36(4):497-516. Traces the history of world disarmament with special emphasis on the role of the USA. From an examination of the Washington Conference of 1920, the activities of the League of Nations, the Geneva Conference of 1932, and other disarmament activities, the author concludes that 1) any scheme would present difficulties; 2) the security needs of all major powers would have to be considered, and 3) the program would have to be offered at a time of relatively relaxed tension and not involve a "sharp shift in the balance of military power." After a survey of the present situation, he concludes that chances for disarmament are slight, but that peace may be maintained by armament.

C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2596. Shandor, V. THE 20th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARBITRATION OF VIENNA. Ukrainian Review 1959 2(2):21-28. A review, with reference to published sources, of the diplomacy after the 1938 Munich Pact, concerning the Carpatho-Ukraine with specific reference to the Vienna Award of March 1939 and the conquest shortly thereafter of the rump Carpatho-Ukraine by Hungary. This is a translation from the Chicago monthly Ovyd 1958 No. 9-98. E. H. Boehm

7:2597. Tomoyoshi, Hirai (Hôsei Univ.). SOREN GAIKÔ TOHÔ "LOCARNO" O MEGURU REKISHITEKI OBOEGAKI [Historical review of Soviet diplomacy and the "Eastern Locarno"]. Hôgaku Shirin 1961 58(3/4):132-177. The emergence of the Hitler regime in Germany put an end to the friendly relationship between Germany and Soviet Russia which had existed since the Treaty of Rapallo. Threatened by the Japanese military operations in Manchuria, the USSR considered it absolutely necessary to prevent a possible combined attack by Japan and Germany. However, the change from the traditional Russian policy toward Germany to a rapprochement with France did not proceed smoothly. The conflicts between the pro-German position held among leaders of the Red Army, and the anti-Nazism promoted by M. Litvinov, the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, were not easily resolved. In France, on the other hand, there existed two lines: co-operation with the League of Nations and co-ordination with Nazi Germany. Germany's strong anti-Communist attitude and astonishing rearmament temporarily relieved these conflicts in both France and the Soviet Union, thus opening the road to the Franco-Russian concert beginning with the "Eastern Locarno" project in the summer of 1934. A(t)

7:2598. Tsuzuki, Tadashichi (Hitotsubashi Univ.). JIYŪ TAMENO GYŪHEI, SUPEIN SHIMINSENSŌ NO ICHIKŌ-TSU ["Volunteers for Liberty," a Study of the Spanish Civil War]. Hitotsubashi Ronso 1960 44(3):272-292. Examines the international brigades participating in the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939, focusing upon the membership and the activities of the "Volunteers for Liberty." Y. Tominaga

7:2599. Wandycz, Piotr S. (Indiana Univ.). GENERAL WEYGAND AND THE BATTLE OF WARSAW OF 1920. Journal of Central European Affairs 1960 19(4):357-365. Contrary to many accounts General Maxime Weygand's part in the Battle of Warsaw (14 August 1920) between Polish forces and the Red Army -- the decisive battle of the Polish-Soviet War -- was small. Weygand had come as a member of the Franco-British Mission in July 1920 to examine the critical Polish situation and to advise Pilsudski. Relations between Pilsudski and General Tadeusz Rozwadowski, the Polish chief of staff, on the one hand, and Weygand, on the other, were strained, since Pilsudski resented French influence and was disappointed to learn that the Allies were not prepared to send reinforcements. Weygand, who felt that Pilsudski should not combine the functions of head of state and commander in chief, was appointed counselor to Rozwadowski, but his advice was not appreciated. As to the plan of the battle itself, statements by Weygand and all other testimonies show that it can definitely

be attributed to Pilsudski. The creation of the "Weygand legend" was due, on the one hand, to the Polish rightist opposition, particularly the National Democrats, who used it for internal political purposes against Pilsudski and, on the other, to the French political Right, which used Weygand as an agent for the presidential election of Alexandre Millerand. Weygand himself left Poland on 25 August 1920 after Pilsudski had openly shown his displeasure with his presence in Warsaw. Based on documents at the Józef Pilsudski Institute of America, New York, and the memoirs of Weygand and members of the Mission.

P. Podjed

7:2600. Weinberg, Gerhard L. (Univ. of Michigan). SECRET HITLER-BENEŠ NEGOTIATIONS IN 1936-37. Journal of Central European Affairs 1960 19(4):366-374. The occupation of the Rhineland by German troops on 6 March 1936 closed a gap in Germany's western defenses and enabled it to turn its attention toward the southeast. Between October 1936 and February 1937 secret negotiations were held with Czechoslovakia which were conducted from the German side by Albrecht Haushofer (1903-1945), an associate of the "Dienststelle Ribbentrop" and Graf zu Trauttmannsdorff. In a memorandum to Ribbentrop in April 1936 Haushofer had already suggested these negotiations on a non-aggression pact, a German-Czech compromise on the Sudeten Germans, an increase in German-Czech trade, a newspaper peace and a common front in the Habsburg question -- all in order to reduce French and Russian influence. The Czechoslovak side in these discussions was represented by the Czechoslovak minister in Berlin, Vojtěch Mastný, and later, in November and December 1936 in Prague, by President Beneš himself. In January 1937 Haushofer submitted to Hitler a draft treaty that provided for the initiation of trade negotiations, an end to press attacks, co-operation in combating the Comintern, co-operation in police, border and customs affairs, and the suppression of political activities of émigrés directed against the German government as well as a cultural agreement on the Sudeten Germans. But Hitler was no longer interested in a German-Czechoslovak agreement, and he dropped the negotiations. Based on documents in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. P. Podjed

7:2601. --. APPENDIX. Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S. 1959 7(1/2). Unsigned, I. NOTES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL, pp. 1472-1474. Unsigned, APPLICATION OF THE UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC FOR THE ADMISSION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, pp. 1475-1478. Unsigned, LETTER DATED 19th OCTOBER, 1920, FROM THE UKRAINIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN LONDON TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE HANDS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE HON. SIR ERIC DRUMMOND, K. C. M. G., pp. 1478-1482. Appendix I pertains to letters which show how the French and British entered into diplomatic relations with the Ukrainian Republic in January 1918. Application by the Ukrainian Republic for admission to the League of Nations is shown in the second and third appendices. The third appendix gives a historical outline of how the Ukraine proclaimed its independence and sovereignty. Arnold Margolin signed the last two documents while serving in the Ukrainian Department of Foreign Affairs. Based on reprints of League of Nations, Assembly Document 88, Application of the Ukrainian Republic for Admission to the League of Nations, Memorandum by the Secretary-General. A. Birkos

#### Paris Peace Settlements

7:2602. Ralston, Lawrence P. THE LAUSAN QUESTION AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE. American Slavic and East European Review 1960 19(2):248-258. Discussion of the activities of representatives of the small Slavic community of Wends (Sorbs) in Germany seeking autonomy at the Paris Peace Conference. The author traces the relations of the Wends immediately after World War I with the Germans and Masaryk's emerging state of Czechoslovakia. Based on German, Czech and English studies of the Wends and the Paris Peace Conference. E. B. Richards



## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

7:2603. Unsigned. HABIB BOURGUIBA. Islamic Review 1960 48(4/5):21-24. An enthusiastic biographical sketch. N. Rescher

### Asia

#### CHINA

7:2604. Etô, Shinkichi (Tokyo Univ.). CANTON COMMUNE SHIRON [On the Canton Commune]. Rekishigaku Kenkyû 1961 (250):1-8. Describes the "Canton Commune" planned by the Chinese Communist party in December 1927, against the background of the contemporary situation of the Comintern and the Chinese Communist party. M. Koyama

7:2605. Gillin, Donald (Duke Univ.). PEASANT AND COMMUNIST IN MODERN CHINA. South Atlantic Quarterly 1961 60(4):434-446. Traces the slow rise of the peasant movement within the Chinese Communist party from 1921 to the triumph of Mao Tsê-tung and concludes that instead of capturing control of the peasant movement, the Chinese Communists were, in some respects, captured by it. This was caused by Stalin's policies toward China. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2606. Hata, Ikuhiko (Japanese Ministry of Finance). KAHOKU BUNRI KOSAKU NO SHIPPAN [The failure of the North China autonomy movement]. Ajia Kenkyû 1959 5(4):48-60, and 1960 6(1):41-61. A study of the Japanese position with respect to the movement for the autonomy of northern China pursued by the Kwantung Army and the Japanese troops stationed in China after the Ho-Umezu Agreement of 1935. Based on material from the former Japanese Naval General Staff and the records of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Oyama

7:2607. Itô, Teruo (Hitotsubashi Univ.). CHANG T'AI-YEN NO SHISÔ - "MU" NO TACHIBA NI TSUITE [The thought of Chang T'ai-yen -- on "Nothing" in his thought]. Hitotsubashi Ronsô 1960 44(6):125-133. Compares the modes of thought of three representative ideologists who criticized the old regime in the later Ch'ing Period: K'ang Yu-wei, T'an Ssü-t'ung, Chang T'ai-yen. The author then points out that the criticism of the first two was still within the framework of traditional thought, whereas the thought of Chang T'ai-yen was at the turning point in the direction of thoroughgoing criticism of the old regime, which appeared after the May Fourth Movement (1919). M. Koyama

7:2608. Uno, Shigeaki (Tokyo Univ.). DAIICHIJI KOKKYOGASSAKU O MEGURU KOMINTERUN TO CHUGOKU KYOSANTO [The Comintern and the Chinese Communist party on the first Kuomintang-Communist alliance]. Ajia Kenkyû 1960 6(3):1-25, and 1961 7(1):21-50. Traces the formation and the development of the idea of the Kuomintang-Communist alliance, a tactic for promoting revolution in China in the 1920's, and how the Comintern and the Communist party in China approached this problem. M. Oyama

7:2609. Zharov, L. I., and V. M. Ustinov, eds. DOKUMENTY O SOVETSKO-KITAISKOI DRUZHBE [Documents on Soviet-Chinese friendship]. Novaya i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (5):138-148. Publishes for the first time a compilation in Russian of documents of the years 1918-1928. They consist mainly of decisions, reports and proceedings of meetings of the Central Organization Bureau of the Chinese Communists, which was established in 1920 with the goal of co-ordination of the work of the Chinese cells scattered throughout the Far East. Of special interest is a statute of the Chinese Communists in Russia which gives evidence of the propaganda work of the Bureau among the Chinese workers living in Russia. The documents are from the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Moscow. Erna Wollert (t)

### INDIA

See also: 7:2465

7:2610. Mendonca, A. THE RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF MAHATMA GANDHI. United Asia 1958 10(4):382-390. A discussion of the religious aspects of Gandhi's thought and

philosophy, based in part on quotations from Gandhi's published works. The author interprets the Hindu concept of self-realization, and the means by which it can be achieved, the main one being "renunciation," which to Gandhi was absolutely selfless action, and the "complete absence of ill will to all that lives," i.e. complete non-violence. Elizabeth Levy

### JAPAN

See also: 7:2471, 2480, 2481, 2483

7:2611. Amano, Takuro. 1918 NEN KOMESODÔ NI OKERU KAIKYÛTAIRITSU [The class struggle in the rice riots in 1918]. Rekishi Hyoron 1960 (123):54-62, and (124):74-86. An analysis of the rice riot in Hiroshima. Examining the relevant documents, which are deposited in the Hiroshima city hall, the author points out that the riot was not only caused by conflicts over the rice price between the poor people and the rice dealers, but also involved the elders in the village and the small entrepreneurs, who took the initiative in demanding from the city hall that the rice price be reduced. K. Sugiyama

7:2612. Eguchi, Keiichi (Kyôto Univ.). SANGYÔGÔRIKA TO TENNÔ-SEI [Industrial rationalization and the Tennô system]. Nihonshi Kenkyû 1960 (51):1-30. An analysis of the political disputes over the Industrial Union Act put into effect in 1931 under the government's policy of industrial rationalization. The Act has long been considered as reflecting an antimonopoly policy to protect the small and middle industries -- the social basis for Tennô absolutism -- from the pressures of monopolistic capital. The writer insists, on the contrary, that the significance of the Act lies in the fact that it freed the small and middle industries from the influence of the putting-out-system, and reorganized them in accordance with the interest of monopolistic capital. Based upon "The Papers Relating to the 59th Session of the Imperial Diet." K. Sugiyama

7:2613. Matsuo, Takayoshi (Kyôto Univ.). TAISHÔ DEMOKRASHI KI NO SEIJI KATEI [The political process in the period of Taishô democracy]. Nihonshi Kenkyû 1961 (53):64-78. Analyzes the political struggle around the universal suffrage act (1919-1924). Two interpretations are usually made of this political struggle: 1) one which regards it as a disturbance within the ruling class, and does not see in it any possibility of reforming the regime; 2) another which regards it as a struggle of the whole people against the absolutist government, and which emphasizes its progressive significance. The author considers here the attitude of workers, farmers and other citizens, and places high value on the significance of this movement. The movement could have formed a united front to gain political freedom from the absolutist rule of monopoly capital and "tennôsei" [emperordom] bureaucrats, but was unable to do so because proper leadership was lacking. K. Sugiyama

7:2614. Matsushima, Harumi (Niigata Univ.). DENRYÔ-KU GAISAI NO REKISHITEKI IGI [The historical meaning of the foreign electricity loan]. Shakai Keizai Shigaku 1961 26(6):399-438. Analyzes the effect of foreign capital on the electrical industry. From 1920 the mammoth electrical industry of Japan attracted a large amount of foreign capital, through the underwriting of long-term, low-interest-rate bonds. Zaibatsu [plutocrat] banks issued these bonds. Through this process the electrical industry promoted concentration and monopoly, and at the same time came under the control of Zaibatsu banks with which it had previously been only slightly connected. K. Sugiyama

7:2615. Morikawa, Hidemasa (Hosei Univ.). SENZEN NIHON NI OKERU TEKKO IKKANKA UNDÔ [On the vertical organization of production in the iron and steel industry in pre-war Japan]. Keizai Shirin 1960 28(3):164-194. The productive power of the iron and steel industry in the stage of monopolistic capitalism depends upon how far vertical organization is advanced. To increase the level of production of the iron and steel industry as compared to other countries, the attempt was made to institute vertical production in various ways, by foreign or private capital. However the attempt remained incomplete because of the narrow domestic market for iron and steel. K. Sugiyama

7:2616. Morikawa, Hidemasa. SENZEN NIHON ZAI-BATSU NO JYÛKAGAKU KÔGYÔ TOSHI NI KANSURU KIGYÔ-SHITEKI KÔSATSU [A study of the investment of the Japanese



zaibatsu (plutocrats) in the heavy chemical industry before the war as seen from the point of view of the history of enterprise]. Keizai Shirin 1961 29:110-156. Analyzes the attitude of the zaibatsu in the 1920's toward investment in heavy industry. In prewar Japanese capitalism the heavy chemical industry was conspicuously laggard in comparison with light industry, because the zaibatsu took a negative attitude toward investment in it. Because they formed a large concern the zaibatsu were able to decide on the leveling of the profit rate without heavy industry. Furthermore, capital-holders who were opposed to investment in new enterprises gained control of the zaibatsu. These were factors which deterred the development of the heavy chemical industry. Based on company histories. K. Sugiyama

7:2617. Naga, Yukio (Senshu Univ.). NIHON NI OKERU RIBERARIZUMU NO SAIHYOKA [Reappraisal of liberalism in Japan]. Shisō 1960 (437):1433-1449. Although liberalism was critical toward the regime, it has so far not been studied adequately in the history of thought and social movements in Japan. The author examines editorials of Toyōkeizai-shinpō [Asian economic times] and the ideas of T. Ishibashi, then its chief editor and later prime minister of Japan. In the 1920's industrial capital acted in concert with the peasants, workers, and small and middle entrepreneurs against pressures from financial capital. Ishibashi's liberalism supported industrial against financial capital, but he could not obtain collaboration from the anti-regime forces. K. Sugiyama

7:2618. Shimura, Yoshiichi (Univ. of Tokyo). KINYŪ-SHIJŌ NI OKERU YOKIN-BU SHIKIN TO SONOIGI NI TSUITE [The Deposit Bureau Fund in the money market]. Kinyū Keizai 1960 (63):53-83. An analysis of the financial management of the Deposit Bureau Fund after World War I. Supported by the state, the Fund 1) collected small savings from a large number of workers, small peasants and independent producers, and 2) not only made up the deficit of the governmental budget by undertaking the national loan and supplied funds for local self-government by accepting municipal bonds, but also financed the big industries through various special banks and encouraged them to expand abroad. However, the initiative in these financing activities was not taken by the Deposit Bureau Fund itself, but by capital. K. Sugiyama

7:2619. Shindō, Hiroshi (Kinyūkeizaikenkyūjo [Research Institute of Financial Economy]). SENJI KA NI OKERU CHIHŌ GINKŌ NO GŌDŌ [The amalgamation of local banks during the war]. Kinyū Keizai 1961 (66):61-113. Explains the cause of the amalgamation of local banks in the Shōwa era, not only from external factors, i.e. coercion of the government, but also from the aspect of the business of the local banks. The chief customers of the local banks were the upper strata of the middle and small enterprises, factors and landowners. As these declined in the financial panic at the beginning of the Shōwa era, however, the local banks lost their customers. Their operation fund was invested in valuable low-interest papers, and their management deteriorated. They tried to rescue themselves from this serious situation by increasing the deposit amount, and this facilitated the amalgamation of banks. Based on "Problems of Finance During the War" edited by Tokyōginkōshūkaijo and bank histories, etc.

K. Sugiyama

## Canada

See also: 7:2485, 2487

7:2620. Irving, John A. (Victoria College, Toronto). PRAIRIE IDEALS AND REALITIES. THE POLITICS OF REVOLT. Queen's Quarterly 1956 63(2):188-200. The movements of political revolt in the prairies of Canada, such as the United Farmers of Alberta (U.F.A.), Social Credit, and the co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.) (discussed in that order) have been "compelled to leave their ideals behind them once they have attained office." By 1935, after fourteen years in office, the inability of the U.F.A. to introduce utopia into Alberta "had become abundantly clear." Social Credit was imported into Alberta by William Aberhart (1878-1943), but "although Social Crediters have now enjoyed political power in that province for twenty-one years" (as of 1956) there is not one piece of specific Social Credit legislation on the statute books. The C.C.F. developed from the more radical wing of the U.F.A. at conferences in Calgary (1932)

and Regina (1933). It made no political progress in Alberta, but had by 1956 held political power in Saskatchewan for twelve years. There, however, the ideals of C.C.F. "have been assimilated to the realities of left-wing Liberalism."

J. A. Hawgood

## Europe

### AUSTRIA

7:2621. Garner-Thenon, Michel. LE PARTI SOCIALISTE AUTRICHIEN [The Austrian Socialist party]. Revue Socialiste 1961 (143):516-535. Traces the development of the Austrian Socialist party from its origins to the present. Included are statistics of party and trade-union membership. J. A. Clarke

7:2622. Künstlinger, Rudolf. OZBROJENÝ BOJ RAKOUSKÉHO PROLETARIÁTU PROTI AUSTROFAŠISMU V ÚNORU 1934 A NĚKTERÉ PROBLÉMY AUSTROMARXISMU [The armed fight of the Austrian proletariat against "Austro-fascism" in February 1934 and some problems of Austro-Marxism]. Československý časopis Historický 1961 9(5):652-676. Criticizes the role of German social democracy in the Nazi takeover in 1933 which strongly influenced Austria's domestic politics. Chancellor Dollfuss and the Austrian bourgeoisie decided to get rid of the parliamentary system and other democratic institutions already in May 1932, and launched an all-out attack against the working class. This, in turn, resulted in an armed uprising of the workers against the government in February 1934, which failed, however, because the Social Democratic party of Austria was not revolutionary enough to head such an antigovernment revolt. The author discusses the ideology of Austro-Marxism as well as the work of Otto Bauer, Vice Chancellor Emil Fey, Oscar Helmer, Karl Renner, Otto Leichter (Pertinax), the Schutzbund, Benedikt Kautsky, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Based partly on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

7:2623. Nola, Carlo di. ITALIA E AUSTRIA DALL'ARMISTIZIO DI VILLA GIUSTI (NOVEMBRE 1918) ALL'ANSCHLUSS (MARZO 1938) [Italy and Austria from the Armistice of Villa Giusti to the Anschluss]. Nuova Revista Storica 1960 44(2):221-296. An analysis of Austrian problems from 1918 to 1938, concentrating particularly upon the relations between Starhemberg, Dollfuss and Mussolini. Based upon the recollections of the author, who was attached to the Italian legation in Vienna and Budapest from 1923 to 1938, and on printed material. C. J. Lowe

7:2624. Zangerle, Ignaz (Innsbruck). ZUM PROBLEM EINES AUFGEKLÄRTEN PATRIOTISMUS [Concerning the problem of an enlightened patriotism]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1961 12(2):93-103. The problem of patriotism is examined in relation to modern Austria, illustrating both bad and good aspects of patriotism.

A. L. Smith, Jr.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 7:2586, 2588, 2600

7:2625. Bohmann, Alfred (Bad Godesberg). DIE LANDSCHAFTLICHE HERKUNFT DER IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK LEBENDEN SUDETEN- UND KARPATENDEUTSCHEN [The territorial origins of the Sudeten and Carpathian Germans living in the (German) Federal Republic]. Zeitschrift für Ostforschung 1961 10(2):245-261. Deals with the statistical problems of determining the pre-World War II Czechoslovak districts from which the Sudeten and Carpathian Germans now living in the German Federal Republic came. Contains eight pages of statistical tables and three maps. G. H. Davis

7:2626. Bohmann, Alfred. TSCHECHEN UND SLOWAKEN IN DER ČSR [Czechs and Slovaks in Czechoslovakia]. Aussenpolitik 1959 10(10):676-682. A comparison of demographic developments in Czechoslovakia, particularly with reference to the greater growth of the Slovak population, and the distribution and age of the population throughout Czechoslovakia. Graphs show the relative situation in the twenties and thirties, as contrasted with recent years. E. H. Boehm



7:2627. Dubský, Vladimír. ZALOŽENÍ RUDE ODBOROVÉ INTERNACIONÁLY A JEJÍ VLIV NA VÝVOJ ODBOROVÉHO HNUTÍ V ČSR POČÁTKEM 20. LET [The founding of the International of Red Trade-Unions and its influence on the development of the trade-union movement in Czechoslovakia in the twenties]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1961 9(4):473-494. Deals with the antecedents of the establishment of the International of Red Trade-Unions in Moscow, 3-19 July 1921, and analyzes the labor movement especially in the countries which had formerly been part of the Habsburg Empire. The leadership of the International greatly influenced the policy of the Czechoslovak Federation of Trade-Unions, which in harmony with the Czech Communist party made it possible for the country's trade-unionism to follow a strictly revolutionary platform and the principles of class warfare. The author deals with the period up to 29 October 1922, when an extraordinary congress of the Czech trade-unions met in Prague. Based on published sources. F. Wagner

7:2628. Graca, Bohuslav. O VZNIKU A BOJI KSČ ZA PŘEDMŇICHOVSKEJ ČSR [The formation and struggle of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2):181-200. A comprehensive study of the history of social conditions, ideology of the masses, and more important problems of the Czech Communist party, with emphasis on Slovakia, between the two World Wars. Based partly on manuscript material.

F. Wagner

7:2629. Grospič, Jiří. K OTÁZCE POSTAVENÍ SLOVENSKA ZA PŘEDMŇICHOVSKEJ ČSR [Data on the question of the status of Slovakia in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2):318-324. Analyzes the question from the points of view of political development, public administration, and legal history. The author concludes that the negation of the existence of an autochthonous, individual Slovak nation by "Czechoslovakism" was a great obstacle in the solution and improvement of the relationship between the Czechs and the Slovaks.

F. Wagner

7:2630. Hájková, Alena. BOJ KSČ PROTI PŘIJETÍ ZÁKONA NA OCHRANU REPUBLIKY V ROCE 1923 [The fight of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia against the enactment of the Law for the Defense of the Republic in 1923]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1961 9(3):325-345. Alois Rašín, the Czech minister of finance, was assassinated by Šoupal, a former member of the Communist party, on 5 January 1923. This act resulted in an all-out attack on the Communist party in which all of the country's non-Communist forces participated. They formulated the Bill for the Defense of the Republic, which was aimed at the Communist party and was passed in the Prague legislative body on 31 March 1923, in spite of the opposition of the Communist legislators and some other left-wing elements. The author discusses parliamentary proceedings, mass demonstrations, party meetings, newspaper debates, and activities of several individuals. Based partly on archival sources.

F. Wagner

7:2631. Holotfkova, Zdenka. K ČINNOSTI A IDEOLOGII L'UDÁCKÝCH ODBOROV NA SLOVENSKU V RADOCH SLOVENSKEJ ROBOTNÍCKEJ TRIEDY (1921-1945) [Data on the activity and ideology of the trade-unions of Hlinka's Slovak Populist party in Slovakia in the ranks of the Slovak working class, 1921-1945]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(1):50-67. Reviews the history of the Slovak labor movement with emphasis on anti-Marxist Christian trade-unionism between 15-16 May 1921, the date of the founding of the united labor organization for Slovakia's Christian workers, and April 1945, when the Kosice government program dissolved it. The author describes the work of R. Čavojský, secretary of the Slovak Christian trade-unions, and the attitude of Hlinka's Slovak Populist party toward the workers' movement. Based partly on archival documents.

F. Wagner

7:2632. Houser, Jaroslav-Urfus, Valentin. POLITICKÁ SPRÁVA NA SLOVENSKU ZA BURŽOASNÍ PŘEDMŇICHOVSKEJ REPUBLIKY [Public administration in Slovakia in the pre-Munich republic]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2):275-284. The Czech bourgeoisie took advantage of the economic backwardness of Slovakia during the first years after 1918. Public administration in Slovakia was also set up and modified in line with the interests of the Czech bourgeoisie, in order to strengthen its domination over Slovakia. The author analyzes the more important decrees relating to Slovakia's public administration. No unpublished sources are used.

F. Wagner

7:2633. Kramer, Juraj. K OTÁZKE CHARAKTERU SLOVENSKEJ BURŽOÁZIE [Data on the question of the character of the Slovak bourgeoisie]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2):313-317. Urges a more precise stratification of the Slovak bourgeoisie, and a more concrete elucidation of its role in public administration during the years 1918-1938 by Czech and Slovak historians. The author emphasizes the significance of statistical figures in this connection.

F. Wagner

7:2634. Kramer, Juraj. SLOVENSKEJ AUTONOMISTICKÉ HNUTIE V ROKOCH 1918-1920 [The movements for Slovak autonomy in 1918-1920]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1961 9(3):346-373. A few weeks after the founding of Czechoslovakia in October 1918, the Slovak autonomist movement began under the leadership of Mgr. Andrej Hlinka, whose work is described here in some detail. The main arguments of the Slovak autonomists were directed against the atheistic propaganda and left-wing progressivism of the Czechs, and against the discrimination in employment as a result of which the Czechs occupied all important economic and political positions in Slovakia. The author reviews the relevant activities of parties, including the Slovak Populist party, and of such individuals as Vavro Šrobár and František Jehlička. He refers to Karol Sidor's publications in determining the goals of the Slovak autonomists. The author finds the roots of the autonomy movement in the socioeconomic realities of the time. Based partly on archival sources.

F. Wagner

7:2635. Lantová, Ludmila. CESTA MARIE MAJEROVÉ K VELKÉMU SOCIÁLNÍMU ROMÁNU [M. Majerova's path to a great social novel]. *Česká literatura* 1959 7(3):249-278. Critical analysis of Majerova's literary development, 1890-1940. Literary arguments are supported by biographical data; Majerova's activity as a Communist in the 1920's are discussed; her journey to the USA as a delegate is outlined, and the impact on her literary work considered. Based on Majerova's published works and monographs.

J. Bradley

7:2636. Lejsuk, Petr, and Irena Malá. SOCIÁLNÍ ZÁPASY PRACUJÍCÍHO LIDU V OBDOBÍ PŘED USTAVUJÍCÍM SJEZDEM KSČ [The social struggles of the working people in the period before the founding convention of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia]. *Sborník archivních prací* 1961 11(1):3-95. Documents published on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia. They deal with such matters as the general increase in prices at the time of the Czechoslovak first republic as compared to those before the First World War; the general strike of 1920; strikers' demands that they be rehired; communications among police authorities about these matters; unemployment insurance; the decline of real wages, unemployment and passive resistance; and the bloodshed which resulted when an attempt was made to crush a strike. A manifesto of socialist authors is also included. Appended to the documents are explanatory notes and a brief résumé in Russian, French and German.

Wilma Iggers

7:2637. Lipták, L'ubomier. VÝVIN SLOVENSKEJ BURŽOÁZIE ZA PŘEDMŇICHOVSKEJ ČSR [The development of the Slovak bourgeoisie in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2):256-274. The development of the Slovak bourgeoisie was most rapid in the field of banking and finance, and not so fast in agriculture; industrial progress, however, touched the ranks of bourgeoisie only to an insignificant extent. Bourgeois elements were strengthened socio-economically through the confiscation of Hungarian as well as Jewish property, chiefly landed estates. These middle strata produced two sets of political and economic leadership: a Czech-oriented and a pro-German one. Published documents are used.

F. Wagner

7:2638. Marčák, Bohumil. K OPOMÍJENÉ ČINNOSTI BEDŘICHA VÁCLAVKA V STRANICKÉM TISKU [Neglected activity of Bedřich Václavka in the party press]. *Česká literatura* 1961 9(2):195-207. Analyzes Václavka's articles published in the Communist party press in the 1920's. They concern mostly Czech-Soviet literary and political relations in the period; particular attention is paid to the problem of the Czech Legion in Russia and the consequences of its action against the Bolsheviks.

J. Bradley

7:2639. Mlynárik, Ján. KU KRITIKE BURŽOÁZNEJ ŠTATISTIKY ŠTRAJKOV [Contribution to the criticism of bourgeois statistics on strikes]. *Historický časopis* 1961



9(1):94-103. Concludes that statistics on strikes in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia compiled by Czechoslovak official organs between the two World Wars are not reliable and that they therefore can be applied only as informative data in relation to strikes. Based on extensive archival material. F. Wagner

7:2640. Mourková, Jarmila. K AKCÍM SPISOVATELŮ NA OBRANU REPUBLIKY V DOBĚ MNICHOVA [Writers' activity for the defense of the republic in the days of Munich]. *Česká literatura* 1959 7(2):183-186. Čapek's and Václav's letters to the Union of Czechoslovak Writers are published here for the first time. In these letters proposals are outlined for protesting against the injustice of the Munich Agreement and the way this should be done. J. Bradley

7:2641. Plevza, Viliam. AGRÁRNA OTÁZKA NA SLOVENSKU ZA PREDMNÍCHOVSKEJ ČSR [Agrarian question in Slovakia during pre-Munich Czechoslovakia]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2):229-255. After drawing a picture of the prevailing political conditions, analyzes the agrarian crisis and class warfare in the Czech lands, Slovakia and the Transcarpathian Oblast. The author also describes the agricultural policy of the Agrarian party. The country's bourgeois-democratic system was unable to solve the agrarian crisis, and this fact remained the most important symptom in the political and economic history of pre-Munich Czechoslovakia. Based partly on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

7:2642. Polák, Erik. K OTÁZCE ROZPADU VŠENÁRODNÍ KOALICE A NASTOLENÍ VLÁDY MEZINÁRODNÍ BURŽOAZIE V ČESKOSLOVENSKU V LETECH 1925-26 [Data on the collapse of the national coalition and the establishment of the government of the international bourgeoisie in Czechoslovakia in the years 1925-26]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1961 9(1):17-41. Discusses domestic politics as well as the foreign-trade situation between the December 1925 general elections and the formation of Antonín Švehla's government in mid-October, 1926. The main problems of this period concerned the activities of the caretaker government led by Prime Minister Jan Černý, and the growth of the influence of the Czech Communist party, which became the country's second largest party in the parliamentary elections of December 1925. The Communist party concentrated its efforts on fighting agricultural customs and government aid to the churches. The author also relates the role of Jan Srámek and Andrej Hlinka (1864-1938), and of T. G. Masaryk (1850-1937) in interparty negotiations in order to establish the coalition government of Švehla. Based partly on archival material. F. Wagner

7:2643. Skilling, H. Gordon (Univ. of Toronto). THE COMINTERN AND CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISM: 1921-1929. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1960 19(2):234-247. Discusses the activities of the Third International in the development of the Czech Communist party toward a party satisfactorily Bolshevik in character. The author follows the rise and fall of Czech Communists and Socialists in party leadership and the Comintern discussions of the Czech question. Based on Comintern documents and publications and sources published by the Institute for the History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. E. B. Richards

7:2644. Šnejdár, A. TAJNÉ ROZHOVORY BENEŠE S NĚMECKEM V LETECH 1936/37 [Secret negotiations of Beneš with Germany in 1936/37]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1961 9(1):112-116. A brief account of the secret negotiations carried out between Beneš and Albrecht Haushofer, Adolf Hitler's plenipotentiary, in the autumn of 1936 and at the beginning of 1937. These negotiations aimed at the creation of a German-Czech Ausgleich under which, *inter alia*, the Czech borderland would have received broad autonomy, and intensive foreign-trade links would have been established between the two countries. Negotiations were broken off, although President Beneš urged their continuation several times through his envoy, Vojtěch Mastný. Uses archival material. F. Wagner

7:2645. Strhan, Milan. K NIEKTORÝM OTÁZKAM HOSPODÁRSKEHO VÝVINU SLOVENSKA V ROKOCH 1918-1938 [Some questions of the economic development of Slovakia, 1918-1938]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2):201-228. Stresses that Slovakia was a backward agricultural country under the Habsburg Empire. After 1918 it became an integral part of Czechoslovakia, with a developing economy. The following phases can be distinguished in Slovakia's industrial history:

economic crisis, 1921-1923; economic boom, 1924-1929; economic crisis, 1929-1933; and a special kind of depression lasting from 1934 to 1938. The author set up a concrete plan for the systematic study of Slovakia's economic history between 1918 and 1938. Uses no archival sources. F. Wagner

7:2646. Vebr, Lubomír. K OTÁZKE TZV. SEZÓNNEHO VYSTAHOVALECTVA SLOVENSKÝCH POĽNOHOSPODÁRSKYCH ROBOTNÍKOV V ROKOCH 1918-1937 [Contribution to the question of the so-called seasonal emigration of Slovak agricultural workers 1918-1937]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2):309-313. Makes a brief survey of the socioeconomic position of the Slovak agricultural workers in conjunction with the agrarian crisis, and explains the nature of the so-called seasonal emigration. Based partly on archival materials housed in Potsdam and Dresden. F. Wagner

7:2647. Wohlgemuthová, Renata. CESTA ANARCHOKOMUNISTICKÉ SKUPINY B. VRBENSKÉHO KE KSČ [The way of B. Vrbenský's anarchocommunist group to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1961 9(4):495-514. The development of the Czech labor movement in the years 1918-1925 was centered on the relationship between the Communists and the anarchocommunist groups. Part of the Czech anarchocommunist movement, under the leadership of S. K. Neumann, even participated in the founding of the Czech Communist party, but the other significant wing of Czech anarchocommunist had an alliance with the Czech National Socialist party between 1918 and 1923. Due to the passage of the Bill for the Defense of the Republic in 1923, the Vrbenský group disassociated itself from the National Socialists and functioned under the name Independent Socialist Workers party until its merger with the Communist party in 1925. The Vrbenský group played a significant role in the life of the Communist party during the subsequent years. Based chiefly on unpublished documents. F. Wagner

7:2648. --. [THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN INTERWAR SLOVAKIA]. *Historický časopis* 1961 9(2). Mlynárik, Ján. ZÁKLADNÉ ETÁPY TRIEDNYCH BOJOV NA SLOVENSKU V ROKOCH 1918-1938 [Basic epochs of class struggles in Slovakia during the years 1918-1938], pp. 285-298. An attempt at periodization relating to the development of the labor movement, with emphasis on class warfare. After describing the individual phases, the author presents statistical tables on strikes and the unemployment situation in the Czech lands and Slovakia. Based chiefly on archival sources. Holotková, Zdenka. K NIEKTORÝM OTÁZKAM TRIEDNYCH BOJOV NA SLOVENSKU ZA PREDMNÍCHOVSKEJ ČSR [Some questions concerning class struggles in Slovakia in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia], pp. 298-302. Criticizes certain factual, methodological and ideological shortcomings in Mlynárik's article, namely, his failure to make a complete periodization of socioeconomic and class-warfare matters and to describe the fight of the Czech Communist party against nationalism and "Czechoslovakism." Vejnár, Lubomír. K OTÁZKE CHARAKTERU A ZÁKLADNÝCH ETÁP ŠŤRAKOVÝCH BOJOV ZA BURŽOÁZNEJ ČSR [Contribution to the question of the basic epochs of strikes in bourgeois Czechoslovakia], pp. 302-307. Criticizes Mlynárik's article, holding that Lenin's concept of strikes should have been employed to avoid errors. Lehár, Bohumil. K OTÁZKE VPLYVU EKONOMICKO-SOCIÁLNYCH ČINITELŮV NA TRIEDNE BOJE [Contribution to the question of the effect of economic-social factors on class struggles], pp. 307-309. Criticizes Mlynárik's article, emphasizing some of its false generalizations. Lehár approves Mlynárik's emphasis on the role of socioeconomic factors in relation to strikes. F. Wagner

## FRANCE

7:2649. Thieme, Karl (Univ. of Mainz; Auslands- und Dolmetscherinstitut Gernersheim/Rhein). DER POLEMIKER GEORGES BERNANOS [The polemicist Georges Bernanos]. *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1960 (68):1131-1137. Presents Bernanos as a gallant champion of "France libre" and of a social monarchy, almost driven to despair in a robot world where conscience is crushed; furthermore as a sincere Catholic filled with keen distrust of Church authorities, "clerical opportunism," apparently always ready to come to terms with any ruler at the cost of believers opposing him for reasons of conscience; finally as a mystic who perceives the consummation of love in the voluntary acceptance of any suffering imposed by God. Based on Bernanos' "pamphlets," extending from *La grande peur*



des bien-pensants (1931) via (inter alia) Les grands cimetières sous la lune (1938) to La liberté pour quoi faire? (1953). A

## GERMANY

See also: 7:1846, 1945, 2497, 2502, 2600, 2644, 2724

7:2650. Gasiorowski, Zygmunt (Harvard Univ.). GERMAN REVISIONIST PROPAGANDA IN 1925-1929: A DOCUMENT. Journal of Central European Affairs 1960 19(4):414-415. A memorandum found in the files of the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs dated 4 January 1929 and entitled "Zur Frage polnischer Propaganda." It points out the intensification of Polish propaganda in the Corridor question and recommends the publication of small booklets and brochures. The reprinted part of the document gives the authors and titles of fourteen books published between 1925 and 1929 either at the inducement of, or in connection with, the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The document is on microfilm at the National Archives, Washington. P. Podjed

7:2651. Kroll, Erwin (Berlin). VERBOTENE MUSIK [Banned music]. Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte 1959 7(3):310-317. During the German National Socialist period, music composed, performed, or conducted by "non-Aryans" or their sympathizers was initially considered degenerate, and finally banned. Emphasis is given to the anti-Nazi attitude of the conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler and his defense of the composer Paul Hindemith. The music of Germany's enemies became undesirable during World War II, resulting in almost complete impoverishment of musical performance in Germany.

Elizabeth Levy

7:2652. Miyake, Masaki (National Diet Library). W WAIMARU DEMOKURASHI TO CHISHIKIJIN [The Weimar democracy and the German intellectuals]. Shiso 1960 (438):1670-1684. Classifies the attitudes of the German intellectuals toward the Weimar democracy into three groups; the rightist opposition, the leftist opposition, and the republicans by reason (Vernunftrepublikaner), who though at heart monarchist, accepted the republican regime and became advocates of the idea of Weimar democracy. The author points out that the most important struggle of belief in politics was fought between the rightists and the Vernunftrepublikaner, and he discusses Moeller van den Bruck and Friedrich Meinecke as representatives of the respective persuasions. Examining the generational structure of the period, the author shows that the republicans came chiefly from the generation of the 1860's, and the rightists were overwhelmingly from that of the 1890's, experiencing the First World War in their teens and attracting generations coming after them. The struggle of political ideology thus corresponded to that of generations. A(t)

7:2653. Rothman, Stanley (Smith College). THE FUTURE OF GERMAN POLITICS: AN ANALYSIS. South Atlantic Quarterly 1961 60(4):447-454. Surveys the rise of the National Socialist party in Germany in the light of the sweep of history which produced it and concludes that since these developments are unlikely to recur, the rebirth of a similar party is unlikely. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2654. Vogelsang, Thilo (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich), ed. ZUR POLITIK SCHLEICHERS GEGENÜBER DER NSDAP 1932 [On Schleicher's policy toward the NSDAP, 1932]. Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte 1958 6(1):86-118. A series of hitherto unpublished documents, with comments by the editor, on the policy of Kurt von Schleicher, Reichswehr Minister in the Papen Cabinet, toward the National Socialists, and on the German political crises in the second half of 1932. Among the documents are minutes of cabinet meetings, letters by Schleicher, and a memorandum prepared in 1957 by Franz von Papen. The editor refers also to relevant published literature and concludes that the documents at hand do not permit a clear historical conclusion, but that it is nevertheless evident that Schleicher pursued a policy of "... doing everything in order to bring or force the National Socialist mass movement with its militant organizations in a close and serious relationship to the state by shouldering it with political duties."

E. H. Boehm

7:2655. Zelt, Johannes. O DEIATEL'NOSTI RUSSKOI SEKTSII KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII GERMANII (1920) [The activity of the Russian section of the German Communist

party (1920)]. Voprosy Istorii 1959 (1):108-116. The German Communist party attempted to do as much as it could to help repatriate Russian prisoners-of-war and Soviet citizens who had been interned in Germany after the First World War. "The Russian section of the GCP united the struggle of Soviet workers and peasants, as represented in the prisoners-of-war and interned citizens in Germany, with the revolutionary movement of the German working class in the postwar period." This union of the Communist groups and their activities in Germany are discussed as they were described in the newspaper Krasnyi Nabat. The influence which the Russian section had over the German working class led a German civil official to conclude that the rapid return of Russian prisoners to their country was most desirable. Based primarily on Krasnyi Nabat. A. Birkos

## GREAT BRITAIN

7:2656. Anderson, Edgar (San Jose State College). THE BRITISH POLICY TOWARD THE BALTIC STATES 1918-1920. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 19(3):276-289. When the Baltic nations declared their independence after the overthrow of the legal Russian government in November 1917, British policy toward these new states was marked by the wish not to let them strengthen either the Soviets or the Germans. On the other hand it fully realized that an allied Russian government would be greatly weakened by the loss of the Baltic Provinces and also believed that independence of the Baltic States could not be maintained against the will of any stable Russian government, whether White Russian or Soviet Russian. It therefore avoided a *de jure* recognition until the possibility of an allied Russia had completely disappeared, but tried to encourage the Baltic States -- under the pressure of circumstances -- in their opposition to the Bolsheviks and to eliminate German influence. The active British participation consisted, aside from advisers, of the sending of eventually one hundred naval units and a small air force which gave aid to the anti-Bolshevik forces and helped against the newly formed German forces under the command of Count Rüdiger von der Goltz, who opposed both the Baltic States and the Soviets. Not before 1920 did Great Britain stop supporting White Russian leaders and thus recognize the right of the Baltic States to fight for their independence. The *de jure* recognition of Estonia and Latvia followed in January 1921, that of Lithuania, in December 1922. The author gives a detailed outline of events. Richly documented. P. Podjed

7:2657. Hancock, Keith. UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE ECONOMIST IN THE 1920's. Economica 1960 27(108):305-321. A consideration of the contribution the economists made to understanding the appalling social disease of unemployment in the 1920's in Britain. Some economists, like Cannan, minimized the unemployment problem, attributed it to government policy of monetary deflation, and thought it was a justifiable price to pay for a sound currency and distributive "justice." Most economists applied existing trade-cycle theory to interpret the problem, despite the fundamentally non-cyclical nature of unemployment especially after 1923. Some economists considered the influence of the level of real wages in relation to productivity (Beveridge, Keynes, Pigou and Clay). The influence of overseas trade on unemployment was considered only in relation to the narrower question of the gold standard, since most economists had little interest in industrial problems. A small minority studied the effect of population size on employment. The discussion of most economists was academic and remote from the real problems that beset the British economy: the decline of basic export industries, dislocations caused by the war, labor problems. Although empirical information was lacking, economists failed to use existing data effectively and lacked perspective. They investigated the wrong problems, reached the wrong conclusions and offered the wrong recommendations. P. d'A Jones

7:2658. Kurita, Ken. SANGYŌ KOKUYŪKA MONDAI TO RŌDŌKUMIAI [Trade-unionism in the nationalization movement]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1960 (243):15-29. Discusses British labor-capital relations after World War I, and maintains that the nationalization movement of the time at first attempted to socialize the industries, but was gradually reduced to the struggle for the industrial union.

Y. Tominaga



7:2659. Mollett, J. A. (Univ. of Hawaii). THE WHEAT ACT OF 1932: A FORERUNNER OF MODERN FARM PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMMES. *Agricultural History Review* 1960 8(1):20-35. A detailed analysis of the impact of the 1932 Wheat Act on British agriculture. This Act was the first of a series of Acts to improve the relative income position of farmers and farm workers. It introduced a system of "deficiency" that is now the chief means of subsidizing the bulk of British farm output. The Act received support from the Conservative party which had strong agrarian and protectionist sympathies. The Labour party and Free Traders opposed it. The Act was in operation from 1932 to 1940 and accomplished its primary objective of assisting wheatgrowers. Based on government documents, Parliamentary Debates and The Economist. A

## HUNGARY

7:2660. Márkus, László. A LENINIZMUS HATÁSA A SZOCIÁLDEMOKRATA TÖRTÉNETFELFOGÁSRA A TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG IDEJÉN [The effect of Leninism on the historical concept of social democracy at the time of the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. *Századok* 1960 94(4):626-645. Three essential periods are distinguished in the development of the Marxist concept of history in Hungary: the first lasted until the Communist takeover on 21 March 1919 and was reflected in the theory of the Hungarian Social Democratic party; the second coincided with the existence of the Hungarian Soviet Republic (21 March - 2 August 1919); and the third lasted from 2 August 1919 to the country's liberation by the Soviet army in 1945. The author reviews the Marxist-Leninist concept of history during the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic as it appeared in the guiding principles issued at the time for history teachers. He emphasizes that the Hungarian Social Democrats were the first in the country's history to make use of historical materialism as a weapon against the feudal and bourgeois ideology, and in this regard the first important landmark was the period of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. F. Wagner

## ITALY

See also: 7:2623

7:2661. Unsigned. ITALIANSKOE RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE I VELIKAIA OKTIABR'SKAIA SOTSIALISTICHESKAIA REVOLIUTSIIA [The Italian working-class movement and the Great October Socialist Revolution]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1957 (2):120-128. Presents proclamations and resolutions made by the Italian workers in order to protect the Russian October Revolution from imperialist intervention in the years 1918-1920. Most of them were published in the Socialist paper Avanti! G. Liersch (t)

7:2662. --. [LUIGI STURZO]. *Civitas* 1960 11(4/5). Sturzo, Luigi. LETTERA DALL'ESILIO [A letter from exile], pp. 3-6. In this hitherto unpublished letter written in exile (1925) on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Popular party, Sturzo exhorts his friends to remain faithful to the ideals of their party. Moro, Aldo. UNA VITA PER LA LIBERTA E LA DEMOCRAZIA [A life devoted to freedom and democracy], pp. 7-30. A short appreciation of the political life and work of Luigi Sturzo, founder of the Italian Popular party, with special stress on his influence on European political thinking. Adenauer, Konrad. UN COSTRUTTORE DEI TEMPI NOSTRI [A constructive personality of our times], pp. 31-33. A warm tribute to Luigi Sturzo. E. Füssl, O.S.B.

## POLAND

7:2663. Drozdowski, Marian. POLITYKA GOSPODAR-CZA OSTATNIEGO GABINETU II RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ [The economic policy of the last Cabinet of Ministers of the Second Republic]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1961 52(1):61-85. The economic policy of this cabinet, constituted on 13 May 1936, was directed by Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski, deputy prime minister and the minister of finance. His was a policy of long-range planned investments, motivated mostly by the needs of the armament industry. Although Kwiatkowski was himself a liberal, under the pressure of the circumstances his policy

was one of étatisme leading to autarchy, while the political circumstances led to the increase of economic nationalism. The author cites numerous statistical data illustrating the achievements of Kwiatkowski's policy. A. F. Dygnas

7:2664. Haas, Ludwik. KSZTAŁTOWANIE SIĘ LEWICOWEGO NURTU W POLSKIEJ PARTII SOCJALISTYCZNEJ NA TLE SYTUACJI WEWNĄTRZPARTYJNEJ (LISTOPAD 1923 - MAJ 1926) [The formation of the leftist current in the Polish Socialist party and the situation within the party (November 1923 - May 1926)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1961 68(1):69-105. The leaders of the Polish Socialist party could properly be called right-wing Socialists. They participated in the coalition governments of the time, along with other parties, initially because they thought the Socialists should support the government whose task was the stabilization of the currency, in order to save the working class from the sufferings caused by inflation. When the newly established currency broke down in 1925, and the great economic depression caused hardship to the working class, the Socialists remained in the coalition. They thought that the conditions of the state and the danger of a more rightist government, should they leave it, justified this measure. This attitude caused dissatisfaction among the party's rank and file. In some cases it led to the formation of splinter parties, but more generally to the crystallization of internal opposition, which acted mostly through the trade-union movement. In some cases co-operation or contacts with the Communist party were established. Eventually, the new financial burden put on the working class forced the Socialists to withdraw from the cabinet, but by that time the group of Piłsudski's followers within the party was able to secure active Socialist support for the coup d'état of May 1926. A. F. Dygnas

7:2665. Wojewoda, Kazimierz. (Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). ZASOBY ARCHIWALNE MINISTERSTWA SPRAW ZAGRANICZNYCH Z OKRESU 1918-1939 [Records of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the period 1918-1939]. *Archeon* 1961 (34):75-86. Describes the organization and reorganizations of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the interwar period and their reflection on the organization of records. He also deals with the evacuation of records during the war, their partial destruction and their present state and enumerates the gaps caused by the war. The records of the prewar diplomatic and consular offices have, as far as European political conditions permitted, also been brought to the archives, and are listed here. A. F. Dygnas

## SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

7:2666. Krastyn, Y. P. (Riga). BOR'BA ZA SOVET-SKUIU VLAST' V LATVII V GODY VOENNOI INTERVENTSII I GRAZHDAŃSKOI VOINY (1918-1919 GG) [The struggle for Soviet power in Latvia during the intervention and civil war (1918-1919)]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1959 (1):59-80. Discusses the revolutionary activity of the Latvian people who struggled for Soviet power in co-operation with the Russian Bolsheviks. The Latvians were terrorized by the German occupation forces and the German landowners, who hated the Latvians and their culture. While the German government co-operated with the baron-landowners in order to annex Latvia to Germany, England, France and the United States wanted to control the area so that Bolshevik Russia would be cut off from the rest of Europe. The Latvian revolutionary government could not withstand the overwhelmingly superior forces of the Germans, White Estonians and White Finns. Based primarily on published Soviet works. A. Birkos

7:2667. Sipols, V.I. K VOPROSU OB INOSTRANNOI INTERVENTSII V LATVII V 1918-1919 GG [Concerning the foreign intervention in Latvia in the years 1918-1919]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (6):30-53. The Entente states were not able immediately after the end of the First World War to send their own troops into the Baltic area, which was regarded with great interest as an important area for operations against the Soviet power and all of Russia. They therefore agreed in the peace treaty with Germany that German troops should remain for the time being in the Baltic. The Soviet power was victorious in Latvia in January 1918, and the Ulmanis government and the German forces had to retreat to Liepaja (Libau). In 1919 General von der Goltz received reinforcements from Germany, formed the "Iron Division" and strengthened the local Landwehr, which was made up of Baltic Germans. The



Entente and the USA (through Hoover's Relief Administration) then contributed their active help, which was of decisive importance. They reorganized all anti-Soviet troops in the Baltic area and within the Latvian government, and after numerous battles, the Soviet power was overthrown. Based on Foreign Relations of the United States, Paris Peace Conference (1919), and on historical literature and newspapers of various countries. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2668. Törnudd, Klaus. OBSTRUKTION I FINLANDS RIKSDAG [Filibustering in the Finnish Parliament]. Politiikka 1961 3(1):1-18. Examines five cases of filibuster or threatened filibuster in the Finnish parliament during 1920, 1935, 1951 and 1957, along with contemporary comment in press organs. The filibuster has generally been regarded as an emergency maneuver, and its use has been rare. Bills instituting closure have aroused little interest or support.

Roberta G. Selleck

## SPAIN

See also: 7:2545

7:2669. Marañón, Gregorio. LIBERALISMO Y COMUNISMO (REFLEXIONES SOBRE LA REVOLUCION ESPAÑOLA) [Liberalism and Communism (reflections on the Spanish revolution)]. Punta Europa (Spain) 1960 5(55/56):53-73. An article originally published in the Revue de Paris (15 December 1937) and La Nación (Buenos Aires, 3 January 1938). Using the tragic events then taking place in Spain as a starting point, the author defines Communism as "red antiliberalism," whose propaganda was intensified with the advent of the Republic, which it was able to suffocate on account of the failure of the liberals to react with sufficient energy. He explains why many liberals who were "sincere republicans" withdrew from Communist Spain. A. G. (IHE 36467)

7:2670. Maury, André. L'ESPAGNE EMBRASEE: CASTILLE CONTRE CASTILLE [Spain in flames: Castille against Castille]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1960 (125):622-630. Describes the military operations in northern Spain in July 1936. D. W. Houston

## Latin America

See also: 2549

7:2671. Ellis, L. Ethan (Rutgers Univ.). DWIGHT MORROW AND THE CHURCH-STATE CONTROVERSY IN MEXICO. Hispanic American Historical Review 1958 38(4):482-505. The Mexican Church-State controversy, which had reached a deadlock early in 1926, was still unresolved when Dwight W. Morrow became United States Ambassador to Mexico in October 1927. The Department of State was in repeated contact with Father John J. Burke of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, but remained inactive until after Morrow's arrival in Mexico. It then permitted Morrow to raise the religious issue with President Calles and also to arrange confidential meetings between Burke and Calles. While the Burke-Calles conversations did not lead directly to the reopening of the churches in Mexico, they did help to create the more conciliatory atmosphere in which Father Edmund A. Walsh, of Georgetown University, acting directly under authority from Rome, was enabled to further an understanding between Archbishop Ruiz and President Portes Gil. The agreement of 21 June 1929 resulted from "a rather remarkable example of diplomacy on a high, if somewhat extracurricular level." Based on State Department documents and publications, the Dwight W. Morrow Papers, the Frank B. Kellogg Papers, the Joseph C. Grew Papers, etc.

J. A. Hawgood

7:2672. Haupt, Werner (Berlin). MOSKAUS GRIFF NACH LATEINAMERIKA [Moscow's reach for Latin America]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1960 10(7):349-362. Traces Communist activities in Latin America from 1919 to 1958, with emphasis on infiltration in Mexico and Brazil, the spread of Communist influence during World War II, and the Guatemala crisis. Present Communist methods include infiltration of trade-unions and cultural organizations, trade with Communist-bloc nations, and work among students and young officers. The solution for Latin America of the Communist problem would be an improvement in economic and social conditions. K. Eubank

7:2673. Ross, Stanley Robert (Univ. of Nebraska). DWIGHT MORROW AND THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION. Hispanic American Historical Review 1958 38(4):506-528. The charge that Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow "applied the brakes to the Mexican Revolution" during the years 1927-30 is examined in detail, with respect to foreign petroleum rights, to the Church-State problem, to agrarian reform, and to labor legislation, under the 1917 constitution, in turn. Without any concrete evidence being found that he had deliberately "stopped" the Mexican Revolution it is claimed that "By clearing the atmosphere of distrust and fear and by restoring Mexican-American relations to a peaceful path Dwight Morrow helped to strengthen the Mexican government and insure its survival. . . . Morrow interested himself in anything that affected the stability and progress of the country. . . . The diplomatic tradition initiated by Dwight Morrow enabled Mexican-American relations to survive the revitalization and extension (in and after 1934) of the Mexican Revolution." Based on the Dwight W. Morrow Papers, State Department files, the Mexican and the United States press, etc. J. A. Hawgood

7:2674. Thomas, Lately. PRELUDE TO DOOMSDAY. American Heritage 1961 12(5):4-9 and 94-101. Describe the eruption of the volcano Mt. Pelée which destroyed St. Pierre on the island of Martinique in 1902 and compares its devastation to that of an atomic explosion, to which similarities were found. Illustrated, undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:2675. Unsigned. ON SPRUILLE BRADEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOLUTION OF THE CHACO DISPUTE. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1960 14(2):104. A "footnote to history," featuring a brief note by the New York Times correspondent John W. White giving U. S. diplomat Spruille Braden the major credit for the 1938 peace settlement between Bolivia and Paraguay. White stated that at Braden's insistence he failed to publicize his contribution at the time. D. Bushnell

## Pacific Area

See: 7:2557

## Soviet Union

See also: 7:1871, 2342, 2523, 2525, 2533, 2585, 2609, 2638

7:2676. Antipova, I. V., and M. I. Shkol'nik. IZ ISTORII SOZDANIA MAGNITOGORSKOGO METALLURGICHESKOGO KOMBINATA (1929-1931 GG.) [From the history of the founding of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine (1929-1931)]. Istoriia SSSR 1958 (5):25-50. The idea of establishing an economic organization combining the mining and iron and steel industries of the Urals with the coal fields of Kuznetsk originated from Lenin, and the first plans were made in the year 1918. The expansion of this combine was one of the most important tasks in the development of heavy industry in the years of the First Five-Year Plan. In 1929 construction work was begun at the foot of the nearby magnetized-iron mountain, and in 1932 the first blast furnace of Magnitogorsk was producing pig-iron; the new metallurgical basis of the Soviet Union had thus been established. Based on material from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and on numerous contemporary newspapers. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2677. Bociurkiv, Bohdan R. (Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton). THE AUTOCEPHALOUS CHURCH MOVEMENT IN UKRAINE: THE FORMATIVE STAGE (1917-1921). Ukrainian Quarterly 1960 16(3):211-223. Traces the rise and purge of the Ukrainian Church. After the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, conflict between the Ukrainian people and their now Russified church resulted in the establishment of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Surprised and angered by the church's growth and influence beyond the Ukrainian border, the Soviet government suppressed and finally dissolved the Autocephalous Church in 1930. Based on documents and publications in Ukrainian and Western languages. Nancy Boring

7:2678. Chernomorskii, M. N. RASPREDELENIE PROMYSHLENNYKH ZAVEDENII PO SOTSIAL'NYM SEKTORAM V PERVYE GODY NEPA (PO MATERIALAM PROMYSHLENNYKH PEREPISEI 1920 I 1923 GG.) [The distribution of industrial establishments by social sectors in the first years of NEPA (from the materials of the industrial censuses of 1920 and 1923)].



bution of industrial establishments according to social sectors in the first years of NEP (according to industrial statistics of the years 1920-1923)]. Istoriia SSSR 1958 (6):95-104. A survey of statistical tables referring to the process of nationalization in all branches of heavy industry.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:2679. Chikalenko, Levko. UKRAINIAN-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS IN 1920: A RECOLLECTION. Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S. 1959 7(1/2):1647-1655. Presents a view of the Ukrainian People's Republic's attempt to reach a closer understanding with the government of General Wrangel in 1920. One of the reasons that the anti-Communist forces were defeated was the lack of co-operation and co-ordination between the different anti-Bolshevik governments. Based on the author's personal reminiscences. A. Birkos

7:2680. Derzhavyn, V. THE SOVIET LANGUAGE-POLICY IN UKRAINE. Ukrainian Review 1959 6(2):29-41. Points out the general characteristics of the USSR's language policy, all directed toward Russification: 1) support of minor languages or dialects in the USSR, as a means of undermining cohesive elements of the larger ethnic groups to which they belong, 2) Russification of the Slavic languages and introduction of Russian words into the non-Russian languages, and 3) predominance given to Russian as an official language. The second part of the article reviews the linguistic theories expressed by Nicholas Marr and Stalin, and their consequences. Uses published sources. E. H. Boehm

7:2681. Eitner, Hans-Jürgen (Frankfurt am Main). DEMOGRAPHISCHE BILANZ DER SOWJETUNION [Demographic balance sheet of the Soviet Union]. Aussenpolitik 1959 10(12):798-806. The Soviet system was unable to achieve its "Unity of Theory and Practice," at least so far as its population policy was concerned. The proposed goals of population increases have not been reached. Among the causes are surplus of women, population losses in World War II, and the laws of demographic development in industrial states, unalterable even by the Kremlin. The statistics cited are those released by Moscow, and these are accompanied by calculations by the author. Elizabeth Levy

7:2682. Ellison, Herbert J. (Univ. of Oklahoma). THE DECISION TO COLLECTIVIZE AGRICULTURE. American Slavic and East European Review 1961 20(2):189-202. Critical examination of the decision to collectivize agriculture taken at the fifteenth Party Congress, of December 1927. The author compares the official explanation of the decision with the significant changes of emphasis over the years found in Soviet textbooks, party reports, speeches and studies of the question by both Soviet and non-Soviet economists and theoreticians. E. B. Richards

7:2683. Footman, David (St. Antony's College). NESTOR MAKHNO. St. Antony's Papers 1959 (6):75-127. The author introduces his detailed account of Makhno's activities, ideas and influence as follows: "Nestor Makhno was an outstanding example of the revolutionary peasant. He was a fighting guerilla leader of rare calibre, and made an important contribution both to the Bolshevik defeat in south Russia in the summer of 1919 and to the subsequent defeat of Denikin and later of Wrangel. His was one of the very few revolutionary movements to be led and controlled throughout by members of 'the toiling masses'; and he provides the one instance in history where for a period of months and over a wide area supreme power was in the hands of professed Anarchists. The importance the Bolsheviks attached to him is shown by the violence of the vituperation and the paucity of fact in relevant Soviet writing." Based on Makhno's unfinished autobiography and other published Russian accounts. J. A. S. Grenville

7:2684. Ginsburgs, George (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). NEUTRALITY AND NEUTRALISM AND THE TACTICS OF SOVIET DIPLOMACY. American Slavic and East European Review 1960 19(4):531-560. Analysis of the Soviet conception of neutrality and its use of neutralism as a device of Soviet foreign policy following World War II. The author demonstrates that this current Soviet attitude issues from Lenin's definitions and use of neutrality following the Bolshevik revolution and further practices by Stalin in the 1930's. E. B. Richards

7:2685. Goodman, Elliot R. (Brown Univ.). GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS OF SOVIET FEDERALISM. Current History 1959 39(228):96-100. Examines the Communist stand on the concept of federalism, finding that federalism is antithetical to the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, as it is the opposite of a centralized authority. Although the USSR proclaims that it is itself a federated republic, in actuality it is dominated by the Russian state, thus subordinating nationalism. The only basis on which the USSR would consent to a world federation would be that it, too, be dominated by Russia. It is suggested that in order to make any headway toward world government, the democratic nations outside the Soviet orbit should begin now to move toward a federation of like-minded states, perhaps starting with the nations of the Atlantic Community. W. J. Schellings

7:2686. Guruli, N. G. SOVIET COLONIALISM. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1958 (1):12-20. An understanding of the aspects and methods of Soviet colonialism is important since "it is in the nature of the Communist bloc to be in a process of continual expansion." The Red Army's attack against the Georgian Republic in 1921 is an example of a military method of Soviet expansion. Economic, social and cultural exploitation are key aspects of Soviet colonialism. Soviet methods can be summed up as "depersonalization and denationalization." Undocumented. A. Birkos

7:2687. Kabyš, Simon (Institute for the Study of the USSR). THE DEVELOPMENT OF BELORUSSIAN AGRICULTURE UNDER SOVIET RULE. Belorussian Review 1959 (7):99-126. Considers the most satisfactory period of agricultural development to be that of the NEP under the administration of Prishchepov. Yields increased by 12 per cent between 1913 and 1927. The drastic decrease in the numbers of livestock during the first two Five-Year Plans is attributed largely to peasant opposition to collectivization. (The size of farms was assessed according to head of cattle, and by slaughtering, all except one-cow peasants were able temporarily to escape collectivization). In 1940 peasant plots were abolished and the peasants resettled in kolkhoz centers. Agriculture suffered serious losses during the war. Since the war grain yields have been low, partly due to the official policy of demanding cash crops (corn, potatoes and flax), partly due to depopulation resulting from the war, forced migration, etc. The abolition of bonuses for the production of flax above the norm (1957) has led to a decrease in flax production. The author believes that the present Seven-Year Plan like the preceding Five-Year Plans will prove impracticable. Gives statistics based on official Soviet sources. Jean Juill

7:2688. Katkov, George (St. Antony's College). THE KRONSTADT RISING. St. Antony's Papers 1959 (6):9-74. A detailed survey of the history of the Kronstadt uprising of March 1921 based on published material "which although not easily available to the general public is accessible to the historian of the West." The subject is dealt with under eight headings as follows: "The Russia of 1921," "The Petrograd Workers," "Kronstadt on the Eve of the Rising," "The Beginning of the Rising," "The Military Tactics of the Insurgents and the Suppression of the Rebellion," "The Political Theory and Practice of the Kronstadt Rebels," "Historical Interpretations of the Kronstadt Rising" and "Aftermath." The author concludes that the true history of the occurrences of 1921 has still not lost its political significance and that existing historical accounts are frequently untrustworthy. The Kronstadt rising was an event of considerable significance; it was "a manifestation of the struggle between on the one side a government which had set out to achieve political ends in opposition to the will and interest of large revolutionary masses and, on the other side, those masses to whose support, active and passive, this government owed its existence." J. A. S. Grenville

7:2689. Kucherov, Samuel (Section Head, Library of Congress). THE FUTURE OF THE SOVIET COLLECTIVE FARM. American Slavic and East European Review 1960 19(2):180-201. Reviews the significant new legislation in the field of agriculture in the USSR to demonstrate the thesis that the CPSU has been engaged in the liquidating of the Soviet peasantry as a class since the Land Code of 1922. Uses primarily legislation, speeches and editorials published in various organs of the Soviet press and periodical literature, and correlates these with statistics over the whole Soviet period. E. B. Richards



7:2690. Kumanev, V. A. (Candidate, Institute of History, Academy of Sciences, USSR). MASSOVYI KUL'TURNYI POKHOD ZA LIKVIDATSIU NEGRAMOTNYKH V SOVETSKOI DEREVNE (1928-1932 GG) [The mass cultural campaign for the liquidation of illiteracy in the Soviet villages (1928-1932)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (5):92-110. Of the 18 million illiterates to be found in 1928 alone in the age group from fifteen to thirty-five, 17 million were peasants. The problem of the liquidation of this mass illiteracy was of utmost importance to the state. The Comsomol emerged as the initiator of the "Campaign of Culture," and one of its goals was to direct public attention to this problem. Young people also became active participants in this movement and were supported by the party and especially its local commissions. In 1921 eighty per cent of the illiterates were instructed by volunteers. The greatest success was achieved in areas where collectivization was complete. In 1932 the literacy rate was ninety per cent, as opposed to thirty per cent before the Revolution. Based on archival material and newspapers. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2691. Kumanev, V. A. OPYT LIKVIDATSII NEGRAMOTNOSTI V SSSR [The experiences in the liquidation of illiteracy in the USSR]. *Vestnik Istarii Mirovoi Kul'tury* 1961 (25):14-29. Exposition of the need for literacy of the Russian people and the steps undertaken by the Soviet government to meet this need. Based on party directives, Lenin's writings, and numerous reports of the results of the program undertaken to eliminate illiteracy in the USSR from the Revolution of 1917 to the present. E. B. Richards

7:2692. Medvedev, V. K. LIKVIDATSIIA KULACHESTVA V NIZHNE-VOLZHSKOM KRAE [The liquidation of the Kulaks in the Lower Volga area]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (6):9-29. Describes the very sharp class distinctions which emerged in the villages of the Lower Volga area. The wealthiest, capitalistic group of peasants with an income of more than 5,000 rubles owned only 5.1 per cent of the farmsteads, but 17.6 per cent of the land under cultivation, and 15.6 per cent of the cattle, was concentrated in their hands. The economic and social preconditions for the liquidation of the Kulaks as a class matured with the development of total collectivization. The decisive year in this process was 1929. Based on statistical material from archives. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2693. Mitiaeva, O. I. KUL'TURNO-PROSVETITEL'NAIA RABOTA V DEREVNE V GODY PEROVOI PIATILETKI (1928-1932 GG.) [The work of cultural enlightenment in the countryside in the years of the First Five-Year Plan (1928-1932)]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (5):111-112. Throws light on the purpose and methods of the cultural institutions. Of greatest importance were the village libraries and, where none existed, the "red corners" which provided books and newspapers to the peasants, and above all, the reading rooms, some of which were mobile and went from place to place presenting films, radio programs, and lectures and holding discussions. Based on material from state archives and on newspapers. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2694. Niamiha, H. (New York). THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE BSSR. *Belorussian Review* 1959 (7):126-143. The Constitution of 1936 removed the academy's previous powers of directing research and reduced it merely to a body "uniting the more outstanding scholars" charged with the "construction of Belorussian Socialist Culture." This had a particularly paralyzing effect on the humanities. The German-Soviet partition of Poland led to a slight decrease in Russification pressure. During this period work was done on Belorussian national literature and a Belorussian-Russian Dictionary was compiled. The Academy did not fully recover from the war until 1950, since when work has been done mainly in soil chemistry and other fields of immediate economic importance. The author condemns the Academy as a means of spreading the "poison of denationalization" among the Belorussians using apparent Belorussianism as a disguise. Based on published Soviet sources. Jean Jull

7:2695. Shandor, Vincent (Columbia Univ.). UKRAINE AND THE "STATUS QUO" IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1960 16(4):330-341. Although the principle of national self-determination was advocated at the end of World War I, little was done to safeguard or strengthen an independent Ukrainian government. The possible significance of an independent Ukraine to the security of Central and Eastern Europe during the interwar period is ex-

amined by the author. A strong and free Ukrainian state might have acted as a buffer between Germany and the USSR. Based on published American and European works.

A. Birkos

7:2696. Sokolova, A. I. UKREPLENIE RAIONNYKH I SEL'SKIKH SOVETOV V 1930 GODU [The strengthening of the soviets of the rayons and villages in the year 1930]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (6):82-94. An important step toward the strengthening of the Soviet organizational apparatus was the decision to liquidate the former administrative districts in connection with collectivization and to strengthen the rayons and the agricultural authorities which were responsible for the socialist reorganization of rural areas. The latter was accomplished by providing them with special powers, financial means and cadres of specialists. The author describes the work of the party committees in the Moscow, Leningrad, Nizhni Novgorod, North Caucasus and Volga regions, etc. Based on material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and on contemporary Soviet newspapers. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2697. Spektor, N. P. SHEFSTVO MOSKOVSKIKH RABOCHIKH NAD EKSKURSANTAMI PEROVOI SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNOI KUSTARNO-PROMYSHLENNOI VYSTAVKI SOIUZA SSR [The Moscow workers' patronage of visitors to the first exposition of agricultural and domestic industry in the Soviet Union]. *Istoriia SSSR* 1958 (6):141-143. The goal of this exposition, which took place in 1923 and was visited by peasants from all parts of the Soviet Union, was to demonstrate the close bonds between industry and agriculture, as well as the decisive role of industry in the mechanization and reorganization of agriculture. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2698. Stetzko, Jaroslaw. I ACCUSE KHRUSHCHEV OF MASS-MURDER. *Ukrainian Review* 1960 7(2):3-7. "I am a Russian and proud of my nation!", stated Khrushchev in 1959. No wonder that he, while Russian governor of the Ukraine, ruthlessly liquidated millions of the Ukrainians who did not want to accept the Communist ideology and strove for independence. The author also discusses the efforts of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists to oppose both Russian and German destruction in the Ukraine during World War II. Y. Slavutych

7:2699. Tschebotarioff, Gregory P. (Princeton Univ.). THE COSSACKS AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1917. *Russian Review* 1961 20(3):206-216. Personal reminiscences of the author, a Don Cossack who held combat and staff position in General P. N. Krassnov's army, of the role played by the Russian Cossacks in the civil war of 1918-1921. The author aims to show that there was no separatism among the Don and Kuban Cossacks and that an independent "Cossackia" was a fiction. Based in part on original documents (proclamations of Cossack leaders). Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:2700. Tucker, Robert C. (Indiana Univ.). PARTY HISTORY -- WHAT IT IS AND IS NOT. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1961 20(2):293-300. Review of four recent books on the history of the CPSU: three American publications and one Soviet; three are general narrative histories and one a book of documents. In discussing the various approaches to party history, Tucker suggests that a scheme of analysis is needed that clarifies the problems resulting from the history of Russia becoming a part of the history of the party for at least two decades, and afterwards the history of the party becoming a part of Russian history. E. B. Richards

7:2701. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V. I. LENINA [New documents of V. I. Lenin]. *Voprosy Istarii KPSS* 1959 (2):23-27. Publishes two documents which were to appear in the 36th collection of Lenin's works, published by the Institut of Marxism-Leninism [in press as of 1959]: 1) Lenin's amendment to the draft of the resolution of the eleventh Party Congress which declared solidarity with the tactics of a united front, which had been approved by the enlarged plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern (March 1922), and 2) the draft of a report for the fourth Congress of the Comintern, at the time of the fifth anniversary of the October Revolution. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2702. Urban, Pavel (Institute for the Study of the USSR). THE BELORUSSIAN SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, A BRIEF HISTORICAL OUTLINE. *Belorussian Review* 1959



(7):3-22. Describes how the territory of ethnic Belorussia was altered or subdivided between 1917 and 1945 by the annexing of land to the RSFR or by ceding it to Lithuania and Poland, and how the independence of Belorussia was limited by the Russian Communists by merging important functions of the Belorussian SSR, such as military affairs and foreign trade, with those of the RSFR. The establishment (1944) of a Belorussian Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and the Belorussian right to membership in the U. N., are meaningless, since the Belorussian delegation is allowed no independent action, and Belorussia is not able to establish direct diplomatic relations with foreign powers. Jean Jull

7:2703. Vvedensky, G. A. (Institute for the Study of the USSR). FORTY YEARS OF INDUSTRY IN THE BELORUSSIAN SSSR. *Belorussian Review* 1959 (7):76-99. Concludes that the Belorussian SSR has developed from a primarily agricultural region to one of the most important industrial areas of the USSR. For strategic reasons its heavy industries (tractor, automobile and machine-tool plant) receive more than 75 per cent of their machine parts and raw materials from other Soviet republics, which in their turn receive over 90 per cent of the goods manufactured by those industries. The Belorussian SSR may be described as the "workshop of the Soviet Union." Based on official Soviet statistics. Jean Jull

7:2704. Zaprudnik, Jan (New York). THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BELORUSSIA: AN OUTLINE OF ITS HISTORY. *Belorussian Review* 1959 (7):23-39. States that the first members of the Belorussian Communist party were Great Russian officers of the tsarist army, and that the party leaders did not from the first represent Belorussian interests. The author describes the measures taken by the Russian Communists to Russify Belorussia in spite of national opposition. He quotes in detail the Thirteen Theses published by the Belorussian Communist Party on 5 December 1927, which later formed the basic policy of the Belorussian National Communists. Jean Jull

7:2705. Zölch, Franz Theodor. VOM KLASSENKAMPF ZUM RASSENKAMPF: DER ANTISEMITISMUS IN DER SOWJETUNION [From class struggle to racial struggle: Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union]. *Forum* 1961 8(87):92-94, and (88):139-140. Anti-Semitism, which existed already in tsarist Russia, has continued under the Soviet Union. The author discusses, inter alia, Kalinin's attempt to create an autonomous Jewish territory (1928-1934), and systematic persecution from the late 1930's. Bibliography. P. Podjed

7:2706. Zunnun, V., and M. Tachmurat. TURKESTAN: AN EXAMPLE OF SOVIET COLONIALISM. *Problems of the Peoples of the USSR* 1958 (1):27-30. While the Soviets theorized that minority peoples had the right to become independent of the Russian state, the conquest of Turkestan in the 1920's showed the true face of Communism. This conquest was followed by oppression, forced collectivization, and the Russification of political and cultural life. Everything was done to separate the people from their cultural past. Instead of freedom, the Soviets brought terror and dictatorship into Turkestan. Undocumented. A. Birkos

#### United States of America

See also: 7:1921, 2523, 2566, 2580, 2671, 2673

7:2707. Adams, D. K. (Univ. College of North Staffordshire). A NOTE: GEOPOLITICS AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN THE WARS. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1960 6(1):77-82. Reviews the principal American writings in the field of political geography in the 1920's and 1930's, mainly those of Hartshorne, Whittlesey, Mattern, and Spykman. The author finds that only Nicholas John Spykman, Director of the Yale Institute of International Studies, among American scholars of the period, accepted the concepts of geopolitics as a separate science as generally accepted in Europe and elsewhere. He attributes American slowness in accepting geopolitical tenets to the failure of American academics to realize that here was something new which transcended the usual boundaries of both political geography and political science. R. E. Wilson

7:2708. Barnard, Harry V., and John Hardin Best (Rutgers Univ.). PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE UNITED

STATES, 1918-1945. *Current History* 1961 41(239):22-27. Periods of crisis in American history saw increases in the amount and changes in the character of Federal aid to education. During World War I, the Smith-Hughes Act began a program of aid to vocational education, setting the pattern for the future. Financial aid was accompanied by advice, but with localities retaining control. The depression had a two-fold effect: to force a rethinking of the goals and purposes of education, resulting in the 1938 statement issued by the National Education Association; to increase vastly the amount and character of the aid given by the Federal government. The WPA, the PWA, the NYA and other New Deal agencies provided direct or indirect aid. During World War II, further extension of aid came about in the Lanham Act of 1941, followed by other similar acts, and finally by the G. I. Bill, aiding more than eight million veterans to secure an education.

W. J. Schellings

7:2709. Dickinson, Z. Clark (Univ. of Michigan). FRED M. TAYLOR'S VIEWS ON SOCIALISM. *Economica* 1960 27(105):42-52. A consideration of the statements of Fred Manville Taylor (1855-1932) about the economics of socialism, based on his textbook *Principles of Economics* (various editions, 1911-25) and on his presidential address to the American Economic Association in 1928: "The Guidance of Production in a Socialist State." Dickinson maintains that Taylor's interest was in theoretical model-building and not in socialist reform of the economy, and that he favored "gradualist and free-enterprising" practical changes in his own day. P. d'A. Jones

7:2710. Green, Archie (Fellow, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Univ. of Illinois). THE DEATH OF MOTHER JONES. *Labor History* 1960 1(1):68-80. Seeks to demonstrate by a case history of "The Death of Mother Jones" that the American labor movement has produced folk song. The song was composed by an unknown person in commemoration of Mother Jones (born as Mary Harris, in Cork, Ireland), who died 30 November 1930, in her hundredth year, after having devoted most of her life to the American labor movement. The song was recorded and copyrighted in 1931, and variations of it have appeared from time to time, which indicates that it "has moved about in the oral tradition" and thus become a folk song. J. H. Krenkel

7:2711. Hill, Robert E. (Univ. of Illinois). RISING COSTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE. *Current History* 1960 39(227):34-38. Describes the rise in costs of government-sponsored welfare programs since 1929, and terms the present an "Age of Personal Security." American society is changing into something similar to the British type of state socialism. The author sees, as an issue of growing importance to national politics, the emergence of a conflict between two forces: 1) the growing awareness of higher welfare costs as felt in higher taxes and inflation, and 2) the continuing desire for more "welfare-type security." The apparent permanency of welfare costs plus the need for huge military expenditures is seen as a potential threat to the rate of economic growth. W. J. Schellings

7:2712. McDonald, Stephen L. (Univ. of Texas). ON THE SOUTH'S RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *Southern Economic Journal* 1961 28(1):30-40. An interpretation of the South's recent progress (since 1929) toward per capita income parity with the rest of the country, with major explanatory emphasis upon patterns of net migration within and from the region. The author argues that industrialization per se is a significant but much overemphasized source of regional progress in terms of per capita income. The beneficial effects of regional industrialization seem to depend upon the nature of the industry attracted, the greater benefits stemming from industry attracted by nonhuman resources. Based on Census and other official publications of the U. S. Department of Commerce. A

7:2713. Osborn, Ronald E. (Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis, Ind.). PORTRAIT OF A CHURCHMAN: THE MINISTRY OF O. L. SHELTON. *Encounter* (USA) 1959 20(2):132-167. Summarizes the career of Orman L. Shelton (1895-1959), the late editor of *Encounter*, from his sixteen-year ministry with the Disciples of Christ, beginning in 1923, to the time of his death in 1959 when he was President of the Christian Theological Seminary. His belief that function and theology go hand in hand substantially increased



the membership and treasury of the churches he served. His genius for organization revolutionized the role of Home Missions in the congregational life of Christian Churches. As Dean of the School of Religion at Butler University, 1944-1957, he convinced the Disciples of the wisdom of having an educated ministry, and to accept the larger view of church as an ecumenical movement. Based mostly on his published writings and speeches. Esther Harford

7:2714. Skeels, Jack (Wayne State Univ.). THE BACKGROUND OF UAW FACTIONALISM. Labor History 1961 2(2): 158-181. Describes the conditions which resulted in intense factional struggles within the United Automobile Workers' Union during its early years. During the period from 1933 to 1936, when the American Federation of Labor tried to organize the automobile-workers, the "AFL's policy of caution,

avoidance of strikes, dependence upon government action, and control over UAW locals sparked the early opposition movement." After the UAW gained autonomy as an international union in 1936 it lacked the strong organizational structure to discipline its "youthful, self-made leaders." Furthermore, the UAW had within its unions ideological-trade unionists whose presence "with their propensity for argument, dissent, and intrigue led to factionalism of varying degrees."

J. H. Krenkel

7:2715. Werner, M. R. FIORELLO'S FINEST HOUR. American Heritage 1961 12(6):38-41, and 106-111. Describes the vigorous and colorful campaign for the mayoralty of New York in 1929, in which Fiorello La Guardia (1882-1947) was defeated by the incumbent mayor, Jimmy Walker (1881-1946). Illustrated, undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

## F.1939-1945

### GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:2584, 2702, 2736, 2740

7:2716. Křen, Jan. REVAŇSISTÉ S PROTINACISTIC-KOU MINULOSTI (K VÝVOJI NĚMECKÉ EMIGRACE ZA DRUHÉ SVĚTOVÉ VÁLKY) [Revengers with an anti-Nazi past (data on the development of the German emigration during World War II)]. Československý Časopis Historický 1961 9(1): 42-59. The German problem played a special role in the refounding of Czechoslovakia in 1945, and prior to that, there were several attempts to arrive at a solution of the post-war German-Czechoslovak relationship. This study is primarily concentrated on the efforts of the German Social Democrat W. Jaksch and Beneš, and the author reviews their relevant statements and the personal negotiations conducted in 1940-1941. He also touches upon some federative plans concerning the future reorganization of Central Europe which appeared during World War II. Jaksch's "Volkssozialismus" is in essence a compromise between traditional German reformism and Nazism. On the basis of his World War II activities, Jaksch "qualified himself to be a partner of the followers of the West German revanche policy with a Nazi past." Much unpublished material housed in the archives of the Institute of the History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in Prague is used.

F. Wagner

7:2717. Palme, Sven Ulric. POLITICS AND ECONOMIC THEORY IN ALLIED PLANNING FOR PEACE. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1959 7(1):67-78. Explains how economic theories such as those of Keynes became increasingly influential in Great Power diplomacy during the period leading up to and through World War II. To exemplify this, the author shows how economic realities predominated over political passions in softening Anglo-American demands for reparations from a defeated Germany. He raises, but does not answer, the question whether Western negotiators at Potsdam could not have foreseen, with the same economic objectivity, the true consequences of the East-West division of Germany. Based on published sources. R. E. Wilson

### Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 2757, 2760, 2772

7:2718. Chodźko, M. WSPOMNIENIA TREBLINKARZA [Memoirs of a prisoner in Treblinka]. Biuletyn. Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1958 (27):93-104. Memoirs of a former prisoner in the forced labor camp which was located near the terrible extermination camp of Treblinka. In the latter camp over 800,000 Jews were murdered between July 1942 and August 1943. An uprising of the last of the prisoners took place here at the beginning of August 1943. The author describes these events as seen by a prisoner from the nearby camp. Journal

7:2719. Grudziński, Edmund. AKCJA "N-DRAPACZ" [Action "N-Drapacz"]. Życie i Myśl 1961 11(9/10):27-40. An excerpt from a larger work published in Materiały i Studia z Okresu II Wojny Światowej [Materials and studies from the time of the Second World War] (Warsaw: Polskie Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1959). The author describes the activities of the Polish Home Army section called "N-Drapacz," whose task was to spread defeatism among the Germans. He mentions various forms of this counterpropaganda, such as the issuing of counterfeited regulations of German authorities (some of which had quite humorous effects), posters, inscriptions on walls, publishing and distributing of leaflets, pamphlets and even periodicals with the imprint of spurious democratic German organizations.

A. F. Dygnaś

7:2720. Lewin, A. DZIENNIK Z GETTA WARSZAWSKIEGO [Diary from the Warsaw ghetto]. Biuletyn. Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1957 (23):71-79. An installment of the diary written in the Warsaw ghetto by the writer and pedagogist Abraham Lewin, who died at the hands of the Nazis. This passage covers the period from 14 October to 6 November 1942, the period immediately after the deportation of more than 300,000 Jews to the death camp in Treblinka. The remaining 60,000 Jews were simply slaves working in workshops belonging to German concerns. Lewin worked in one of these for the Ostdeutsche Bautischlerei. Uppermost in everyone's mind was the question whether the Nazis would allow the remaining Warsaw Jews to live, or whether they would soon follow the tragic fate of their brothers and sisters. Journal

7:2721. Lewin, Kurt I. ANDREAS COUNT SHEPTYTYSKY ARCHBISHOP OF LVIV, METROPOLITAN OF HALYCH, AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN GALICIA DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR. Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. 1959 7(1/2):1656-1667. Tribute and gratitude are expressed for the compassion and selflessness of Andreas Count Sheptytsky in giving aid to the Jews in the Lviv [Lvov] area of Galicia. The author describes how the Metropolitan and his church attempted to prevent Ukrainians and Poles from directly or indirectly harming or looting the Jewish community during the war. The Metropolitan and his co-workers did everything possible to secure safety and shelter for the Jewish people in Lviv. By giving such aid and comfort as he could, the Metropolitan placed himself and his organization in mortal danger. "His name will be inscribed forever in the annals of Jewish history." Based on personal recollections.

A. Birkos

7:2722. Rewald, Ilse. ZWISCHEN ANGST UND HOFFNUNG [Between fear and hope]. Neue Deutsche Hefte 1959 (56):1097-1114. The concise report of a German Jewess about her most important experiences in Berlin during the Second World War. The author and her husband were first called up for compulsory labor and later, with the help of German friends, managed to escape deportation until the liberation, also connected with great personal difficulties, following the conquest of Berlin. Journal (t)



7:2723. Rimscha, Hans von (Univ. of Erlangen). ZUR UMSIEDLUNG DER DEUTSCHEN AUS DEN BALTISCHEN STAATEN WÄHREND DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [On the resettlement of Germans from the Baltic States during the Second World War]. *Osteuropa* 1961 11(2):134-136. The resettlement of the Baltic Germans took place in three stages. The first, in October and November 1939, was the result of treaties negotiated by Germany with Estonia and Latvia. This was an orderly resettlement with property compensation, and most of the people were settled in the Warthegau and West Prussia. The second resettlement, of Germans who had remained in Estonia and Latvia took place early in 1941 under totally different circumstances, and was the result of an agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union of 10 January 1941. This is generally known as the "Later Resettlement." The January 1941 agreement also covered the return of Germans from Lithuania. A third wave began with the German occupation of the Baltic States in July 1941 and reached its high point in 1944 with the collapse of the German eastern front. The author attempts to establish the total number of Germans involved in the resettlement and discusses in some detail the figures and percentages of the later resettlements in answer to criticism of his volume *Die Umsiedlung der Deutschbalten aus Lettland im Jahre 1939* (Hannover, 1959) which appeared in a review by Jürgen von Hehn in *Osteuropa* Vol. 10, No. 2/3 (1960), p. 206. In his rebuttal ("Noch ein Wort zur Umsiedlung der Deutschen aus den Baltischen Staaten") [One more word in regard to the resettlement of the Germans from the Baltic States], *ibid.* Vol. 11, No. 6 (1961), pp. 440-441, Hehn points out that differences in his own figures and those of Rimscha depend in great part on their views as to how many Germans actually were resident in Estonia and Latvia in 1939. Hehn contends that many claimed they were Germans in 1941-44 who did not consider themselves Germans in 1939.

E. C. Helmreich

7:2724. Sarnowski, Romuald. DOKUMENTY ZBRODNI [Documents of crime]. *Życie i Myśl* 1961 11(9/10):41-51. Publishes 17 documents showing cruelty toward prisoners in German concentration camps, medical experiments on them, and their mass extermination. Some documents are taken from materials of the Nürnberg Trials, and the provenance of the others is not indicated.

A. F. Dygnas

7:2725. Snejdarek, A. DOKUMENTY O VZNIKU TZV. GENERALNIHO PLANU "VYCHOD" [Documents relating to the origins of the so-called General Plan "East"]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1961 9(3):422-431. Reviews plans of various German authorities in charge of Germanization and liquidation of foreign nations between 1940 and 1942, devoting particular attention to the relevant activities of Heinrich Himmler and Alfred Rosenberg. The author points out that the professors Hermann Aubin, Peter Heinz Seraphim, Bolko von Richthofen, Theodor Oberländer, Hermann Raschhofer, Axel de Vries and Klaus Mehnert, who at the time of the formulation of the General Plan "East" were already specialists, are now working as "Ostforschung" experts. Published sources are used.

F. Wagner

7:2726. Suchodolski, Witold (late Director General of the Polish State Archives). W SPRAWIE OKUPACYJNYCH LOSÓW ARCHIWÓW POLSKICH [On the fate of the Polish archives during the occupation period]. *Archeion* 1961 34:137-141. Criticizes R. Fritz's review of the publication *Les Archives de la République Populaire de Pologne* (Warsaw, 1956), which was published in *Archivalische Zeitschrift*, 1959 (55):180-182. Suchodolski admits that "our archives were undoubtedly the example of a correct and cultural attitude, not evident elsewhere, of the representatives of the occupational Archivamt toward the Polish archivists," but quoting examples, he denies that this attitude was extended to Polish records.

A. F. Dygnas

7:2727. Tusk-Scheinwechslerowa, F. FABRYKA WALTERA C. TÖBBENSA W GETCIE WARSZAWSKIM [The Walter C. Többens works in the Warsaw ghetto]. *Biuletyn. Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1957 (23):63-70. The author worked during her stay in the Warsaw ghetto in the workshops of the German industrialist W. C. Többens, and presents here her reminiscences. Over 12,000 Jews (both men and women) were inhumanly exploited; they were forced to work in huge tailor shops which produced, by means of Jewish slave-labor, uniforms for the Wehrmacht. The working day exceeded twelve hours, and there were no days of rest. The food con-

sisted of 250 grams of bread, two plates of watery soup and some liquid coffee substitute. The least infringement of the rules was punished by arrest, starvation and flogging. By means of frequent selection all old and ailing Jews were eliminated and handed over to the Gestapo for liquidation. Yet everyone held on grimly to this convict labor, being under the illusion that it would save them from deportation to the destruction camps. Their hopes proved to be in vain, and they all perished.

Journal

7:2728. Woodhouse, C. M. (Director, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London). ZUR GESCHICHTE DER RESISTANCE IN GRIECHENLAND [On the history of the resistance in Greece]. *Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte* 1958 6(2):138-150. The Greek resistance played a relatively insignificant part in the history of the military operations of World War II, but it had a distinct role in the political history of the war and the postwar period. This essay also assesses the effect of the existence of the British liaison, of which the author was a member, on the military and political events in Greece, and particularly on the failure of the Communist resistance in their attempt to seize power. The author further makes an appraisal of the historiography on the resistance, and he points to pitfalls arising from the uncritical citation of figures which, though completely wrong and subsequently corrected, continue to be cited in their original erroneous form.

E. H. Boehm

7:2729. Żemiński, S. KARTKI DZIENNIKA NAUCZYCIELA W ŁUKOWIE Z OKRESU OKUPACJI HITLEROWSKIEJ [Pages from the diary of a teacher from Łuków written during the Nazi occupation]. *Biuletyn. Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1958 (27):105-112. Publishes the entries in the diary of a teacher from Łuków (Lublin district), for 27 October and 16 November 1942. The author was a witness of the final stages of the tragedy of the Jews of Łuków. He saw their deportation to an extermination camp and the massacre on the spot. Particularly worthy of notice are the reflections of the diarist on the tragedy which was played out before his eyes.

Journal

## WORLD WAR II

### Antecedents

See also: 7:2457, 2590

7:2730. Hajek, Jiří. ZAKHVAT FASHISTSKIMI AGRESORAMI ČECHKOSLOVAKII V MARTE 1939 GODA [The seizure of Czechoslovakia by the fascist aggressors in March 1939]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (4):3-18. Analysis of the historical facts shows that the last stage of Hitler's aggression against Czechoslovakia was a result of the co-operation of the same forces which had prepared the Munich Agreement of 1938: German fascism and English, French and American imperialism, supported by the Czech and the Slovak bourgeoisie. Based mainly on *Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945* (London, 1951).

Erna Wollert (t)

7:2731. Hubatsch, Walther (Univ. of Bonn). DIPLOMATISCHE BEZIEHUNGEN DEUTSCHLANDS ZU SKANDINAVIEN UNTER DEM SCHATTEN DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [Diplomatic relations of Germany to Scandinavia under the shadow of the Second World War]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1960 9(2/3):161-184. A description of major diplomatic and political issues between Germany and the Scandinavian countries during World War II. Most of the issues involved the war, but this article is concerned with the problem of bringing the outbreak of force under control. The author discusses the diplomatic preparations for the invasion of Denmark and Norway, the question of Swedish neutrality and German access to Norway, and the issue of German interests in the Petsamo district of Finland. Based upon the German Foreign Office archives.

G. H. Davis

7:2732. Kroon, Allan. PEARL HARBOR. Aktuellt och historiskt 1956:26-61. This study of Japanese plans and American preparations concludes with the estimate that the lack of co-ordination of president, secretary of state, and the military proved the basic reason for the success of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The diplomatic background, Japanese plans for the attack, and military preparations are all examined to furnish this conclusion. English summary.

R. E. Lindgren



7:2733. Müllern, Herman. POLITISK OCH MILITÄR HÖGSTA LEDNING [Political and military top command]. Aktuellt och historiskt 1955 : 61-123. Comparing the Danish, Norwegian, French and British experiences, concludes that joint command and close co-ordination between political and military leadership is necessary. The longer sections on Denmark and Norway deal with the military and diplomatic background of the German invasion in World War II. English summary. R. E. Lindgren

7:2734. Novodran, V. A. NAPADENIE GITLEROVSKOI GERMANII NA POL'SHU V 1939 GODU [The attack by Hitler's Germany on Poland in the year 1939]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii 1959 (4): 19-35. One of the main reasons for the catastrophe which Poland suffered in 1939 was the prewar policy of the ruling circles of bourgeois Poland; a domestic policy which was not in the interests of the people and a foreign policy which relied completely on the omnipotence of the Western "democracies." Although Great Britain and France assumed the obligation of allies with respect to Poland (Great Britain in May, and France in August 1939), they did not aid Poland during the September campaign. They still conducted at that time -- according to the present view in the Soviet Union -- secret negotiations with Hitler's Germany, hoping for a later conflict between Germany and Soviet Russia. Based on Polish archival material, newspapers and historical works and other studies. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2735. Yoshikawa, Takeo (former ensign, Imperial Japanese Navy), and Norman Stanford. TOP SECRET ASSIGNMENT. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(12): 27-39. The author, a graduate of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy at Eta Jima in 1933, retired for physical disabilities in 1936, assigned to Japanese naval intelligence to study the United States Pacific Fleet, sent to Honolulu in April 1941 as espionage agent under the guise of vice-consul, reveals how for eight months he gathered information on U. S. fleet movements at Pearl Harbor, and transmitted this information through diplomatic channels to Japan up to within hours of the attack on 7 December 1941. He also comments on the conflicting policies of the Japanese army and navy in the 1930's, and states that the Naval Academy was teaching the inevitability of war with the United States as early as 1936. Illustrated. W. Hobbs

### Military History

#### GENERAL

See also: 7:2455

7:2736. Dzelepy, E. N. UN CRIME INUTILE: LES RAISONS POLITIQUES DU LANCEMENT DE LA BOMBE AMERICAINE SUR HIROSHIMA [A useless crime: the political reasons for dropping the American bomb on Hiroshima]. Année Politique et Economique 1960 (157): 356-387. A critical examination based on selected memoirs and secondary sources. It is clear now that the decision to employ the atomic bomb against Japan was not motivated by military considerations. The Japanese were already defeated. It is also clear that a basic U. S. policy throughout the war was to induce Russia to participate in the final defeat of Japan. However, once they found themselves in actual possession of the atomic bomb, American leaders realized that they had a "miraculous instrument" for the furtherance of American policy, particularly against the Soviet Union. The bomb was seen as a means of preventing Russia from a share in the control of Japan and of bringing about a permanent organization of the world according to American design. The bomb was dropped less against Japan than against Russia. It was not the last shot of the Second World War, but the opening shot of the Cold War.

D. W. Houston

7:2737. Furtenbach, Börje. DEN OFFICIELLA HISTORISKRIVNINGEN I USA OM ANDRA VÄRLDSKRIGET [Official historical writing on the Second World War in the United States]. Aktuellt och historiskt 1955 : 51-60. Information about the various writings on the history of the United States armed services during World War II: Kent Greenfield (Army); Samuel Eliot Morison (Navy); Wesley Craven and J. L. Cate (Air Force). The author does not deal with such subjects as Marine history, the writing on divisions, and special sectors, but is interested in the "biggest in the world"

type of approach to writing a history of participation in the war, together with the complete openness about matters relating to the war. English summary. R. E. Lindgren

7:2738. Furtenbach, Börje. PLANLÄGGNINGEN RN-RD [Plan projects RN-RD]. Aktuellt och historiskt 1956 : 5-25. Projects for Swedish troop movements into Norway and Denmark in May 1945 to assist in the liberation show some dissimilarity. The Norwegian plan was fully laid, but the Danish operation was incomplete in its details. The projects caused some discussion and were finally rejected by the Swedish government, whose estimate of the surrender of German troops was more nearly correct. The Swedish estimates of German forces proved quite accurate, but their forces would not have been as well armed as the Wehrmacht. English summary. R. E. Lindgren

7:2739. Geijer, B. G. ETT BESLUT OCH DESS GENOMFÖRANDE [A decision and its execution]. Aktuellt och historiskt 1956 : 62-95. The operations at Tolvåjärvi represented the first Finnish victory in the Winter War, 1939-40. The plans for the operation were made by command headquarters and were successfully carried through, despite scant reserves and the exhaustion of the troops, due to the courage of Colonel Talvela and Lieutenant Colonel Pajari. After their victory the Finns pushed forward into Aittojoki and stabilized the front there. Based on military sources and Marshal Mannerheim's Memoirs. English summary. R. E. Lindgren

7:2740. Golikov, S. Z. O NEKOTORIKH BURZHUAZNIKH FALSIFIKATORAKH ISTORII VTORO MIROVOI VOINY [About certain bourgeois falsifiers of World War II history]. Voprosy Istorii 1959 (1): 145-158. Discusses and criticizes the works of English, American and German writers who tend to downgrade the USSR's role in World War II. Such downgrading is looked upon as part of the aggressive anti-Soviet policy of capitalism. The author is concerned with uncovering "the misinterpretation in bourgeois literature of such problems as the causes and character of the Second World War, the role of the Soviet Union in the destruction of the fascist military bloc, and the partisan movement in German-occupied Soviet territory." All would-be aggressors are cautioned to note the fact that the war revealed the "invincible strength of the socialist order and its ability to destroy any aggressors. . . ." Based on published Soviet and non-Soviet works, including books by Churchill, E. von Manstein and J. F. C. Fuller. A. Birkos

7:2741. Kindberg, Nils. DET SVENSKA FRIVILLIGFLYGET I FINLAND 1940 [The Swedish volunteer aviators in Finland, 1940]. Aktuellt och historiskt 1957 : 40-71. The Swedish volunteer units in Finland during the Winter War found themselves confronted by superior forces of the Soviet Union in the northern sector of the front. The author gives full details of the formation of the unit of volunteer airmen, its difficulties in supplies and bases, and its record of achievement. The conclusion is that the unit caused some lessening of the bomber raids upon the sector and protected to some degree the Finnish ground forces for a time. The unit should have its name written in gold letters for its service in Swedish and Finnish military history. English summary. R. E. Lindgren

7:2742. Lebedev, N. I. "BALKANSKII VARIANT" ANGLO-AMERIKANSKOI STRATEGII V PERIOD VTORO MIROVOI VOINY [The "Balkan variant" of the English-American strategy in the period of the Second World War]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istorii 1959 (5): 41-60. The fact that the existence of a plan for an invasion of the Balkans by Allied troops has been denied in English and American historical literature of the last few years makes necessary the examination of the "Balkan variant." A Mediterranean strategy was in accordance with the interest of the ruling circles of both Great Britain and the United States, and the Balkan plan was an indispensable part of this strategy. The USA and Great Britain failed to reach agreement on this point mainly because the former did not wish to worsen its relations with the Soviet Union, whose help it needed in its war against Japan. Turkey's nonintervention, Rumania's withdrawal from the war in 1944, and the liberation of Bulgaria by Soviet troops, led to the final end of the "Balkan variant." Based on works by Churchill, Cordell Hull, Chester Wilmut and others, and on Perepiska Predsedatelia Soveta Ministrov SSSR s Prezidentami SSHA i Premier-Ministrami Velikobritanii vo vremia velikoi Otechestvennoi Volny 1944-45 GG. [Correspondence of the Chairman of the



Council of Ministers of the USSR with the presidents of the USA and the prime ministers of Great Britain during the Great Patriotic War (1944-45)]. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2743. Müllern, H. OM KRIGSDAGBÖCKER [Concerning war diaries]. *Aktuellt och historiskt* 1956 : 126-134. German military diaries kept by Helmuth Greiner and Percy E. Schramm from the Sudeten crisis until the conclusion of the war for the German High Command (OKW) furnish valuable data on major events. Other diaries were written by other staffs on a lower level. Personal accounts were maintained by such military leaders of both German and Allied staffs as Jodi, Halder, Stilwell, Rommel, Butcher (for Eisenhower), and Omar Bradley. The value of these diaries lies in their fresh, first-hand and personal accounts of events as they happened, with second thoughts thus eliminated. English summary.

R. E. Lindgren

7:2744. Oliver, Edward F. (Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Coast Guard). OVERDUE - PRESUMED LOST. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1961 87(3):98-105. A pictorial article dealing with twenty-one American merchant ships which vanished "without a trace" during a two-year period in World War II. The author discusses how they may have disappeared by using the example of the SS "Stanvac Calcutta" and its encounter with the German Q-ship "Stier" on 6 June 1940.

A. Birkos

7:2745. Składkowski-Sławoj, [Felicjan] (General). UCIECZKA Z RUMUNII [Escape from Rumania]. *Kultura* 1961 15(10):110-128. Continuation of the memoirs of Składkowski-Sławoj [See abstract 6:1884], prime minister of Poland in 1939, covering the period from 10 to 24 June 1940 and giving a detailed account of Składkowski's escape from the moment of his leaving his place of internment in Baile Herculane to his arrival in Istanbul (via Bulgaria). A. F. Dygnas

7:2746. Sokol, Anthony G. (Stanford Univ.). SEA, LAND, AIR, AND MISSILE POWER. *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1960 86(5):27-36. Discusses and questions Giulio Douhet's theory that air power is a supreme type of military power. Sokol refutes Douhet's ideas by citing examples from the Second World War. Under different conditions and requirements, one type of power may be more important than another. All types of weapon systems and services must be used to attain the best possible results. World War II taught us "that any major conflict requires the best utilization and closest co-operation of all branches of national power."

A. Birkos

7:2747. Wańkowicz, Melchior. WALKA O POLSKIE NIEBO [The fight for the Polish sky]. *Życie i Myśl* 1961 11(9/10):5-26. A journalistic report, written in the autumn of 1939, on the activities of the Polish air force during the September campaign. The author describes the actions of all major air-force units and the achievements of individual crews and airmen. Undocumented, but from some references in the text it is evident that the article is at least in part based on interviews with persons who took part in these actions.

A. F. Dygnas

## THEATERS OF OPERATION

### Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

See also: 7:2769

7:2748. Mordal, Jacques. DUNKERQUE, TEL QUE JE L'AI VECU [Dunkerque, as I lived it]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1960 (125):570-577. Personal reminiscences of the evacuation of Dunkerque by a French naval officer.

D. W. Houston

7:2749. Olow, J. E. STRIDERNA I OFOTENFJORDEN DEN 9-13 APRIL 1940 [The battle in the Ofoten Fjord of 9-13 April 1940]. *Aktuellt och historiskt* 1956 : 96-125. The battle within the narrow fjord at Narvik occurred because of the courageous decision of the British commander to take his forces into the fjord to meet the German task force. The author's detailed description of the battle reveals that the Norwegians were outnumbered and beaten by both newer and superior ships. The British gamble proved successful largely because of good seamanship and the heavier guns of their cruisers against the German destroyers. English summary.

R. E. Lindgren

## Africa, Mediterranean Theater and Italy

7:2750. Goutard, A. LA BATAILLE POUR GIBRALTAR [The battle for Gibraltar]. *Revue de Paris* 1961 68(7):44-66. Five days after the Italian entry into the Second World War, Spain passed from neutrality to nonbelligerence. The British government immediately feared that Spain would aid or at least favor a German seizure of Gibraltar. Actually, however, Spain was in no position to wage a war and refused to co-operate with Hitler. Based on the printed memoirs and correspondence of Hitler, Mussolini, Hoare, etc. J. A. Clarke

7:2751. Lisovskii, I. P. ITAL'IANSKAIA LITERATURA PO ISTORII NARODNO-OSVOBODITEL'NOI VOINY 1943-1945 GG. [The Italian literature on the history of the National War of Liberation, 1943-1945]. *Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia* 1959 (4):127-133. Italian literature on this subject from 1944 to the present reflects the conflict between the representatives of the different political and ideological currents with respect to the character of the resistance, its origin and its goals; the relations between the parties belonging to the Committee of National Liberation and the role which each of them played; the tactics vis-à-vis the Badoglio government, the relations with the Allies, etc. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2752. Pieri, Pietro. ROMA NELLA PRIMA DECADE DEL SETTEMBRE 1943 [Rome during the first ten days of September 1943]. *Nuova Revista Storica* 1960 44(2):403-413. Review article on Alfredo Sanzi, *Per la verità* (Settembre 1943) (Milan, 1960), stressing the chaos in the Italian high command in September 1943, asserting the responsibility of Badoglio for the Italian failure to defend Rome, and exonerating Carboni, the general left in command when the Badoglio government departed for Taranto. Sanzi was at the time on Carboni's staff. C. J. Löwe

### Balkans (1941-1945)

See also: 7:2728, 2767

7:2753. Andronikov, L. N. VKLAD BOLGARSKOGO NARODA V DELO RAZGROMA FASHISTSКИХ АГРЕССОРОВ V GODY VTOROИ МИРОВОИ ВОИНЫ (PO STRANITSAM BOLGARSKИХ IZDANII) [Contributions of the Bulgarian people to the annihilation of the aggressor in the years of the Second World War (according to Bulgarian publications)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (2):163-169. Before the Second World War, Bulgaria was economically completely dependent on Nazi Germany. Bogdan Filov's government joined the fascist bloc in March 1941 and allowed entry into the country of Hitler's troops, who used it as a base for operations against Yugoslavia, Greece and the Soviet Union. The Bulgarian Communist party began already in June 1941 to organize armed opposition to the fascists. Under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov the Fatherland Front came into existence, and this mass political organization made possible the first armed uprising in September 1944. Based on material from the Central Party Archives of the Bulgarian Communist party. Erna Wollert (t)

7:2754. Presseisen, Ernst L. (Willamette Univ.). PRELUDE TO "BARBAROSSA": GERMANY AND THE BALKANS, 1940-1941. *Journal of Modern History* 1960 32(4):359-370. An examination of the factors which brought about the German military campaign in the Balkans in 1941 causing Hitler to postpone Operation "Barbarossa," the operational code name for the attack against the Soviet Union for "four vital weeks." Economic reasons, as well as the need to safeguard Germany's right flank against the possibility of an attack by Yugoslavia, were not of primary importance, as Germany already had an "economic monopoly" in the Balkans, and the conduct of militarily weak Yugoslavia was the result rather than the cause of German policies. There were two more basic reasons. First, the loss of German initiative in the area resulting from Russia's annexation of Bessarabia in June 1940 subsequently brought about a test of strength in the Danube between these two powers, and the abortive Italian invasion of Greece "put England back on the Continent." In an attempt to regain control Hitler "hoped to achieve much with diplomacy before a military showdown." The failure of Hitler's diplomacy to overcome the resistance of Greece and Yugoslavia was the second reason for the military campaign in the Balkans.

J. J. Woods



7:2755. Valev, L. B. NOVYE KNIGI BOLGARSKIKH ISTORIKOV O BOR'BE NARODA BOLGARII ZA OSVOBOZH-DENIE OT FASHISTSKOGO IGA [New books by Bulgarian historians on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Bulgaria against the fascist yoke]. Voprosy Istorii 1959 (1): 158-166. Reviews and discusses works by Nikifor Gornenski ("The Armed Struggle of the Bulgarian People for the Liberation from the Nazi Occupation and the Monarcho-Fascist Dictatorship (1941-1944)") and Voin Bozhinov ("The Political Crisis in Bulgaria 1943-1944"). These works are concerned with Bulgarian revolutionary political and partisan activities. A. Birkos

#### Soviet-German Theater (1941-1945)

See also: 7:2753, 2754, 2755, 2775, 2776

7:2756. Mikola, K. J. (Director, Institute of Military History). STRATEGISK DEFENSIV I FINLANDS KRIG 1941-1945 [The strategic defensive in Finland's war 1941-1945]. Aktuellt och historisk 1957:72-111. The "Continuation War" against the Soviet Union found the Finnish government and military forces unprepared to undertake offensives due both to political and economic considerations. Almost nothing was done to take advantage of military opportunities and of the involvement of the Red Army on other fronts. In addition, Finnish troops were not given proper reserve strength, and only at the last moment were changes made in troop disposition. Detailed English summary. R. E. Lindgren

7:2757. Petryshyn, V. A FLAGRANT LIE. Ukrainian Review 1960 7(3/4):71-75. With the retreat of the Soviet Russian occupation forces from the West Ukrainian territories in 1941 the Russian secret police, the NKVD, murdered thousands of prisoners and other civilians. Nearly twenty years later the real criminals are trying to falsify history in order to place the blame for their obvious crime onto the "Nightingale" battalion, a Ukrainian formation of the German army. The author, an eyewitness, gives an account of what actually happened in Lviv [Lvov] at the beginning of July 1941. Y. Slavutych

7:2758. Puskás, A. I. (Moscow). ADATOK HORTHY-MAGYARORSZÁG KÜLPOLITIKÁJÁHOZ A MÁSODIK VILÁGHÁBORÚ ÉVEIBEN [Data on the foreign policy of Horthy Hungary during the years of World War II]. Századok 1961 95(1):83-117. A review of Hungary's foreign affairs between September 1938 and 19 March 1944, focusing on Germany, Russia, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Great Britain and the United States. The author emphasizes that Hungary joined the Axis Powers due to Germany's support for its territorial claims. Regent Horthy and his associates tried several times to weaken the German-Hungarian ties, but without success, although the Hungarians did not give permission to the German army in 1939 to use Hungary as a base of operations against Poland and demanded the withdrawal of Hungarian troops from Russia during the last years of the war. Horthy's government began negotiations with the Anglo-Saxon powers to conclude a separate peace treaty, but at the same time ignored the USSR. The author discusses the activity of Miklós Horthy, the Hungarian foreign ministers Kálmán Kánya and Count István Csáky, and the prime ministers László Bárdossy and Miklós Kállay, as well as Hitler, Göring, Ribbentrop, Mussolini, Count Ciano, Neville Chamberlain and others. Based almost entirely on unpublished documents housed in Budapest and Moscow archives. F. Wagner

7:2759. Toma, Peter A. (Univ. of Arizona). SOVIET STRATEGY IN THE SLOVAK UPRISING OF 1944. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 19(3):290-298. Contrary to the statements of Communist historians the Slovak uprising of September-October 1944 was neither organized nor aided by the Soviets. Already in December 1943 representatives of all Slovak underground groups met and agreed on united action in the event of the advance of the Red Army leading to an invasion by German troops. The time for the uprising came in August 1944, when the Red Army was only 65 miles away -- it had reached the border of Czechoslovakia in April 1944. Not until 27 October could seven German divisions break Slovak resistance and enter the administrative center of free Slovakia, Banská Bystrica. In spite of urgent calls for help by the Slovaks, it took the Soviet air force six weeks to fly in 2,800 men of the 2nd Czechoslovak Air-Borne Brigade, and Soviet troops did not enter Slovakia until 29 October. In the meantime numerous

Communist agents and officials had been brought in, who, on the order of the Soviet officers, took over the command of the guerrilla forces after the breakdown of the 1st Czechoslovak Army. More than 18,000 insurgents, most of them advocates of a pre-Munich Czechoslovakia on the lines of Masaryk democracy, were imprisoned in German concentration camps, where almost all of them died. Soviet strategy in this case shows a strong parallel to their policy during the Warsaw uprising.

P. Podjed

7:2760. Unsigned. EYE-WITNESSES SPEAK. Ukrainian Review 1960 7(2):20-34, and (3/4):75-100. Some twenty eyewitnesses give their accounts of the massacre by the Russian NKVD of the Ukrainian political prisoners in Lviv [Lvov], Lutsk, Uman and other cities in June 1941 in front of the advancing Germans. Y. Slavutych

#### Pacific and Asian Theater

See also: 7:2768

7:2761. Prickett, William F. THE NAVAL BATTALION ON BATAAN. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(11):72-81. Tells how Commander Frank J. Bridget (U. S. Navy), and his battery commanders hastily trained a small group of Navy and Marine personnel in infantry tactics and jungle warfare, and for five days, until relieved by a battalion of Philippine Scouts, successfully held off a Japanese landing attack on the southern part of Bataan Peninsula in January 1942. Through this action he prevented the immediate capture of the naval station at Mariveles, the airstrip, and the only supply road leading to General MacArthur's headquarters only five miles away. Illustrated. W. Hobbs

7:2762. Saville, Allison W. (U. S. Naval Academy). GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE FAR EAST. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1961 87(8):80-92. A strategical and operational study of German submarine warfare in the Indian Ocean from 1942 to 1945. Admiral Karl Doenitz began offensive U-boat operations in the Indian Ocean in a belated attempt to support Rommel's drive into Egypt by attacking the main British supply route to Montgomery's 8th Army. With the collapse of the U-boat war in the Atlantic in mid-1943 and Allied defeat of German surface raiders and blockade runners, Doenitz expanded his operations there, basing his U-boats in Malaya and Java, in order to run critical supplies to Germany and capitalize on Allied failure to utilize the convoy for Indian Ocean shipping. Increased Allied antisubmarine measures and the adoption of the convoy, aided by German miscalculations and support deficiencies, defeated this effort. Based upon unpublished captured German documents, interviews with surviving U-boat commanders and secondary sources. A

#### Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

7:2763. Glennon, A. N. (Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy). THE WEAPON THAT CAME TOO LATE. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1961 87(3):85-93. Discusses the importance and history of the German Type-XXI submarine, which could have posed a great challenge to the Allies in the Battle of the Atlantic. Although more than 100 of this type had been completed, they entered service too late to be of any operational value in the closing months of the war. This class of submarine had three significant characteristics: 1) greater speed and endurance through increased battery power; 2) a streamlined hull and superstructure which contributed to underwater speed, and 3) a snorkel for the recharging of batteries underwater. A host of administrative and technical problems and delays caused the submarine to be late for combat operations, and this aided Allied victory. Undocumented. A. Birkos

7:2764. Horan, H. E. (Rear Admiral, Royal Navy, retired). OPERATION ARCHERY. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1961 87(4):70-75. "Operation Archery, the British raid on Vaagso Island, Norway, which took place on 27 December 1941, was the first operation undertaken by the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force working in co-operation during the course of World War II." The importance of this operation was in the lessons which were learned and later applied to Allied amphibious operations culminating in the invasion of France in 1944. Undocumented. A. Birkos



7:2765. Tollaksen, D.M. LAST CHAPTER FOR U-853. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(12):83-89. Describes the search for the German submarine just a few miles off the New England coast by three U. S. Navy destroyer escorts and a Coast Guard frigate, shortly before the end of World War II, and tells of the strategy used in locating and destroying it. Illustrated. W. Hobbs

### Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See also: 7:2034, 2758

7:2766. Kennan, George F. (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton). AN HISTORIAN OF POTSDAM AND HIS READERS. American Slavic and East European Review 1961 20(2):289-294. Review of Herbert Feis' book Between War and Peace: The Potsdam Conference. Although Kennan finds the book a competent piece of diplomatic history-writing, he suggests that the author has left out much-needed discussion of basic relationships and attitudes involved at the conference by concentrating primarily on the glib phrases that run through the diplomatic documentation. E. B. Richards

7:2767. Xydis, Stephen G. (Columbia Univ.). GREECE AND THE YALTA DECLARATION. American Slavic and East European Review 1961 20(1):6-24. Reviews the events surrounding the Stalin-Churchill agreement on the Balkans of 9 October 1944 and subsequent Allied diplomacy involving the Balkans through the implementation in Greece of the Yalta Declaration on Liberated Europe. Based on state papers, memoirs, etc., of the governments and personalities involved. E. B. Richards

## HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

### Africa

See: 7:2603

### Asia

See also: 7:2605, 2610, 2619

7:2768. Bogush, E.I. IZ ISTORII POLITIKI SSHA V KITAE V GODY VTOROI MIROVOI VOINY [From the history of the policy of the USA in China in the years of the Second World War]. Novaia i Noveishaia Istoriia 1959 (5):3-23. Aims, inter alia, at exposing U.S. duplicity with regard to China during the Second World War. In America's struggle against the Chinese revolutionary forces and for the consolidation of the Kuomintang, the policy of "free maneuver" (Owen Lattimore) played an important role. This policy was reflected in the assumption by the USA of the role of mediator in the negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communist party in order to camouflage its own imperialist goals. The object was to allow time for the balance of forces in China to change in favor of Chiang Kai-shek, for the arming of the Kuomintang troops, and for creating the preconditions for a large-scale civil war. Based on United States Relations with China (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949) and numerous works of Chinese, American and Soviet historians and politicians. Erna Wollert (t)

### Canada

See: 7:2620

### Europe

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See: 7:2626, 2631

#### FRANCE

See also: 7:2649

7:2769. Bankwitz, Philip C. F. (Trinity College, Hartford). MAXIME WEYGAND AND THE FALL OF FRANCE: A STUDY IN CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS. Journal of Modern History 1959 31(3):225-242. In this examination of the struggle between Weygand and Premier Paul Reynaud attention is given to the general's invasion of "the political sphere of the general conduct of the war." Of great importance were the acts or declarations of disobedience by Weygand in June 1940 which helped to bring about the fall of the Reynaud Cabinet. J. J. Woods

## GERMANY

See also: 7:1846, 1945, 2651, 2722, 2723

7:2770. Croan, Melvin (Harvard Univ.). SOVIET USES OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE "PARLIAMENTARY ROAD" TO SOCIALISM: EAST GERMANY 1945-1946. American Slavic and East European Review 1958 17(3):302-315. Khrushchev's mention in 1956 of the "parliamentary road to socialism" as an effective alternative to revolution by violence calls to mind the situation in East Germany in 1945-1946. The formation of the SED through the fusion of the SPD and the KPD is often cited as a case in point, but the author contends that the "parliamentary road" played a distinctly secondary and instrumental role by providing a cushion for the power-political shock of forced fusion, which was a historical necessity due solely to the compulsion represented by the Soviet military occupation. The author finds present opportunities for such tactics quite limited. R. E. Wilson

## HUNGARY

See also: 7:2758

7:2771. M. Somlyai, Magda. ADATOK A MEZŐGAZDASÁGI TERMELEK MEGINDULÁSÁNAK TÖRTÉNETÉHEZ 1945-46-BAN [Data on the history of the beginning of agricultural production in 1945-46]. Századok 1960 94(4):646-660. A brief survey of the agricultural policy, including the land reform, of the Provisional National Government established in Debrecen in December 1944. The author discusses agricultural production of the years 1945 and 1946 in comparison with that of 1939 and 1943 and concentrates on Szolnok county and the Great Plain. Based chiefly on unpublished documents.

R. Wagner

7:2772. Stasiński, Kazimierz. POLSCY UCHODŹCY NA WĘGRZECH W LATACH 1939-1945 [Polish refugees in Hungary during the years 1939-1945]. Przegląd Historyczny 1961 52(2):247-273. History of the Poles, both civilians and military, who after the campaign of September 1939 crossed the Hungarian frontier. The author estimates the number of refugees, and describes their distribution in the country; conditions of life; social, cultural and political activities; the attitude of the Hungarian authorities and population; the refugees' situation after the German occupation of Hungary; and their final repatriation to Poland after the war. A. F. Dygnas

## ITALY

See: 7:2662, 2751

## POLAND

See also: 7:2772

7:2773. Koprowski, Bolesław. SABOTAŻ CZY WYPADEK [Sabotage or accident]. Kultura 1961 15(11):132-139. An officer of the Polish air force describes the accidental blocking of the steering gear of his "Liberator" during one of his flights in the Second World War. It nearly ended in disaster. Since General Sikorski was also killed in an accident in which a "Liberator" had a blocked steering gear immediately after the take-off, the author thinks that the cause may have been the same and that his own experience might serve as an explanation of the Gibraltar tragedy. A. F. Dygnas

## SPAIN

7:2774. Farreras, Francisco. PERFIL DE LAS NUEVAS GENERACIONES ESPAÑOLAS [An outline of Spain's new generations]. Cuadernos (France) 1960 (41):60-66. Analyzes the generations which have followed each other in Spain since 1939. The author cites three generations of university men (1939-1944, 1945-1950, and 1951-1956) and refers to the studies carried out. J. Ró. (IHE 36468)

## Latin America

See: 7:2672



**Soviet Union**

See also: 7:1855, 2681, 2694, 2698

7:2775. Ainsztein, Reuben. JEWISH TRAGEDY AND HEROISM IN SOVIET WAR LITERATURE. Jewish Social Studies 1961 23(2):67-84. . Surveys, with extensive quotations, the relevant literature of both the Stalin and post-Stalin periods. The author notes that the published materials are limited by Stalin's decision that novels about anti-Jewish atrocities would have limited propaganda value in wartime Russia, and the continuing ban against Yiddish publications. He concludes that there is little anti-Semitism in the literature, and little "self-hatred" in the works by Jewish authors, but that there is, as yet, no published work which adequately reflects the "suffering and heroism" of Soviet Jewry during the war.

A. B. Rollins

7:2776. Sinitisin, A. M. IZ ISTORII PATRIOTICHESKOGO DVIZHENIYA SOVETSKOGO NARODA ZA SOZDANIE FON-

DA OBORONY V PERVYI PERIOD VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [The Soviet people's patriotic campaign for the creation of the defense fund in the early phase of the Great Patriotic War]. Voprosy Istorii 1959 (1):44-58. "The massive campaign of the Soviet people for the creation of the defense fund was in conformity with the established principles of a socialist society." At first the defense fund took the form of local voluntary contributions in the form of money, valuable goods, and foodstuffs. The contributions of individuals and organizations are cited as examples of the patriotism of the Soviet people. The defense fund played no small part in helping the Soviet army and economy during the war. Based on Trud, Pravda, Izvestia, and material from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. A. Birkos

**United States of America**

See: 7:2708, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2768



## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

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Bibliography on Philosophy  
of HistoryJewish Publications in the  
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## Bibliography of French History

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OF HISTORY

The periodical *History and Theory* (published by Mouton and Co., The Hague) has begun the publication of special supplements. The first one (Beiheft 1) is a *Bibliography of Works in the Philosophy of History, 1945-1957*, compiled by John C. Rule (Ohio State Univ.).

This bibliography is confined largely to Western publications, including those of the United Kingdom, Ireland, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and North and South America. It is concerned with the most general aspects of the philosophy of history, mainly in the following areas: theories of history, historiography, method of history, related disciplines. Excluded were relevant writings of the non-Western World, Marxist interpretations of history (planned to be the subject of a future, separate bibliography), critical comments on such authors as Toynbee, Croce, Ortega y Gasset, Carl Becker and Charles Beard, and works dealing only incidentally with philosophy of history.

The items are listed alphabetically by year, and within each year, are separated into the categories of books and articles. Author and subject indexes are included.

[From the Introductory Note to the bibliography]

JEWISH PUBLICATIONS IN THE  
SOVIET UNION

The Historical Society of Israel (P.O.B. 1062, Jerusalem) has published a bibliography entitled *Jewish Publications in the Soviet Union, 1917 - 1960* (1961). This bibliography was compiled and arranged by Y. Y. Cohen with the assistance of M. Piekarz, and contains introductions by Y. Slutski and Kh. Shmeruk on Hebrew and on Yiddish publications, respectively, during the stated period. A total of more than four thousand items are included in the bibliography.

Due to the paucity of Hebrew publications in the Soviet Union, the attempt was made to list them in full. The treatment of Yiddish publications, however, was more selective. Translations from other languages into Yiddish were included only if they were related directly to Jewish problems, or contained deviations from the original. Reprints of non-Soviet Yiddish literature were omitted if they appeared as unchanged versions of earlier editions.

As a complement to the similar Hebrew and Yiddish lists, this bibliography also contains a list of Jewish newspapers, periodicals, and collections in Russian, which was compiled by Mordecai Altshuler.

Non-members of the Society can order the work from Rubin Mass, Publisher and Bookseller, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 990 (Price: \$ 12.50).

[From the introduction to the bibliography and an information sheet supplied by the Historical Society of Israel]

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FRENCH HISTORY

The Comité Français des Sciences Historiques sponsors a *Bibliographie Annuelle de l'Histoire de France du cinquième siècle à 1939*, which is intended as a successor to Pierre Caron's *Repertoire Bibliographique de l'Histoire de France*, the last volume of which appeared in 1938. The first volume of the present bibliography, covering publications of the year 1955, was published in 1956, and the most recent volume to appear is concerned with relevant French and foreign publications of the year 1960 (Paris: Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1961).

This bibliography cites books, monographs, Festschriften, articles in periodicals and other publications (a total of 8,119 entries to date), grouped under the following general categories, which are further subdivided by subject or period: 1) general surveys and auxiliary sciences of history; 2) political history of France; 3) history of institutions; 4) economic and social history; 5) religious history; 6) France overseas; 7) history of civilization, and 8) local history. Subject and author indexes are included in each volume.

[Herbert Reed, from *Bibliographie Annuelle de l'Histoire de France*]

DOCUMENTS ON RUSSIAN FOREIGN  
POLICY

The State Publishing House of the Political Literature of the USSR has begun the publication of documents of the Russian Foreign Ministry from 1801 to 1917. The documents are being prepared for publication by the Commission for Publication of the Diplomatic Documents, Foreign Ministry of the USSR.

The whole publication will include a large number of instructions and rescripts to Russian diplomats, reports of the foreign ministers to the tsars, the proceedings of governmental conferences concerning problems of foreign policy, reports from Russian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and other documents; many of them will be published for the first time. The publication will also include most important Russian diplomatic documents which have been published earlier, including all the basic treaties and conventions concluded by Russia with other states. All documents will be reproduced in the original language (usually French) and in Russian translation, and each volume will include commentaries, indexes and a bibliography.

[From *Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga*, Moscow]



# The Catholic Historical Review

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# SUBJECT INDEX

VOLUME 7

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This is HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS' second index produced with an electronic computer -- the IBM 1401. The Editor acknowledges with appreciation the part of Dr. Lawrence A. Harper at the University of California, Berkeley, who first pointed the way some years ago; and the guidance of Roger M. Simons, IBM, San Jose; the participation of Dr. Jerry Stannard, University of California, Santa Barbara, of the programmer, Myron H. Buchanan; and the services of the Western Data Processing Center located at the University of California, Los Angeles. Numerous other persons who have aided me in the past three years will be cited in a more detailed description of procedures which we hope to publish next year.

The new method involves no change in the intellectual effort required for indexing. After the preparatory work, now completed, use of data processing machinery will substantially reduce those aspects of the job which were mechanical in the past. This method also paves the way for much easier cumulation for a decennial index. It reduces the possibility of errors and can, later, greatly accelerate the publication of the index.

Use of a computer has not necessitated any compromise in the quality of our method of indexing. Quite the contrary, it facilitates the introduction of a convenience for the user of the index. Abstracts which have in the past been cited directly after the name of some of the smaller countries are now cited under the appropriate subheading -- similar to the policy followed in the past for larger countries with numerous abstract entries.

The index was prepared from the abstracts, not from the articles. Recommendations by the abstracters on individual abstracts were considered, but the indexers avoided making entries which were not reflected in the abstract. Numbers refer to abstracts, not to the pages in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

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DISARMAMENT AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCES SEE 'INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS, SOVEREIGN POWERS...'

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ECONOMIC HISTORY SEE ALSO 'LABOR AND LABOR MOVEMENTS, WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT, "LAND, AGRICULTURE, AND PEASANTRY AND AGRARIAN MOVEMENTS," "SCIENCE (NATURAL SCIENCES) AND TECHNOLOGY," "SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY, SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CLASSES,"

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COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING POSTAL SERVICES) SEE ALSO 'ECONOMIC HISTORY, TRANSPORTATION' 991  
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ECONOMIC THEORY AND THOUGHT SEE ALSO 'HISTORY OF IDEAS AND POLITICAL THOUGHT,' AND 'MARX, MARXISM AND MARXIST INTERPRETATIONS' 139 1663 1963

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MERCANTILISM SEE 'ECONOMIC HISTORY, ECONOMY...,' AND 'THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES, "ECONOMIC HISTORY" (GENERAL)

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MINING OF PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS JAPAN 2256 RUSSIA 464  
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HISTORY TEACHING SEE 'HISTORIOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND HISTORIANS'

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ELECTRIFICATION SEE 'ECONOMIC HISTORY, UTILITIES'

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EMIGRANTS, EMIGRES, EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION) SEE ALSO 'SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY, MINORITIES, RACE AND GROUP RELATIONS' AND 'JEWS...'

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ETHICS AND MORALS SEE 'SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY, FAMILIES, INDIVIDUALS, MORALS AND HUMAN RELATIONS'

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EXPLORATION SEE 'GEOGRAPHY, CARTOGRAPHY, EXPLORATION AND TRAVEL...,' FOR EXPLORATIONS CONDUCTED BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES, SEE COUNTRY HEADING, 'FOREIGN RELATIONS'

'IMPERIALISM, COLONIES AND COLONIALISM'

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FAIRS SEE 'ECONOMIC HISTORY, TRADE,' AND 'ECONOMIC HISTORY, INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIALIZATION, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS'

FAMINES SEE 'ECONOMIC HISTORY, FOOD SUPPLIES AND CONSUMPTION'

FASCISM SEE 'ITALY, FASCISM' AND 'HISTORY OF IDEAS AND POLITICAL THOUGHT, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL THOUGHT, AND POLITICAL SCIENCE'

FEDERALISM, FEDERATION AND CONFEDERATION SEE 'NATIONALISM AND SOVEREIGNTY'

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 FORMOSA SEE 'TAIWAN'  
 FOURIERISM SEE 'SOCIALISM, SOCIALIST PARTIES AND SOCIALISTS'  
 FRANCE SEE ALSO 'FRENCH REVOLUTION, REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE AND NAPOLEONIC ERA' 2001  
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### SPECIMEN ABSTRACTS

Chapman, J. K. (Univ. of New Brunswick). ARTHUR GORDON AND CONFEDERATION. *Canadian Historical Review* 1956 37(2): 141-157. Reviews the events leading to New Brunswick's decision in 1866 to enter the Confederation and finds no evidence to support the view usually held that Gordon, as lieutenant-governor, sought or contributed to the defeat of the unionist party in 1865. Based on the previously unavailable correspondence of Arthur Hamilton Gordon, First Lord Stanmore, which is now housed in the British Museum and the Bonar Law-Bennett Library, University of New Brunswick. Author.

Ortolani, Mario. ORIENTAMENTI DELLA GEOGRAFIA POLITICA [Orientations of political geography]. *Politico* 1956 21(2): 263-277. Analyzes the literature dealing with political geography since 1897, when Friedrich Ratzel's *Politische Geo-*

*graphie* originated this discipline. The author points out that at present the United States is most important in this field, in which Germany was leading up to 1945. E. Füssli, O.S.B.

Wyatt, Frederick, and William B. Wilcox (both Univ. of Michigan). SIR HENRY CLINTON: A PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN HISTORY. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1959 16 (1): 3-26. A collaborative study, by a historian and a psychologist, designed to determine the causes of Clinton's enigmatic conduct during the American Revolution. Inner tensions arising from "an unconscious conflict over authority," rather than the external situation, determined Clinton's behavior. The authors discuss the methods of psychological history and biography. Research in this field must be collaborative; neither the historian nor the psychologist can do it alone. E. Oberholzer Jr.

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The illustrations below do not give the author, the complete bibliographical citation, abstract number or the abstract text which appear in Historical Abstracts.

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On the Anti-Marxist Writings of Lei Hai-tsung. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* (China).

The Perennial Problem of Revisionism. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* (Germany).

The Revolutionary Ideas of Mikhail Bakunin — His Confrontation with Marxism. *Sulavu-Kenkyū* (Japan).

Marginal Note. The First Use of the Words "Socialism" and "Communism." *Internationale Spectator* (Netherlands).

## ETHNOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHY

General Cultural Science and Systematic Ethnology. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse* (Austria).

Spanish Hypotheses in the 18th Century on the Origin of the Indians. *Revista Javeriana* (Colombia).

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The Australian Aborigines 1606-1929: Opinion and Fieldwork. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* (Australia).

GEOGRAPHY, CARTOGRAPHY, EXPLORATION AND TRAVEL  
Geography and the Local Historian. *Amateur Historian* (Great Britain).

Orientations of Political Geography. *Politico* (Italy).

Eminent Geographers. Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt. José Domingo Choquehuanca. *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima* (Peru).

On the Principles of Classification of Cartographic Material in State Historical Archives. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* (USSR).

## LAND, AGRICULTURE, AND PEASANTRY AND AGRARIAN MOVEMENTS

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The Land and the Tribe in Iraq. *Al-Abhath* (Lebanon).  
Bibliography of Books and Articles on Agricultural His-

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## MILITARY HISTORY, STRATEGY AND TACTICS

Sixty Years of Armoured Cars. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* (Great Britain).

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Ambrosio Cramer. A Soldier of Liberty. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Argentina).

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